

**RUDIMENTARY
CHRONOLOGY
OF CIVIL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY, ART, ...**



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RUDIMENTARY
CHRONOLOGY

OF

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, ART,
LITERATURE, AND CIVILISATION.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PEACE OF PARIS, 1856.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the preparation of this little work, constant recourse has been had to the latest and best accredited sources of information. But, as the writer puts forward no claim to originality, he has thought it needless to trespass on his very limited space by any systematic acknowledgment of obligation, or formal enumeration of authorities consulted.

The narrow compass allotted to a subject of such boundless range, and the form of the Series in which these Tables appear, have precluded any attempt at classification beyond the general division in separate columns of events and persons relating to Civil and Ecclesiastical History, and of those relating to the progress of Civilisation and Literature. Endeavour has been made, by the introduction occasionally of more detailed notices, to mitigate, in a measure, the dryness inevitable to a mere record of dates. Such as it is, it is hoped that the work, the produce of hours snatched from the pressure of other avocations, may be found serviceable to young students, and also, in some degree, for purposes of general reference.

March, 1857.

RUDIMENTARY CHRONOLOGY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

B. C.

- 4004^a [4138 F. C.] The Creation and Fall of Man.
3875 Cain and Abel offer sacrifice. Death of Abel.
3382 Enoch, the seventh from Adam, born.
3017 "Enoch was not, for God took him."
2948 Noah, the tenth from Adam, born.
2469 Noah commanded to build the Ark.
2348 [2482 F. C.] The Deluge. Noah æt. 600. The receding waters leave the Ark on one of the mountains of Ararat.

The state of knowledge in the Antediluvian age has always been a fertile field of speculation. Modern ingenious theorists on Development, who would have men recognize in the reptiles of their museums the remote ancestors of their race, consistently believe that they find in savageism a type of the primeval state of man. South, on the other hand, thought as he quaintly said, that "Aristotle was but the rubbish of Adam, and Athens but the rudiments of Paradise." There can, at any rate, be no doubt that, after the Flood had subsided, men had not to begin life anew, but that the civilisation, whatever its degree, which had existed between the Fall and the Deluge, was preserved and transmitted by the family of Noah.

^a The Scriptural dates adopted in this work are those given by Archbishop Usher, and used in the authorised version of the English Bible. The dates within brackets are those assigned by Mr. Fynes Clinton.

B. C.

2247 Building of Babel in the plain of Shinar; dispersion of the builders, and confusion of tongues.

2234 Babel or Babylon is "the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod," who becomes "a mighty one upon the earth." "He went out into Assyria and builded Nineveh." *Genesis* x.

The Chaldæans dwelling on the Assyrian plains were famous from the earliest age for their astronomical observations, and amongst them originated Sabæanism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies.

2220 [2320 Wilkinson] Menes, first King of Egypt, and reputed founder of Memphis and Thebes.

The commencement of the famous lake or canal Mœris, and the temple of Vulcan, at Memphis, are ascribed to Menes.

2182 Ninus, and afterwards, according to legendary story, his queen, the famous Semiramis, ruled in Assyria.

2100 About this period, probably, Job, an Arabian emir or prince, lived in Idumea.

Much difference prevails as to the actual date, but all critics agree that the *poem of Job* is the most ancient book in existence.

Stone and clay were probably the only substances on which private or public records were as yet written. "Oh, that my words were written! that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever." *Job* xix.

The building of the great pyramid is ascribed by Sir G. Wilkinson to about this date, and the building of the second and third pyramids to the ensuing century.

1996 [2130 F. C.] Birth of Abraham.

1921 [2055 F. C.] The Call of Abraham from "Ur of the Chaldees," æt. 75.

1920 Abraham visits Egypt, which is supposed to have been now ruled by the Hyksos or shepherd kings, who were probably Assyrian viceroys.

1913 Abraham rescues Lot from Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, and his allies, and in his return is blessed by Melchisedec, the mysterious King of Salem.

B. C.

- 1912 The Assyrian monarchy. Assyria was now and for many succeeding centuries a great power in Asia, but the events of its history, and even the names of its kings, are virtually unknown. For "Nineveh," as Mr. Layard remarks, "had almost been forgotten, before history began." It is probable, however, that the inscriptions on the monuments lately discovered, will, when deciphered, throw much light upon its early history.

They have already revealed enough to show that civilisation had attained in Assyria a high degree of development at a very early age. Through them we can trace the origin of many arts, myths, and traditions, afterwards perfected and made familiar to us by the genius of the Greeks.

- 1910 Birth of Ishmael.
 1897 The Covenant with God renewed; Abraham æt. 99.
 Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.
 1896 Birth of Isaac.
 1872 Isaac offered by Abraham.
 1856 Marriage of Isaac, æt. 40.
 1836 Birth of Esau and Jacob.
 1821 Death of Abraham, æt. 175.
 1759 Jacob goes to Laban, at Haran.
 1753 Phoroneus, a chief of the Pelasgi, the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece, is said to have founded the kingdom of Argos.
 Sidon and Tyre, the chief cities of Phœnicia, are famous at a very early period for the commerce, maritime enterprise, and colonies of their people.
 1745 Birth of Joseph.
 1739 Jacob returns to Canaan.
 1728 Joseph is sold by his brethren to a company of Ishmaelite merchants, and taken into Egypt, æt. 17.
 We may justly infer from this caravan of foreign merchants carrying to Egypt the spices and luxuries of India, that Egypt was already the seat of an extensive land commerce.
 1716 Death of Isaac, æt. 180.
 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's two dreams, and becomes chief minister of Egypt.

B. C.

- 1715 Beginning of the seven years of plenty.
 1708 Beginning of the seven years of famine.
 1706 Joseph's brethren return to their father, and "Israel said, Joseph my son is yet alive, I will go and see him before I die." He goes into Egypt, æt. 130.
 1700 The Pelasgian era in Greece.

The Cyclopean architectural remains are ascribed to about this date. The famous gate of the lions at Mycenæ is set in a Cyclopean wall.

Holy Scripture proves that in Joseph's time the state of Memphis was highly civilised; and from the sculptures in the grotto tombs of Beni Hassan, ascribed by Sir G. Wilkinson to this era, we learn that the Egyptians were now acquainted with the arts of writing, painting, music, &c.; and with the manufactures of fine linens, carpets, glass, pottery, cabinet work, paper from the papyrus—"the paper reeds by the brooks"—of Isaiah, works in metals, and many other articles indicative of art and refinement. The games of draughts, ball, &c., were common at this time. "The style of architecture was grand and chaste, and the fluted columns of Beni Hassan are of a character calling to mind the purity of the Doric." The foundation of the great temple-palace of Karnak, and the temple and some of the obelisks of Heliopolis, are probably of this date.^b The mechanical skill evinced in the great public works of Egypt might furnish hints even to modern machinists.

- 1689 Death of Jacob, æt. 147. "A very great company of chariots and horsemen go up from Egypt, to bury him with his fathers, in the field of Machpelah."
 1635 Joseph dies, æt. 110 (144 years before the Exodus).
 "Now there arise new kings over Egypt, which knew

^b As almost every late writer upon ancient Egyptian history offers some different system of dates, it may be necessary to state that the Egyptian dates adopted in this work are those suggested as probable by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

B. C.

1635 not Joseph;" "and they make the lives of the children of Israel bitter with hard bondage."

In the tombs at Thebes we find represented on the sculptures, the process of making bricks as practised by the Israelites.

1574 Birth of Aaron, 115 years after Jacob's death.

1571 Birth of Moses, who is brought up by the King's daughter "in all the wisdom of the Egyptians."

1531 Moses, æt. 40, seeks refuge in Midian.

1500 The great obelisks of Karnak at Thebes erected. The arch is represented on Egyptian sculptures of this date. The mode of irrigation was by the shadoof, or pole and bucket of the present day. The money then current was in rings of gold and silver, and was valued by weight.

1491 [1625 F. C.] God appears to Moses on Horeb, and sends him to deliver the Israelites, who, having grown up under the shelter of Egyptian civilisation, are now strong enough to be planted as a separate nation.

THE EXODUS of the Israelites, 430 years after the Call of Abraham.

Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites. Their forty years' sojourn in the wilderness begins. The Tables of the Law are given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

1471 Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

1466 Danaus settles in Argos.

1452 The *Pentateuch* written, and the *Book of Job* transcribed, by Moses.

Highways were general in the East even at this time. We read that when the Israelites asked permission to pass through Moab, &c., they promised "to go along by the king's highway." *Numbers* xx, xxi.

1451 [1585 F. C.] Miriam dies in the wilderness of Zin.

Aaron dies on mount Hor, æt. 123.

Moses ascends the mountain of Nebo, and there, while "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated," dies alone, æt. 120.

Passage of the Jordan. The Israelites are led by Joshua into the Promised Land.

B. C.

- 1450 Babylon, at a very early period, was famous not only for the magnificence of its buildings, its luxury, and vast extent, but also as "a land of traffic—a city of merchants." *Ezekiel* xvii. Situated between the Indus and the Mediterranean, it soon became a central mart for such luxuries of the East as found a ready market in the West.

It was especially celebrated for its manufactories of silk, linen, and carpets. As early as the time of Joshua, we read how Achan confesses that, "when he saw among the spoils a goodly *Babylonish garment*," he coveted, and took it.

The tower of Belus at Babylon, 800 feet high, where the Chaldæan priests watched the heavens, was the most ancient observatory in the world.

- 1445 Division of Canaan among the tribes of Israel.
- 1444 The first Sabbatical year, or year of rest; from which the year of Jubilee is reckoned.
- 1440 The great sphinx at the Egyptian pyramids is probably now commenced.
- 1433 The Hellenes migrate into Thessaly, and expel, or amalgamate with, the Pelasgi; and the Hellenic tribes of the Æolians and Dorians ultimately become the ruling body of leading Grecian states. Large numbers of the Pelasgi emigrate to Italy, Crete, &c.
- Cecrops, the Egyptian, comes to Attica, and founds Cecropia, afterwards Athens.
- 1430 Amunoph III. reigned in Egypt.
- The supposed Memnon of the vocal statue, one of a pair of sitting colossi, which for thirty-three centuries have rested on the alluvial plain of Thebes.
- 1426 Joshua dies, and is buried at Mount Ephraim.
- 1413 [1558 F. C.] First Servitude of the Israelites under Cushan, King of Mesopotamia.
- 1405 Othniel defeats Cushan, and is Judge over Israel. Under him "the land had rest for forty years."
- The Nomad state, which had existed from the time of Abraham, now ceased, and the Hebrew government henceforth became a kind of Federative Republic, till the institution of the monarchy, B. C. 1095.

B. C.

1383 Erectheus, a native chief of Ionian or Pelasgic race, King of Athens.

Dardanus, said to have founded the Trojan dynasty.

1380 The portions of the Necropolis of Thebes, most elaborately decorated with painted sculptures, are of about this date. The famous labyrinth has also been ascribed to this era, though Herodotus places it in that of Psamaticus.

1355 Sesostris, or Remeses the Great, becomes King of Egypt. The Augustine era of Egypt, when its arts and arms alike flourished.

The temple-palace of the Memnonium at Thebes, the rock temples of Aboosimbel, and many other great edifices, belong to this reign. The beautiful Karnak obelisks of red granite, bearing the name of Sesostris—one of which is now at Paris—proclaim the wonderful skill of the Egyptians in sculpturing those hard materials. The arts had now attained a high degree of perfection in Egypt, and might obviously have attained a much higher, had not those who practised them been restricted by superstition to a conventional style, from which it was not lawful to depart. The great canal to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas was probably commenced by Sesostris.

1342 Second Servitude of the Israelites under the Moabites.

1325 Ehud, judge in Israel, "subdued Moab." "And the land had rest."

1320 The events recorded in the beautiful story of Ruth probably took place about this time.

1313 Cadmus, the founder of Thebes.

In common with other Phœnician chiefs, who about this time plant colonies in Greece, Cadmus introduces letters, music, the art of working metals, and those mystical ceremonies which formed so remarkable a part of the religion of Greece.

"After Ehud was Shamgar, and he also delivered Israel."

1305 Third Servitude of the Israelites, under the Canaanites.

B. C.

- 1300 Dædalus said to have lived among the Greeks.
- 1285 Deborah "judged Israel," "and Barak was captain of the host."
- 1283 Pelops, a Lydian adventurer, settles in, and gives his name to, southern Greece.
- 1280 The orgies of Orpheus instituted.
- 1261 Hercules said to have lived, B.C. 1261-1209.
- 1256 Naval power of Minos, the Cretan legislator. His institutions are said to have been the model by which Lycurgus, four centuries later, formed the constitution of Sparta.
- 1252 Fourth Servitude of the Israelites, under the Midianites.
- 1250 The avenue of colossal sphinxes from Luqsor to the outer precincts of Karnak, one mile and a half in length, belongs to this era.
- The Egyptian forms of writing were the hieroglyphic, the hieratic used by the priests, and the demotic used by the people. The Mexican system of hieroglyphic or picture-writing appears to have been very similar to the Egyptian.
- 1245 Gideon, judge over Israel.
- 1237 THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.
- The N. W. palace at Nimroud, the most ancient yet discovered, is supposed by Major Rawlinson to have been built about this date. The principle of the arch, the arts of painting, gilding, writing, working and casting metals, carving in ivory, pottery, embroidery, glass-making, and sculpture on a colossal scale, the use of the saw, pulley, and battering-ram, the drum, the lyre, and other instruments of music, are proved by recent discoveries to have been known to the Assyrians at this period, and probably for centuries before. It is a remarkable fact, that in Assyria as in Egypt, the most ancient monuments display the purest form, and the most elegant decorations. The bas-relief representing the lion hunt, now in the British Museum, is a specimen of the earliest school of Assyrian art yet known. The frequent pictures of hunting scenes in the Assyrian sculptures, show

B. C.

1237

that the successors of Nimrod, "that mighty hunter before the Lord," were as renowned for their encounters with the lion and the leopard, as for their triumphs over warlike nations.

1235 Abimelech "reigns" in Israel.

Jotham's *Apologue of the trees*.

1235 Remeses III., King of Egypt, the last great conqueror of his line.

Medeenet Haboo, the last and the best preserved of the great temple palaces of Thebes, was erected by Remeses III. The temples and palaces of Egypt were as famous for the splendour of their polychromic decorations as for the massive magnificence of their architecture. The city of Thebes had no walls. But from the vast number of lofty pylons, or towered gateways of its temples, erected by successive kings, it acquired its epithet of "the hundred-gated."

1232 Tola "judgeth Israel."

1225 The legendary Argonautic expedition of Jason to Colchis.

1215 Jair, the Gileadite, "judged Israel."

About this time, the Tyrrheni, probably a colony of Assyrian-Egyptian origin, settle in Etruria, and gradually unite with the Pelasgi and Umbri.

The Tyrrheni become the diffusers of civilisation around them.

1213 The first Theban war.

1205 Fifth Servitude of the Israelites, under the Ammonites.

1200 Accession of Agamemnon.

The *Vedas*, or sacred writings of the Hindus, are said to have been arranged in their present form by Krishna. The *Puranas* compiled by him and his succeeding disciples.

1198 The second Theban War.

1192 The Greek expedition against Troy.

1187 Jephthah, "captain of the host," and "judge over Israel."

1183 Capture of Troy by the Greeks under Agamemnon, Menelaus, Achilles, Ulysses, Ajax, &c.

Period of the Latins and Albans in Italy. Etruria flourishes.

B. C.

- 1181 Ibzan "judges Israel."
- 1176 Orestes reigns at Argos.
- 1174 Elon, the Zebulonite, "judges Israel."
- 1164 Abdon "judge over Israel."
- 1156 Eli, the high priest, "judges Israel."
Sixth Servitude of the Israelites, under the Philistines.
- 1124 Æolian migrations to the coasts of Mysia and Caria, the
isle of Lesbos, &c.
- 1117 Samson, with a great multitude of the Philistines, is killed
under the ruins of the temple of Dagon. "He had
judged Israel in the days of the Philistines twenty
years."
- 1116 [1128 F. C.] "The Ark of God is taken" in battle by
the Philistines.
Samuel, the last "judge of Israel."
Schools of the prophets in Judæa.
- 1104 Return of the Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules;
and establishment of the Dorians in Lacedæmon, Mes-
sene, Argos, Elis, and Corinth. The Ionians retire into
Attica.
- 1100 Commencement of Greek architecture—Doric
order. Its earliest specimen in ruined temple
at Corinth.
- 1095 [1096 F. C.] Saul is anointed King of Israel.
- 1085 Birth of David at Bethlehem.
- 1055 "The Philistines fight against Israel in Gilboa." Death
of Saul.
David, King of Israel.
- 1050 Hiram, King of Tyre, an ally of David.
The Phœnicians navigate for silver to Spain, which
was to them then, what America twenty-five
centuries later was to the Spaniards. They
sail to Britain for tin, and to the Baltic for
amber. On land, they trade by caravans to
Arabia Felix for spices, incense, and perfumes,
to Babylon for silk, linen, &c., and to Armenia
for slaves and horses. They are famous for
their manufactures of linen, woollen cloths,
purple dyes, glass, &c. For a graphic descrip-
tion of Phœnician commerce, see *Ezekiel* xxvii.

B. C.

- 1048 David's general, Abishai, invades Idumea, and subdues the Edomites.

Vast excavated dwellings and sepulchres in the rocks of Petra, the Bozrah of Scripture.

The Castle of Zion built.

- 1045 King David brings the Ark of God to Zion. His kingdom now extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and from Phœnicia to the Red Sea.

Death of Codrus, the last King of Athens.

1044. The Ionians colonise the southern coasts of Lydia, and the northern coasts of Caria.

The Dorians at a later period plant colonies in Rhodes, Cos, and the southern coasts of Caria.

It was in the Asian colonies that the civilisation of the East became known to the Greeks, and poetry, philosophy, and art, flourished here, long before they attained any height in Greece.

- 1040 Institution of the Amphictyonic council.

Grecian settlements in Lower Italy: Cumæ; Græcia Magna.

Cultivation of music by the Jews. One of David's first cares was to establish a stately "service of song in the house of the Lord, after that the Ark had rest." 1 *Chronicles* vi.

- 1033 Birth of Solomon.

The *Book of Psalms* which Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans concur in venerating as inspired, mostly composed by David.

- 1015 [1016 F. C.] "Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet" anoint Solomon, King of Israel. Brilliant period of the Jewish kingdom. Solomon builds a fleet on the shore of the Red Sea, and his subjects trade with Ophir, Arabia Felix, &c. "Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and his fig-tree, all the days of Solomon."

- 1012 The Temple is commenced in the 480th year after the Exodus from Egypt. Phœnician architects and workmen are employed, the Hebrews being a pastoral people, and precluded by the Mosaic institutions from highly cultivating art.

- 1004 Dedication of the Temple. It has been built

B. C.

1004

without the sound of tools being heard in its erection, in seven years and a half:—

“ No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung,
Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung.”

1000

Homer flourished among the Ionian Greeks in Asia Minor. The *Iliad*, and its sequel the *Odyssey*, besides the beauty of their poetry, present an admirable picture of the public and private life of the early Greeks.

992

Solomon builds a royal palace, and founds Baalbec, and Tadmor, or Palmyra, in the Syrian desert, as “ store cities ” for the merchants' caravans. The *Book of Proverbs*, the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, and the *Song of Solomon*, written by King Solomon.

980

Rezon founds the Syrian kingdom of Damascus, about this time.

976

Death of Solomon. Division of the kingdom. Rehoboam, King of Judah ; Jeroboam, King of Israel.

972

Shishak, King of Egypt, captures Jerusalem, and pillages the Temple and palace.

The triumphs of this king in Palestine, are represented on the sculptures he added to the walls of Karnak.

971

Ethiopia is now a powerful nation, and assists Shishak against Judah, “ with very many chariots and horsemen.”

Meroe, its chief city, was early famous for its commerce and civilisation. Its monuments, though less profusely adorned, rival in sculpture and colouring those of Egypt.

942

Asa, King of Judah, repels the invasion of Zerah the Ethiopian, and makes a solemn Covenant with God.

926

Omri, King of Israel, makes Samaria the seat of his kingdom.

From the early part of the tenth century, the Grecian states gradually became formed into city republics, connected by the national festivals, and the assembling of the Amphietyonic Council.

B. C.

- 918 Ahab, King of Israel, marries Jezebel, a Phœnician princess, and worships Baal and Astarte, the Phœnician gods.
- 915 Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, re-establishes the true worship.
- 908 Elijah the Prophet sacrifices on Mount Carmel, and destroys the prophets of Baal at the brook Kishon.
- 900 The *Menu code* of laws, treating of the division of the Hindus into four castes or classes.
- 898 Ahab, King of Israel, slain in battle against the Syrians.
- 897 Hesiod flourished.
- 895 Translation of Elijah in "a chariot of fire, and with horses of fire." "The spirit of Elijah doth rest upon Elisha."
- 888 Revolt of the Edomites against Jehoram, King of Judah.
Etrurian vase paintings of about this period, mostly representing the worship of Bacchus.
- 884 Ahaziah, King of Judah, and Joram, King of Israel, at war with the Syrians.
Jehoram killed in the field of Naboth, by Jehu.
Iphitus establishes the Olympic festival.
- 878 Dido, a Tyrian princess, the reputed founder of Carthage.
- 877 Jehoida, the high priest, sets Joash on the throne of Israel.
- 876 Death of Sardanapalus, King of Assyria, and probable change of the dynasty. Babylon becomes independent, but is soon again subjected to Assyria, retaining however its own kings as tributaries.
- 873 Regency at Sparta of Lycurgus the legislator.
The celebrated constitution of Lycurgus allows the Spartans no city walls, no fleets, no trade, and no luxury of any kind. It establishes public and equal education, common tables, and iron money, and confines agriculture and trade entirely to the enslaved helots.
- 839 Nineveh is now "an exceeding great city of three days' journey."
The splendid costumes, long processions, and stately corteges of the kings, depicted on the alabaster sculptures lately brought to light, show the height of luxurious refinement to which the Assyrians had attained.

B. C.

- 839 Jonah prophecies at Nineveh, B. C. 839-782.
- 836 Death of Elisha, the Prophet.
- 826 War between Israel and Judah. Amaziah, King of Judah, is defeated by Jehoash; his palace and the Temple are pillaged.
- 823 Jeroboam II., under whom the kingdom of Israel attains its greatest prosperity.
- 813 The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus.
- 808 Joel prophecies in Judah, B. C. 808-783.
 Amos and Hosea prophecy in Israel, B. C. 808-783, and Hosea thence to about B. C. 724.
- 800 Massive Etrurian architecture in Italy, one of the distinctive characters of which is the use of the arch. Vases, bronze figures, sarcophagi, gems, &c., also of Etrurian manufacture.
 Mr. Layard found the Ionic column depicted on bas-reliefs at Kouyonjik, of about this date.
- 783 Phidon, King of Argos, repulsed at Corinth.
- 778 Egypt subject to an Ethiopian dynasty.
- 776 Pul, the first King of Assyria mentioned in Scripture.
 Corœbus, victor in the foot race, at the Olympian games.
 From this period the Olympiads are reckoned.
 Musical and poetical contentions are held at these games. Music had now become an essential part of Greek education.
- 774 Pandusia and Metapontum in Italy founded.
 Arctinus of Miletus flourished.
- 770 Zachariah, King of Israel, slain by Shallum. Shallum is slain by Menahem.
- 769 Pul, King of Assyria, invades and makes tributary the kingdom of Israel.
- 765 Cinæthon of Lacedæmon, the Cyclic poet, flourished.
- 760 Theopompus, King of Sparta, institutes the Ephori.
- 757 Sublime poetry of Isaiah, "the Evangelical prophet," who flourishes in Judah, B. C. 757-12.
 Micah prophecies in Judah, B. C. 756-698.
- 753 Foundation of Rome on the Palatine Mount, by a colony from Alba Longa, according to Varro. Romulus, according to the popular legend, the first Roman King. The senate, form of government, use of augury, and

B. C.

753 institutions generally, derived from the Latin and Etruscan states.

Corcyra colonised by the Corinthians.

752 Decennial Archons at Athens.

750 The Ionian colony of Miletus in Asia Minor is now in the height of its power. Many of its settlements, said to have been one hundred in number, founded about this time. By means of these colonies, Miletus almost monopolized the trade of the North in corn, slaves, &c.

748 Phidon, tyrant of Argos, celebrates the eighth Olympic games.

Phidon introduced copper and silver coinage, and a new scale of weights and measures, throughout the Peloponnesus.

747 Nabonassar becomes King of Babylon. The era of Nabonassar begins February 26.

745 The first annual Prytanis at Corinth, chosen by the Bacchiadæ.

743 The first Messenian War.

740 Ahaz, King of Judah, "shut up the doors of the house of the Lord, and made him altars to strange gods in every corner of Jerusalem."

Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria, invades Israel, and takes many cities and prisoners. The first captivity of Israel. The kingdom of Damascus destroyed by Tiglath-pileser.

736 Callinus of Ephesus, the earliest Greek elegiac poet, flourished.

734 Syracuse founded by Archias of Corinth.

728 Philolaus of Corinth, the Theban law-giver, flourished.

726 Hezekiah, King of Judah, re-opens the Temple, and subverts the idolaters.

723 End of the first Messenian War. The Messenians are compelled to pay a heavy tribute to the Spartans.

721 Sybaris in Italy founded by the Achæans.

Samaria taken after three years' siege, by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria. The remainder of the ten tribes are carried into captivity beyond the Euphrates. End of the kingdom of Israel.

B. C.

- 721 Brilliant period of the Assyrian empire.
 Nahum prophecies, B. C. 721-712.
 The first eclipse of the Moon on record, March 19,
 reduced by Ptolemy to the meridian of Alexandria.
- 717 Tyre besieged by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, but
 without success.
- 716 Numa Pompilius, the second Roman King. Constant
 peace prevails during his reign.
 Numa institutes the ceremonies of the national
 religion, and regulates the calendar. The
 music at the Roman sacrifices derived from the
 Etrurians.
- 713 Sickness and miraculous recovery of Hezekiah, King of
 Judah. Sennacherib, King of Assyria, invades Judæa,
 but a supernatural pestilence destroys his army in one
 night, and he is compelled to return, B. C. 711.
- 711 The Medes revolt from Assyria after the accession of
 Esarhaddon or Sardanapalus, and the Assyrian empire
 is lost, but the monarchy continues 105 years longer.
- 709 Deioces begins to reign in Media. Ecbatana founded.
 We find that, even thus early, it was a Jew who
 was the chief banker and manager of Esarhad-
 don's accounts. *Tobit* 1.
- 708 Tarentum in Apulia, founded by the Parthenii from Sparta.
 Thasos, and Parium on the Propontis, founded by the
 Parians.
 Archilochus of Thasos, the Iambic poet, flourished.
- 704 The triremes and sea trade of Corinth.
- 693 Glaucus of Chios was considered the inventor of
 the art of soldering metals, but Sir G. Wilkin-
 son shows that it had been practised in Egypt
 at least 800 years before.
 Simonides of Amorgus flourished.
- 685 Commencement of the second Messenian War. Aristo-
 menes the leader of the Messenians.
- 683 The first annual Archon at Athens.
 Tyrtaeus, the Athenian poet, visits Sparta, and by
 his martial songs reinspirits the Spartans.
- 680 The Quadriga, or Chariot race, added to the Olympic games.

B. C.

- 679 Battle of the Trenches, gained by the Spartans over the Messenians.
- 675 Manesseh, King of Judah, carried captive to Babylon; he is released soon after, and returns to Judæa.
- 673 Tullus Hostilius, third King of Rome. In his reign occur the destruction of Alba, and removal of its inhabitants to Rome.
- 670 Egypt governed by the Twelve Kings.
- 669 Defeat of the Spartans at Hysiaë, by the Argives.
- 668 End of the second war with the Messenians, who are conquered.
- 665 The Gymnopædia celebrated at Sparta.
- 664 Sea-fight between the Corinthians and the Corcyreans; the most ancient naval battle on record.
- 656 War of Holofernes, who is slain in Judæa, by Judith.
- 655 The Bacchiadæ expelled from Corinth. Cypselus begins to reign.
- 654 Foundation of Acanthus, Stagira, Abdera, Lampsacus, and Borysthenes.
- 650 Psamaticus now sole King of Egypt.
The Egyptian warrior-caste migrates to Ethiopia.
Great temple of Apis erected at Memphis.
- 648 Myron of Sicyon is victor in the chariot race.
Himera, in Sicily, founded.
- 644 Improvements of Terpander in Spartan music about this time.
- 640 Ancus Martius, fourth Roman King. Gradual accumulation round the original "Populus Romanus" of the plebeians. The territory of Rome extended to the sea. Port of Ostia founded.
Josiah, King of Judah.
Zephaniah prophecies, B.C. 640-609.
- 634 Phraortes, King of Media, slain by the Assyrians.
Irruption of the Scythians in Asia.
- 631 Cyrene in Africa founded by Battus of Thera.
- 629 Foundation of Synope in Asia Minor by the Milesians.
- 628 The Megarians send colonists to Byzantium.
Jeremiah prophecies, B.C. 628-586.
- 625 Nabopolassar, a Chaldæan chief, becomes King of Babylon.

B. C.

- 625 Cypselus succeeded by Periander at Corinth.
Arion, the lyric poet, inventor of the Cyclian chorus, flourished.
- 624 Proclus, tyrant of Epidaurus, is cotemporary with Periander.
- 623 Beginning of the Milesian War.
- 622 Josiah, King of Judah, causes the Book of the Law to be read before the people, keeps the Passover with great solemnity, and destroys the altar at Bethel.
- 621 Legislation of Draco at Athens.
- 620 Unsuccessful attempt of Cylon to make himself master of Athens.
Sparta has the ascendancy among the Grecian states.
- 617 The Cimmerians finally expelled from Asia Minor by Alyattes, King of Lydia.
- 616 Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of Rome. He conquers the Sabines and Latins.
Tarquinius constructs the Cloacæ, the Circus Maximus, and other great public works.
- 612 Peace between Alyattes and Miletus, in the twelfth year of the war.
Habakkuk prophecies, B.C. 612-598.
- 611 Pittacus overthrows the tyranny of Melanchrus at Mytilene.
Sappho, Alcæus, and Stesichorus, inventor of the chorus, flourished.
- 610 Necho, King of Egypt, re-opens the canal constructed by Sesostris, to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
- 609 Josiah, King of Judah, is slain at Megiddo, by Necho.
- 608 Panætius, tyrant of Leontium.
Zoroaster, the reformer of the Magian religion, probably lived about this time.
- 607 The Scythians expelled from Asia by Cyaxares, King of Media.
It is supposed that the seven Historical Books of the Old Testament, from *Joshua* to II. *Kings*, were compiled by Jeremiah from the original records in the Temple, shortly before the Captivity.
- 606 Nineveh captured by the Babylonians and the Medes.

B. C.

606 Babylon becomes the chief city of the Chaldæo-Babylonian empire.

Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, besieges and takes Jerusalem. Daniel the Prophet and his companions are led captive to Babylon. Beginning of the seventy years' Captivity.

Daniel prophecies, B.C. 606-534.

604 Phœnician mariners, by order of Necho, King of Egypt, sail from the Red Sea, double the Cape of Good Hope about twenty-one centuries before the time of Diaz and Vasco de Gama, and return by the Mediterranean.

600 Massilia—Marseilles, founded by the Phocæans, who are famous for their commercial enterprise.

The vine and olive are here introduced into France.

Stately buildings and gigantic canals in the Babylonian empire. The hanging gardens of Babylon made by Nebuchadnezzar. The city is said to have been now 54 miles in circuit, its walls 350 feet high, and its brazen gates 100 in number.

Thales of Miletus studies astronomy and mathematics under the Egyptian priests at Memphis.

"The Greeks at this time went to study in Egypt, as modern artists study in Italy."

599 Camarina in Sicily founded.

Jehoiakim, King of Judah, revolts against Nebuchadnezzar, and is put to death.

Era of the Seven Wise Men of Greece: Periander of Corinth; Solon of Athens; Pittacus of Mytilene; Chilon, Ephor of Sparta; Cleobulus; Bias; and Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic school.

595 Commencement of the Cirrhæan or Sacred War, which lasted ten years.

594 Legislation of Solon, who was Athenian Archon in this year. Foundation of the Athenian navy.

Solon encourages trade, and the Greeks become famous for their various manufactories, especially those in earthenware and metal.

B. C.

594 Ezekiel prophecies in the time of the Captivity,
B. C. 594-536.

592 Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, comes to
Athens.

591 Cirrha taken by the Amphictyons.

The Pythian games first celebrated at Delphi.

Minnermus, the poet and musician, flourished.

From the sixth century, Doric and Ionic architecture attain great perfection. Many magnificent temples and theatres were erected, and the ruins still existing at Pæstum, Syracuse, Agrigentum, Selinus, Ægina, and other places, are imperishable monuments of this period. The temple of Jupiter at Agrigentum was the largest of ancient Greece.

589 Pittacus governs Mytilene for ten years.

588 Obadiah prophecies, B. C. 588-583.

587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar. The Temple and city are burnt. Zedekiah, King of Judah, and his people, are led captive to Babylon. End of the kingdom of Judah.

586 The conquest of the Cirrhæans completed. The Isthmian and Pythian games are computed from this year.

585 Death of Periander.

582 Agrigentum founded.

Daniel, the Prophet, is chief minister in the court of Babylon.

581 The dynasty of the Cypselidæ ended.

579 Pittacus resigns the government of Mytilene.

578 Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome, "the King of the Commons." Institution of the thirty plebeian tribes, and of the comitia centuriata. Rome placed at the head of the Latin confederacy.

575 About this time, the Buddha system is founded in India, denying the authority of the Vedas, and discarding the system of castes. It flourishes till about A. D. 700 or 800, and then disappears from India.

Ancient monuments of Indian architecture on a stupendous scale still exist: the subterranean

B. C.

575

temple at Ellore hewn out of the rock, and richly adorned with statues and relievos; the Seven Pagodas hewn out of the rock above ground, on the coast of Coromandel; and others.

572 The war between Pisa and Elis ended by the subjection of the Pisæans.

Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a siege of thirteen years.

Æsop, the earliest Greek fabulist, flourished.

571 Amasis, King of Egypt.

The propylæum in honour of Minerva at Sais, the temple of Isis at Memphis, and many colossi and other monuments, are erected by Amasis.

570 Accession of Philaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.

Apries, King of Egypt, is dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar.

569 Death of Pittacus of Mytilene.

566 The Panathenæa instituted at Athens.

Eugamon of Cyrene flourished.

564 Alalia in Corsica founded by the Phocæans

562 The first comedy acted at Athens by Susarion and Dolon.

560 Pisistratus usurps the government of Athens.

Ibycus, the lyric poet, flourished.

Croesus becomes King of Lydia, and conquers great part of Asia Minor.

559 THE PERSIAN EMPIRE. Cyrus overthrows the Median kingdom, and begins his reign in Persia.

Heracleia on the Euxine founded.

Anacreon, the lyric poet, begins to be distinguished.

556 Simonides of Ceos, the lyric poet, born.

551 Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, flourished.

550 Flourishing period of Carthaginian commerce, colonies, manufactures, and agriculture.

549 Death of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

The Ionic temple of Diana at Ephesus, the most beautiful in Asia Minor, built.

548 The temple at Delphi accidentally burnt.

Anaximenes, the philosopher and historian, flourished.

Animaxander, the philosopher, flourished.

B. C.

- 546 Sardis taken by Cyrus, and the Lydian monarchy overthrown.

Collection of the poems of Homer under Pisistratus.

- 544 Conquest of Ionia by the Persians, B. C. 544-539.

Theognis of Megara, the poet, flourished.

- 539 The Phocians settle in Gaul.

- 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus. The Chaldæo-Babylonian empire is overthrown, and Belshazzar the King slain.

- 536 Edict of Cyrus for the return of the Jews, and the rebuilding of the Temple.

Xenophanes, the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

- 535 The foundation of the Second Temple is laid at Jerusalem amidst great national emotion. "Many who were aged men that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice, and many shouted aloud for joy; so that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping."

Thespis first exhibits tragedy at Athens.

- 534 Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last King of Rome. He asserts the supremacy of Rome over all the Latin states; abolishes the Servian constitution, and oppresses the Commons.

The Sybilline books brought to Rome from Cuma.

- 532 Polycrates becomes tyrant of Samos.

Pythagoras, the philosopher, flourished.

- 529 Defeat and death of Cyrus, King of Persia, who is succeeded by Cambyses.

- 527 Death of Pisistratus, who, although twice expelled, dies tyrant of Athens. His sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, succeed him.

- 526 A public library founded at Athens.

- 525 Egypt is conquered by Cambyses, and becomes a Persian province.

The arts, which had long been on the decline in Egypt, received a severe blow from this inva-

B. C.

- 525 sion. Many of the finest buildings are mutilated or destroyed.
- War of the Lacedæmonians against Polycrates of Samos.
- 522 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, put to death.
- 521 Death of Cambyses, usurpation of the Magi, and accession of Darius to the Persian throne.
- 520 Hecataëus and Dionysius of Miletus, the historians, flourished.
- Haggai and Zechariah prophecy, B.C. 520-518.
- 519 Plataea places itself under the protection of Athens.
- The temple of the Capitoline Jupiter at Rome, in the Tuscan order, erected by Etrurian workmen.
- 518 Revolt of Babylon against the Persians. It is retaken after twenty months' siege.
- 515 Miltiades, son of Cimon, succeeds Stesagoras in the Chersonese.
- The Second Temple at Jerusalem finished March 10.
- The Passover celebrated April 18.
- Extensive buildings and sculptures at Persepolis, under Darius and Xerxes. Much of Persian art was probably of Assyrian derivation. "The Xanthian marbles, now in the British Museum, are remarkable illustrations of the threefold connection between Assyria and Persia, Persia and Asia Minor, and Asia Minor and Greece."
- 514 Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton
- 510 Expulsion of Hippias and his family from Athens, and institution of the ten tribes by Cleisthenes.
- The Tarquins are expelled from Rome, and the Republic established.
- 509 Roman war with the Etruscans, and death of Brutus in battle. First commercial treaty with Carthage.
- 508 Little of early Indian history is authentically known, beyond the fact that certain nations on the banks of the Indus were now subdued by Darius.
- Roman war with Lars Porsena, King of Clusium. Legend of Horatius Cocles.
- Maritime supremacy of Ægina.

B.C.

- 505 The Persian empire now extends from the Mediterranean to the Indus, and under the able administration of Darius, not less a legislator than a conqueror, is as inwardly prosperous as it is outwardly great.
- 504 Appius Claudius removes to Rome.
Charon of Lampsacus, the historian, flourished.
- 501 Institution of the Dictatorship at Rome.
- 500 Aristagoras, tyrant of Miletus, induces the Greek cities in Asia Minor to revolt from Persia.
Gold and silver mines are worked by the Carthaginians in Spain.
Agriculture and gardening flourish in Persia.
- 499 First year of the Ionian revolt. Sardis burnt.
Æschylus first exhibits tragedy.
- 498 Battle of the lake Regillus, in which the Latins are defeated by the Romans.
Sparta had hitherto been the leading state of Greece, but Athens becomes now the head of the Ionian states.
- 497 Aristagoras slain in Thrace.
- 495 The Roman tribes increased from twenty to twenty-one.
- 494 The Ionians defeated in a naval battle near Miletus, and Miletus captured by the Persians.
Insurrection and secession of the Roman plebeians to the Mons Sacer, chiefly caused by the severity of the law of debtor and creditor. Appointment of Tribunes of the plebeians.
- 493 The Persians take the islands of Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos. Miltiades returns from the Chersonesus to Athens.
- 492 Mardonius, the Persian general, invades Europe, and subdues Macedonia.
- 491 Coriolanus goes into exile among the Volscians.
Darius sends heralds to Greece to demand "earth and water."
War between Athens and Ægina.
- 490 Battle of Marathon. The Persians are defeated by the Athenians under Miltiades, and retreat into Asia.
Naval power of Athens.
- 489 The Volscians commanded by Coriolanus attack Rome.
- 486 Revolt of Egypt from the Persians. It is reconquered,
B.C. 484.

B. C.

- 486 The first Agrarian law at Rome, for a general and equal distribution of the conquered lands.
- 485 Xerxes, King of Persia, succeeds Darius.
Gelon becomes master of Syracuse.
- 484 Æschylus gains the prize in tragedy.
- 483 Aristides exiled by ostracism.
Roman war commenced by Fabius with the Veii, which lasts several years.
- 481 Themistocles the leading man at Athens.
- 480 Xerxes, after four years' preparation, invades Greece at the head of an immense army. Battle of Thermopylæ, and heroic death of Leonidas and 300 Spartans. Athens is taken and burnt by the Persians. Naval victories of the Greeks at Artemisium and Salamis.
Birth of Euripides.
- 479 Battle of Plataea. Mardonius, the Persian general, is defeated and slain by the Greeks under Pausanias.
- 478 Sestos taken by the Athenians. Athens rebuilt and fortified by Themistocles.
Hiero succeeds Gelon at Syracuse.
The *History* of Herodotus terminates at the siege of Sestos.
Pindar, the lyric poet, flourished.
The first stone theatre built in Greece.
- 477 Commencement of the Athenian supremacy, forty-five years before the Peloponnesian war.
The Fabii slain by the Veientes at Cremera.
- 476 Cimon, the Athenian general, takes the island of Scyros.
- 474 Naval victory of Hiero over the Tuscans.
The Etrurians at this time still far exceed the Romans in refinement and civilisation. Music, the drama, architecture, and the fine arts generally, flourished among them.
- 472 Peace between the Romans and the Veientes.
The *Persæ* of Æschylus performed.
- 471 Themistocles, banished by ostracism, retires to Argos.
The Publilian law, "the Second Great Charter of Roman Liberties," is carried. Campaign of Appius Claudius against the Volscians and Æquians.
Birth of Thucydides.

B. C.

470

The Doric temple of Theseus at Athens. Splendid
Ionic temple at Miletus.

469 Pericles begins to take part in public affairs.

468 Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives.

Birth of Socrates.

First tragic victory of Sophocles.

467 Death of Hiero of Syracuse.

Birth of Andocides, the orator.

Roman colony sent to Antium.

466 Syracuse becomes free. Victory of Cimon over the Per-
sians at Eurymedon. End of the war between Greece
and Persia.

465 Revolt of Thasos subdued by Cimon, B. C. 463.

Assassination of Xerxes, King of Persia. Themistocles
seeks refuge in Persia.

Anaxagoras, the philosopher, flourished.

464 Earthquake at Sparta, and revolt of the Helots and Mes-
senians. Cimon marches to the assistance of the Lacedæ-
monians.

463 Pestilence at Rome. Continued struggle between the
patricians and plebeians.

461 Cimon marches a second time to the aid of the Lacedæ-
monians, but his assistance is declined. Ostracism of
Cimon.

Pericles is at the head of public affairs in Athens.

460 Revolt of Inaros against the Persians, and first year of
the Egyptian war, which lasts six years.

458 Ezra, appointed governor of the Jews, returns from
Babylon to Jerusalem.

Ezra writes the *Book of Ezra*, and is supposed
to have afterwards compiled the I. and II.
Chronicles, *Nehemiah*, and *Esther*, from the
original records. He subsequently collects
together the Scriptures of the Old Testa-
ment.

The Roman army, shut in by the Æquians and Sabines,
is delivered by the Dictator Cincinnatus.

Birth of Lysias, the orator.

The *Oresteia* of Æschylus performed.

457 Battles in the Megarid between the Corinthians and the

B. C.

- 457 Athenians, who are victorious. The Spartans defeat the Athenians at Tanagra.
The Tribunes of the plebeians at Rome increased from five to ten.
- 456 The Athenians defeat the Thebans at Œnophyta. Cimon is recalled from exile. The long walls of Athens completed.
The Mons Aventinus assigned to "the Commons" at Rome.
Herodotus recites his *History* at the Olympic games.
- 455 The Messenians conquered by the Spartans in the tenth year of the war. Campaign of Tolmides against the Peloponnesians.
- 454 Campaign of Pericles at Sicyon and in Acarnania.
The Roman patricians yield, and consent to the revision of the laws. Three commissioners are sent into Greece to acquire information respecting the Grecian laws. They return, B. C. 452.
Cratinus, the comic poet, flourished.
- 451 Institution of the Roman Decemvirate. Laws of the Ten Tables promulgated. Two more Tables are added, B. C. 450.
Ion of Chios begins to exhibit tragedy.
- 450 Five years' truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians, through the intervention of Cimon.
- 449 Renewal of the war with Persia. Death of Cimon, and victory of the Athenians at Salamis.
In consequence of the death of Virginia, the Roman plebeians secede to the Mons Sacer. The Decemvirs are deposed, and the old form of government restored, L. Valerius and M. Horatius being appointed Consuls. The Valerian and Horatian laws increase the power of the plebeians.
- 448 Sacred war between the Delphians, supported by Sparta, and the Phocians, supported by Athens, for the possession of the oracle and temple of Apollo.
- 447 The Athenians defeated at Coronea by the Bœotians.
Euripides exhibits tragedy with Achæus and Sophocles.
- 445 Revolt of Eubœa and Megara from Athens. Pericles

B.C.

- 445 recovers Eubœa. Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta.
Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem, and founds synagogues and public schools.
- 444 Pericles begins to have the sole direction of public affairs at Athens. Thucydides, the leader of the aristocratical party, is ostracised.
- 443 The Athenians send a colony to Thurium in Italy, which Herodotus accompanies.
Institution of the Censorship at Rome. Victory over the Volscians.
- 441 Euripides gains the first prize in tragedy.
- 440 Samos revolts from Athens, but is subdued by Pericles.
Decree to prohibit comedy at Athens.
- 439 Athens under Pericles is now at the height of its glory.
The Parthenon, the exquisite Doric temple of Minerva, built of white marble. The Propyleæ, Doric and Ionic, by Mnesicles. The Odeium for poetical and musical recitation.
Phidias, the greatest sculptor of antiquity, produces the famous statue of Minerva in gold and ivory; and the colossal statue of Jupiter Olympus in ivory, placed in the great temple of Elis, the holy land of Greece.
The painters Micon, Panænus, and Polygnotus flourish in the time of Pericles.
- 438 The *Alcestes* of Euripides.
- 437 Colony of the Athenians at Amphipolis.
The prohibition of comedy at Athens repealed.
Perfection of the Attic drama.
- 436 Malachi prophecies, B.C. 436-420.
The last of the Prophets.
Birth of Isocrates, the orator and rhetorician.
- 435 The Corinthians defeated at sea by the Corcyræans.
Zeno, the inventor of logic, according to Aristotle, still living.
- 434 Lysippus gains the prize in comedy.
- 432 The Corcyræans assisted by the Athenians defeat the Corinthians. Congress of the Peloponnesians to decide upon war with Athens.

B. C.

- 431 First year of the Peloponnesian war. The Thebans attack Plataea. First invasion of Attica.
The *Medea* of Euripides exhibited.
Great Roman victory over the Æquians and Volscians at Mount Algidus.
- 430 Second invasion of Attica. The plague rages in Attica.
The History of the *Old Testament* ends about this time.
Polycletus, the sculptor, flourished.
Hippocrates flourished.
- 429 Siege of Plataea. The Peloponnesian fleet defeated by the Athenians in the Corinthian gulf. Death of Pericles.
- 428 Third invasion of Attica. Revolt of Lesbos from the Athenians. First imposition of a property tax at Athens.
The *Hippolytus* of Euripides gains the first prize.
Plato, the comic poet, first exhibits.
- 427 Fourth invasion of Attica. Mytilene taken by the Athenians, and Lesbos recovered. The demagogue Cleon begins to have great influence in public affairs. Surrender and destruction of Plataea.
Aristophanes, the comic poet, first exhibits.
- 426 The Peloponnesians do not invade Attica this year in consequence of an earthquake.
The *Babylonians* of Aristophanes.
- 425 Fifth invasion of Attica. The Athenian general Demosthenes takes Pylos. The Spartans in Sphacteria surrender to Cleon.
Eruption of Mount Etna.
The *Acharnians* of Aristophanes.
- 424 The Athenians defeated by the Thebans at Delium, where both Socrates and Xenophon fought. Amphipolis taken by Brasidas from Thucydides, the historian.
The *Knights* of Aristophanes.
- 423 Truce for a year. The 20 years' banishment of Thucydides, in consequence of the loss of Amphipolis, begins.
The *Clouds* of Aristophanes first exhibited.
Thucydides, during his banishment, collects the materials for his *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

B. C.

- 422 Hostilities in Thrace between the Spartans and Athenians.
 Brasidas and Cleon perish in battle.
 The *Wasps* of Aristophanes.
- 421 Truce for 50 years between the Athenians and Spartans.
- 420 Alcibiades effects a treaty between the Athenians and the Argives.
 The Campanians conquer the Greek city of Cumæ.
 Democritus, the philosopher, flourished.
- 419 Alcibiades marches into the Peloponnesus.
 The *Peace* of Aristophanes.
- 418 The Athenians defeated at the battle of Mantinea.
 Alliance between Sparta and Argos.
- 416 The Athenians conquer Melos.
- 415 Alcibiades sails with the Athenian fleet to Sicily. The Athenians take Catana. Alcibiades is recalled from Sicily, and seeks refuge with the Spartans.
 Xenocles exhibits against Euripides.
 Archippus, the comic poet, gains the prize.
- 414 The Athenians besiege Syracuse. Gylippus, the Spartan, assists the Syracusans.
 The *Birds* and *Amphiaraus* (a lost drama) of Aristophanes.
 Amyrtæus expels the Persians, and becomes King of Egypt.
 The Sarcophagus in the British Museum, called of Alexander, is of this king.
- 413 Sixth invasion of Attica. Third campaign in Sicily. The Athenian fleet and army destroyed. Nicias and Demosthenes surrender and are put to death.
 Hegemon of Thasos, the comic poet, was exhibiting his parody of the *Gigantomachia*, when the tidings reached Athens of the defeat in Sicily.
- 412 Revolt of the Athenian allies. Alcibiades negotiates a treaty between the Spartans and Persia.
 The *Andromeda* of Euripides.
- 411 Democracy at Athens temporarily gives place to a Council of Four Hundred, which lasts four months. The Athenian army at Samos recalls Alcibiades from exile, and makes him one of its generals.

B. C.

- 411 The *Lysistrata* and *Thesmophoriazusæ* of Aristophanes.
 Antiphon, the orator, is put to death.
- 410 Mindarus slain by Alcibiades at Cyzicus.
- 409 Three of the four Quæstors at Rome are plebeians; the first time the plebeians obtained this office.
 The *Philoctetes* of Sophocles.
 Plato, the founder of the Academic school, æt. 20, begins to hear Socrates.
- 408 Alcibiades recovers Byzantium.
 The *Orestes* of Euripides.
 The *Plutus* of Aristophanes.
- 407 Alcibiades returns to Athens. Defeat of Antiochus, his lieutenant, at Notium. Alcibiades is banished, and ten new generals appointed.
- 406 The Spartans defeated by the Athenians in the sea-fight of Arginusæ. The Athenian generals are condemned to death for not picking up the bodies of those slain in battle.
 Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse.
 Roman war with the Volscians. War declared against Veii. Pay decreed to the soldiers by the senate for the first time.
 Death of Euripides and of Sophocles.
- 405 Lysander defeats the Athenians off Ægospotami, and destroys all their fleet except eight ships.
 The *Frogs* of Aristophanes acted at the Lenæa.
 The ten years' siege of Veii by the Romans begins.
- 404 Athens taken by Lysander. Democracy abolished, and the government committed to thirty men, known as the Thirty Tyrants, who held their power for eight months. Death of Alcibiades.
 Supremacy of Sparta.
- 403 Thrasybulus gains the ascendancy. The tyranny is overthrown, and democracy re-established. Thucydides, Lysias, and Andocides, return to Athens.
 The Ionian alphabet is adopted.
- 402 Defeat of the Romans before Veii.
- 401 Expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. Cyrus falls in the battle of Cunaxa. His Greek auxi-

B. C.

401

liaries commence their retreat to Greece, called the Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

First year of the war between Lacedæmon and Elis; it lasts three years.

The *Œdipus at Colonus* of Sophocles exhibited, after his death, by his grandson.

400

Return of the Ten Thousand to Greece.

Modification of the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta.

The city of Delhi said to have been founded.

Speech of Andocides *on the Mysteries*.

The temple of Jupiter Olympus in the Corinthian order at Athens. The invention of this order is ascribed to Callimachus.

399

Campaigns of Thimbron and Dercyllidas, the Spartan generals, in Asia, B. C. 399-7, concluded by an armistice with Tissaphernes.

Melitus, the tragic poet, is the accuser of Socrates.

Execution of Socrates, æt. 69. Plato withdraws to Megara.

398

An embassy sent from Rome to consult the oracle at Delphi.

Ctesias' *Persian History* terminates.

Astydamas first exhibits tragedy.

397

Zeuxis, the painter, famous for his grapes, flourished. The Helen of Croton was the most renowned of his works.

396

First campaign of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, in Asia.

Parrhasius, the painter, famous for his linen, flourished.

Capture of Veii by the Dictator Camillus.

395

Second campaign of Agesilaus, who becomes master of Western Asia. Coalition of the Corinthians, Thebans, Argives, Athenians, and Thessalians, against Sparta. Lysander slain at Haliartus.

Plato returns to Athens.

Etruscan canal for draining the Alban lake.

394

Agesilaus is victorious at Coronea; but the booty gained by Conon off Cnidus enables him to rebuild the walls of Athens.

Xenophon, the philosopher and historian, banished

B. C.

394

from Athens. He retired to Scillus, where he composed his works, the *Cyropædia*, the *Anabasis*, the *Memorabilia of Socrates*, &c.

Theopompus brought his *History* down to this year.

393 Sedition at Corinth, and victory of the Lacedæmonians at Lechæum. Pharnabazus and Conon desolate the coasts of Peloponnesus.

Distribution of the Veientine territory among the plebeians at Rome.

The temple of Juno on Mount Aventine dedicated by Camillus.

392 Agesilaus takes the Piræus at Corinth, but his troops are defeated by Iphicrates on their return.

The *Ecclesiazusæ* of Aristophanes.

391 Expedition of Agesilaus into Acarnania.

Plato, the comic poet, exhibits.

Speech of Andocides *on the Peace*.

Camillus banished from Rome. War with Volsinii.

The Gauls invade Etruria, and lay siege to Clusium.

390 Rome captured and burnt by the Gauls under Brennus. Camillus, the Dictator, dissuades his countrymen from removing to Veii.

Expedition of Agesipolis into Argolis. Capture of 10 Athenian ships by Teleutias, the Spartan. Thrasybulus is slain.

The Gauls destroy many of the *Fusti*, or records, of Rome.

389 Rome rebuilt.

Birth of Æschines, the orator.

387 Peace of Antalcidas, by which Persia regains the Greek colonies in Asia, &c.

The number of the Roman tribes increased from 21 to 25.

Antiphanes, the comic poet, begins to exhibit.

385 Destruction of Mantinea by the Spartans under Agesipolis.

Great sea-fight between Evagoras and the Persians, and beginning of the 10 years' Cyprian War.

384 Manlius, accused by the Roman patricians of aspiring to royal power, is tried, condemned, and put to death.

B. C.

384

Birth of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, at Stagira in Macedonia.

382

First year of the Olynthian war, which is ended B.C. 379, by Polybiades. Phœbidas seizes the Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes.

Birth of Demosthenes.

381

Siege of Phlius by Agesilaus. It surrenders B.C. 379.

380

Antisthenes, founder of the Cynic school.

Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school.

The *Panegyricus* of Isocrates.

379

The Cadmea recovered by Pelopidas and the Theban exiles.

The power of Sparta is now at its highest point.

378

Campaigns of Cleombrotus and Agesilaus in Bœotia.

Attempt of Sphodrias on the Piræus. The Athenians form an alliance with the Thebans against Sparta.

377

Second expedition of Agesilaus into Bœotia.

376

The Three Licinian Rogations, to improve the condition of the Roman plebeians, and to increase their political power, are proposed by C. Licinius and L. Sextius, the Tribunes of the people.

Cleombrotus marches into Bœotia.

Tenth and last year of the war between Evagoras and the Persians.

375

Cleombrotus sent against the Thebans in Phocis.

374

Peace between Athens and Sparta, but the war is renewed the same year, in consequence of Timotheus, the Athenian commander, restoring some Zacynthian exiles.

Persian invasion of Egypt, which fails.

373

Iphicrates sent to Corcyra. Prosecution of Timotheus.

The custom of employing mercenaries began about this time to prevail in Greece.

372

Timotheus goes to Asia. Iphicrates continues in command of a fleet on the Ionian sea.

Astydamas gains the prize in tragedy.

Among the most eminent orators of this period are Leodamas, Callistratus, Aristophon the Azenian, Cephalus the Colyttian, Thrasybus the Colyttian, and Diophantus.

371 Congress at Sparta, and general peace, from which the

B. C.

- 371 Thebans are excluded. The Spartans are defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas, at the battle of Leuctra. Supremacy of Thebes.
- 370 Assassination of Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly. Expedition of Agesilaus into Arcadia.
- 369 First Theban invasion of Peloponnesus.
- 368 The Thebans again invade Peloponnesus. Expedition of Pelopidas to Thessaly.
- 367 The "tearless battle" won by Archidamus over the united forces of Argos, Arcadia, and Messenia. Embassy of Pelopidas to Persia.
- Aristotle, æt. 17, comes to Athens.
- The Three Licinian Rogations are passed and become law.
- Camillus, the Dictator, conquers the Gauls.
- 366 Third invasion of Peloponnesus by the Thebans.
- The *Archidamus* of Isocrates.
- The first plebeian Consul, and first Prætor at Rome.
- 365 Death of Camillus. Pestilence at Rome.
- War between Arcadia and Elis.
- 364 The Eleans defeat the Arcadians and Argives at the time of the celebration of the Olympic games.
- 362 Battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas is killed. Decline of the Theban supremacy.
- Xenophon brought down his *Greek History* to the battle of Mantinea.
- Half of the Tribuni Militum are for the first time elected by the Roman people. Earthquake at Rome. Self-devotion of Marcus Curtius.
- 361 General pacification, in which the Messenians are included, mediated by Persia. Death of Agesilaus.
- 359 Accession of Philip, King of Macedonia.
- 358 Amphipolis taken by Philip.
- The number of the Roman tribes increased from 25 to 27.
- 357 Commencement of the Social War. Unsuccessful siege of Chios, before which Chabrias falls. The Phocians sieze Delphi.
- 356 The first plebeian Dictator at Rome. He defeats the Etruscans.
- Birth of Alexander the Great.
- the speech of Isocrates *De Pace*

B. C.

- 355 Third and last year of the Social War. Athens is compelled to acknowledge the freedom of her allies. Beginning of the Sacred War.
- 354 Trial and condemnation of Timotheus.
Demosthenes begins to speak in the assemblies of the people.
- 352 Philip takes Methone, and enters Thessaly. He defeats and slays Onomarchus, the Phocian general, and becomes master of Thessaly. Philip attempts to enter Greece through Thermopylæ, but is prevented by the Athenians.
Demosthenes delivers his *first Philippic*.
- 351 The Cyprians and Phœnicians revolt from Persia, but are brought to submission. Sidon taken and destroyed.
The first plebeian Censor at Rome.
- 350 Egypt is conquered, and again becomes a Persian province.
Macedonian gold mines in Thrace.
About this time are erected the Corinthian mausoleum of Artemisia at Halicarnassus, and the Ionic temple of Bacchus at Teos, by Hermogenes.
- 349 The Olynthians, attacked by Philip, ask aid from Athens.
- 347 Olynthus taken and destroyed by Philip.
Death of Plato, æt. 82, upon which Aristotle goes to Atarnæ.
- 346 Peace between Philip and the Athenians. Philip overruns Phocis, and brings the Sacred War to an end.
Oration of Isocrates *to Philip*.
Oration of Demosthenes *on the Peace*.
- 344 The *second Philippic* of Demosthenes.
- 343 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, is finally expelled.
Disputes between Philip and the Athenians.
The first Samnite War.
- 342 Philip's expedition to Thrace. He is opposed by Diopithes, the Athenian general, at the Chersonesus.
Aristotle comes to the court of Philip. He becomes the tutor of Alexander, and establishes an intellectual empire more lasting than that of his pupil.
Insurrection of the Roman army at Capua. Various concessions made to the plebeians.

B. C.

- 341 Peace and alliance between the Romans and Samnites.
The oration of Demosthenes on the *Chersonesus*,
and the *third* and *fourth Philippics*.
- 340 Philip besieges Selymbria, Perinthus, and Byzantium.
Isocrates completes the *Panathenaic oration*.
Latin War. Self-devotion of Decius, and defeat of the
Latins at Mount Vesuvius.
- 339 The Locrian, or second Sacred War.
The laws made by the general assembly of the Roman
people no longer require confirmation by the senate.
Renewal of the Latin War.
- 338 Philip is chosen general of the Amphictyons. He
sieves Elatea. The Athenians and Thebans unite
against him, but their forces are defeated at the
battle of Chæronea, and Philip becomes master of
Greece.
The subjugation of Latium completed by the Romans
Death of Isocrates, æt. 98.
The most famous orators of Greece were trained
in his school.
- 337 The first plebeian Prætor at Rome.
- 336 Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Ægæ. He is suc-
ceeded by his son, Alexander the Great, æt. 20.
Rome at peace with the Gauls.
- 335 Revolt of Thebes, which is taken and destroyed by
Alexander.
- 334 THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. Alexander commences the
war against Persia. He crosses the Hellespont, defeats
the Persian satraps at the Granicus, and conquers the
western part of Asia Minor.
- 333 Alexander defeats Darius at Issus, and reduces Syria and
Phœnicia.
- 332 Tyre taken by Alexander after seven months' siege. He
occupies Palestine and Egypt, and founds the city of
Alexandria, which succeeds to the commerce of Tyre
as it afterwards does to the literature of Athens. At
Jerusalem, Alexander treats the high priest with reve-
rence, and grants the Jews an exemption from tribute
every Sabbatical year.
Dinocrates, the greatest architect of the time,

B. C.

- 332 builds the city of Alexandria, and restores the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Two new Roman tribes added.
- 331 Alexander again defeats Darius at Arbela, and takes Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis.
In Greece, Agis, King of Sparta, is defeated and slain by Antipater.
- 330 Alexander conquers the regions round the Caspian, and gives to Darius, slain by the treachery of Bessus, a burial with royal pomp in the sepulchre of the Persian kings
Pacification of Greece by Antipater.
The speeches of *Æschines against Ctesiphon*, or *Demosthenes on the Crown*, and of *Lycurgus against Leocrates*.
Philemon began to exhibit comedy.
The Choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, erected about this period.
- 329 Alexander passes the Oxus, and captures Bessus, and subsequently crosses the Jaxartes, and defeats the Scythians.
Praxiteles, the sculptor, famous for his statues of Venus, &c., flourished.
- 328 Alexander is occupied during the whole of this campaign in the conquest of Sogdiana.
Prygoteles, the gem engraver, flourished.
- 327 After the conquest of Sogdiana, Alexander marches to invade India. He crosses the Hydaspes, and having defeated Porus, advances through the Punjab as far as the Hyphasis, but is there compelled to return by the mutiny of his troops.
- 326 The second Samnite War.
Alexander returns to Persia. His fleet under Nearchus accomplishes the voyage from the mouth of the Indus to the Persian Gulph in 129 days.
Apelles of Cos, the painter, and Protogenes, the painter and sculptor, flourished.
- 325 Alexander at Susa. Towards the close of the year he visits Ecbatana, where Hephæstion dies.
Lysippus, the sculptor, flourished.
- 324 Harpalus comes to Athens, and bribes many of the Greek orators. Demosthenes fined, and in exile.

B. C.

324 Alexander reaches Babylon in the spring.

A great statesman as well as conqueror, Alexander treats his Eastern subjects with kindness, and earnestly encourages commerce. The intercourse between three quarters of the globe thus opened, leads to a general diffusion of the Greek civilisation and the Greek language, and so prepares the way for the future triumphs of the Gospel. It is a striking proof of the sagacity of Alexander's plans, that most of the cities he founded as trading marts, are still the places of most commercial importance in their respective countries.

323 Death of Alexander at Babylon, in June. Division of the satrapies among his generals: Ptolemy, viceroy of Egypt; Antipater, of Macedonia; Lysimachus, of Thrace; Antigonus and Eumenes, of different provinces in Asia Minor. Perdiccas is Regent for the infant son of Alexander.

The Greek states make war against Macedonia, known as the Lamian War. Leosthenes, the Athenian general, is slain before Lamia.

Demosthenes returns to Athens.

Death of Diogenes, the cynic.

Death of Lycurgus, the orator.

322 End of the Lamian War, and submission of Athens.

The Samnites defeated by the Romans.

Death of Demosthenes.

Death of Aristotle, æt. 63, at Chalcis. He is said to have written 148 treatises: his *Ethics*, *Politics*, *Logic*, *Rhetoric*, *Poetic*, *Physics*, and upwards of 40 others are still extant.

321 Surrender of the Roman army to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.

Victory of Eumenes over Craterus. Perdiccas invades Egypt, and is slain by his own troops.

Seleucus, Satrap of Babylon.

Menander exhibits his first comedy.

320 Antigonus carries on war against Eumenes.

Aristoxenes of Tarentum, the most celebrated Greek writer upon music.

B. C.

- 319 Death of Antipater, who names Polysperchon his successor. Defeat of the Samnites by the Romans under Papirius.
- 318 War between Cassander and Polysperchon in Greece. The Athenians put Phocion to death. Athens is conquered by Cassander, who makes Demetrius of Phaleron its governor.
Two new Roman tribes added.
- 317 Campaign of Antigonus against Eumenes, now commander of the royal forces in the East. Cassander besieges Olympias at Pydna.
- 316 Last battle between Antigonus and Eumenes. Death of Eumenes. Antigonus becomes master of Asia. Seleucus flies from Babylon, and seeks refuge with Ptolemy in Egypt.
Cassander takes Pydna and puts Olympias to death. He rebuilds Thebes.
- 315 Coalition of Seleucus, Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus, against Antigonus.
Death of Xenocrates, the philosopher, æt. 81.
- 314 Successes of Cassander in Greece. Antigonus conquers Tyre. Death of Æschines, æt. 75.
- 312 Ptolemy and Seleucus defeat Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, at Gaza. Seleucus recovers Babylon, and from this year commences the era of the Seleucidæ.
Sandracottus, an Indian, having expelled the Macedonian governors from the Indian provinces conquered by Alexander, establishes an empire. His successors increase its boundaries, and according to the Indian chronicles, "bring the whole Earth under One Umbrella."
Construction of the Via Appia across the Pontine marshes to Brundisium, and of the Aqua Appia.
- 311 Cassander puts to death the widow and son of Alexander.
- 310 Battle of Himera. Agathocles defeated.
Epicurus begins to teach at Mytilene and Lampascus.
The Samnites and Etruscans are defeated by the Romans. The Dictator Papirius is succeeded by Fabius Maximus, Consul.
- 307 Demetrius Poliorcetes liberates Athens, restores its ancient constitution, and expels Demetrius of Phaleron.

B. C.

306 Demetrius defeats Ptolemy in a great sea-fight off Salamis in Cyprus. After this battle, Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander, assume the title of Kings.

Epicurus settles at Athens, where he teaches about 36 years.

305 Rhodes besieged by Demetrius.

Victorious campaign of the Romans against the Samnites. Bovianum taken.

304 Demetrius makes peace with the Rhodians, and returns to Athens.

Peace concluded with the Samnites. The Æquians defeated with great loss.

301 Demetrius crosses to Asia.

Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, in which Lysimachus and Seleucus defeat Antigonus and Demetrius. Antigonus falls in the battle.

The Jews pass under the dominion of the Ptolemies.

300 The great Chinese wall, built to protect the frontier from the incursions of the Tartars, is ascribed to this date.

Museum and Library founded at Alexandria, the seat of government of Ptolemy's kingdom. The schools of learning connected with the Museum maintain their reputation till the Arab conquest. Extensive cotton trade and manufactures of Egypt. Euclid, the mathematician, flourished.

299 Two new Roman tribes formed.

298 The third Samnite War. Roman victory at Volaterræ.

Diyllus closed his *History* about this time.

Zeno, founder of the Stoic philosophy, flourished.

297 Death of Cassander, and accession of his son Philip, who is succeeded B. C. 296 by Antipater.

295 Demetrius takes Athens.

Great defeat of the Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians, and Gauls, at Sentium, "the Austerlitz of the third Samnite War."

294 Demetrius becomes King of Macedonia.

293 The Samnites are defeated with great slaughter.

B. C.

293 The first sun-dial at Rome, set up by Papirius Cursor.

Colossal statue of Jupiter placed on the Capitol.

292 The Samnites defeat the Consul Fabius, but his father, Q. Fabius Maximus, gains a great victory over them, from which they never recover. Pontius, the Samnite general, is taken prisoner and slain.

Demetrius conquers Thebes.

291 Lysimachus defeated and taken prisoner by the Getæ. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, invades Thessaly, but is obliged to retire before Demetrius.

290 Demetrius takes Thebes a second time, and celebrates the Pythian games at Athens.

The Samnites submit to Rome, and sue for peace. Conclusion of the Samnite Wars, which had lasted 53 years. Several Roman colonies are planted about this time.

288 Death of Agathocles.

287 Demetrius is driven out of Macedonia by Pyrrhus, who is himself expelled by Lysimachus, after seven months' possession.

Birth of Archimedes, the mathematician.

Theophrastus, author of the *Characters*, flourished.

286 Last secession of the plebeians at Rome. The Lex Hortensia of the Dictator confirms more fully the privileges of the plebeians. The political distinction between the patricians and plebeians, from this time, ceases.

285 Dionysius began his astronomical era, June 26.

284 Demetrius dies in captivity at Apameia in Syria.

The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament is made about this date.

The Pharos or lighthouse, and the temple of Serapis, erected at Alexandria. This temple is said to have been unequalled for its magnificence, except by the Capitol at Rome.

283 The Gauls besiege Arretium, and defeat the Romans.

282 The Tarentines attack a Roman fleet.

281 Lysimachus is defeated and slain by Seleucus at the battle of Corupedion.

B. C.

281 Pyrrhus, on the invitation of the Tarentines, arrives in Italy.

280 The Romans defeated by Pyrrhus near Heracleia.
Seleucus put to death by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who is himself slain by the Gauls.

Rise of the Achæan league.

Berosus, the Babylonian historian, flourished.

The colossus of the god of the Sun at Rhodes, by Chares. The group of the Laocoon, and the Farnesian Hercules, are attributed to Rhodian artists of about this period.

279 The Gauls under Brennus invade Greece. Brennus, and a great part of his army, are destroyed at Delphi.

The Romans are again defeated by Pyrrhus near Asculum.
League between Rome and Carthage.

278 Pyrrhus passes into Sicily, and makes himself master of the Carthaginian towns.

The Romans are successful against the nations of Southern Italy, allies of Pyrrhus.

The four schools of philosophy, Peripatetic, Stoic, Epicurean, and Academic, are directed at this time by Strato, Zeno, Epicurus, and Arcesilaus, founder of the Middle Academy.

276 Pyrrhus returns to Italy.

275 Total defeat of Pyrrhus near Beneventum. He leaves Italy.

Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, the poets, and Aratus, the poet and astronomer, flourished.

273 Embassy from Ptolemy Philadelphus to Rome.

Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, and expels Antigonus Gonatas.

272 Pyrrhus invades Peloponnesus, and perishes in an attack on Argos. Antigonus regains Macedonia.

Conclusion of the Roman war in Southern Italy. Tarentum submits.

270 Hiero becomes King of Sicily.

Callimachus, the poet and historian, flourished.

269 Silver money first coined at Rome.

268 The Picentines submit to the Romans. Colonies founded at Ariminum and Beneventum.

B. C.

- 268 Athens taken by Antigonos Gonatas.
Manetho, the Egyptian historian, flourished,
- 266 The subjugation of Italy by Rome completed.
- 265 The *History* of Dionysius Halicarnassus ends.
Timæus ends at the same period.
- 264 First Punic War. The Consul Claudius crosses into Sicily, and defeats the Carthaginians and Syracusans.
Gladiators are exhibited for the first time at Rome.
The *Chronicle* of the *Parian marbles* (now at Oxford) ends.
- 263 Hiero makes peace with the Romans.
- 262 Surrender of Agrigentum to the Romans after seven months' siege.
- 261 The Carthaginians ravage the coast of Italy.
- 260 The Romans first prepare a fleet. Naval victory of Duilius, the Consul, off Mylæ.
- 256 The Consuls Manlius and Regulus defeat the Carthaginians by sea and land in Africa.
- 255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by Xanthippus. Naval victory of the Romans, in which the Carthaginians lose 114 ships, but in returning to Italy, most of the Roman ships are wrecked.
- 254 The Romans build another fleet, and take Panormus.
- 251 Aratus liberates Sicyon, which joins the Achæan league.
- 250 Arsaces founds the Parthian monarchy.
Theodotus founds the kingdom of Bactria.
Both these states had formed part of the Syrian dominion.
- Victory of Metellus at Panormus. Regulus sent to Rome by the Carthaginians to solicit peace, self-devotedly pleads in the senate for war.
Apollonius, the author of a treatise on *Conic Sections*.
- 249 Naval defeat of the Consul Claudius by Adherbal, off Drepanum. The Romans lose every ship by a storm.
- 247 Hamilcar Barca, general of the Carthaginians, ravages the coasts of Italy. Birth of Hannibal.
The citizens at the Roman census are 251,222.
- 243 Aratus delivers Corinth from the Macedonians.
The Consul Fundanius defeats Hamilcar in Sicily.

B. C.

- 242 The Romans again build a fleet.
- 241 Agis, King of Sparta, is put to death on account of his efforts to reform the state.
- Catulus, the Roman admiral, totally defeats the Carthaginian fleet, and terminates the war. Sicily becomes a Roman province. Revolt and conquest of the Falisci. Two new Roman tribes are formed, making the final number of thirty-five. The authority of the Roman senate is now at its highest point.
- Mutiny of the Carthaginian mercenary troops, and civil war.
- 240 The Sardinians revolt from Carthage.
- Livius Andronicus begins to exhibit tragedies at Rome.
- Jesus, the son of Sirach, in Egypt.
- 235 Sardinia conquered by the Romans.
- The temple of Janus is shut for the second time.
- Nævius, the poet, flourished.
- 233 Ptolemy Physcon about this time procures from the Athenians the MSS. of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus, upon a pledge of 15 talents.
- 229 Roman war with the Illyrians, who are defeated.
- Death in Spain of Hamilcar, who is succeeded by Hasdrubal.
- 228 The first Roman embassy to Greece.
- 227 Cleomenes, King of Sparta, commences war with the Achæan league.
- 226 Cleomenes defeats Aratus, who is again general of the Achæan league.
- 225 Cleomenes overthrows the Ephori at Sparta, and enforces the laws of Lycurgus.
- Great defeat of the Gauls by the Romans under the Consul Æmilius.
- Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian on the Greek model, flourished.
- 223 The Roman legions first cross the river Po. The Consul Flaminius defeats the Insubrians.
- Eratosthenes, the mathematical geographer, is librarian at Alexandria.
- 221 Hannibal succeeds Hasdrubal in the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain.

B. C.

- 221 Antigonus defeats Cleomenes at Sellasia, and takes Sparta-Cleomenes, the last of the royal line of the Heraclidæ, dies in Egypt.
- 220 The Achæans and Aratus, defeated by the Ætolians, apply for aid to Philip, King of Macedonia. Commencement of the Social War.
- The Roman citizens at the census are 270,213.
- The *History* of Aratus ends in this year, and that of Polybius begins.
- Flaminius makes the Via Flaminia, and builds the Circus Flaminius.
- 219 Second Illyrian war against Demetrius of Pharos, who is conquered by the Consul Æmilius.
- Hannibal takes Saguntum, a Spanish town in alliance with Rome.
- The first medical shop opened at Rome, by Archagathus, a Greek.
- 218 Second Punic War. Hannibal commences his memorable march. At the head of a force composed of Carthaginians, Gauls, Spanish Celts, Numidian horse, and 22 elephants, he crosses the Pyrenees, marches round the Gulf of Lyons, and enters on the passage of the Alps. After five months' march, beset with the most formidable difficulties, he enters Italy, and defeats the Romans at the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia.
- 217 End of the Social War in Greece.
- The Romans, under Flaminius, are defeated by Hannibal at the battle of the lake Thrasymentus.
- 216 Hannibal totally defeats the Romans at the battle of Cannæ. When the Consul Varro returns almost alone to Rome, the senate vote him public thanks "because he had not despaired of the Republic."
- 215 Marcellus gains a victory over Hannibal near Nola. Hannibal enters into treaty with Philip, King of Macedonia.
- 214 The blockade of Syracuse by the Romans begins.
- 213 Philip removes Aratus by poison. War between the Romans and Philip. Successes of P. and Cn. Scipio in Spain.

Birth of Carneades, founder of the third Academy

B. C.

- 212 Hannibal takes Tarentum. Marcellus takes Syracuse. The two Scipios are defeated and killed in Spain.
Death of Archimedes at the capture of Syracuse.
Many treasures of Greek art are now brought from Sicily to Rome, and the palaces of the Roman nobles abound with costly luxuries.
- 211 Treaty between the Romans and Ætolians against Philip. The Romans recover Capua. P. Scipio is sent into Spain.
- 210 The Romans take Ægina. In Spain, Scipio takes Carthago Nova.
Comedies of Plautus.
- 209 The Consul Fabius recovers Tarentum.
In this year, the number of Roman colonies was thirty.
- 208 The two Consuls are defeated by Hannibal near Venusia, and Marcellus is slain.
Philopœmen is elected general of the Achæan league, and reforms the army.
- 207 Battle of the Metaurus, in which Hasdrubal is slain.
Philopœmen defeats and slays Machanidas, tyrant of Lacedæmon, at the battle of Mantinea.
- 206 Scipio becomes master of Spain. He crosses over into Africa, and makes a league with Syphax.
- 205 Philip makes peace with the Ætolians and with Rome.
The Jews become subject to Antiochus the Great, King of Syria.
- 204 Defeat of Hannibal near Croton.
- 203 Defeat of the Carthaginians, and capture of Syphax, who has seceded from Rome. Hannibal leaves Italy, and crosses over to Africa.
- 202 Hannibal is defeated by Scipio at the decisive battle of Zama. The Carthaginians sue for peace.
Philip makes war upon the Rhodians and Attalus.
- 201 Peace is granted to the Carthaginians. The veterans of Scipio's army receive settlements in Apulia and Lucania—"the first instance of such provision being made for veterans."
Philopœmen defeats Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon.
Philip takes Chios

B. C.

- 200 Second war between Philip and Rome.
Roman war with the Insubrian Gauls.
Ennius, the Roman poet, flourished.
Vines and olives cultivated in Italy.
- 197 Defeat of Philip by Flaminius, at the battle of Cynoscephalæ. Peace ensues, Philip giving up all the Greek towns both in Europe and Asia.
Statues in bronze and marble begin now to be substituted for the old clay images of the Roman gods.
- 196 Flaminius proclaims the independence of Greece at the Isthmian games.
Hannibal takes refuge at the court of Antiochus, King of Syria.
- 192 Philopœmen defeats Nabis, and Lacedæmon is added to the Achæan league.
The *Pænulus* of Plautus probably now represented. This play contains the only specimens we have of the Punic and Libyan languages.
- 191 Antiochus, King of Syria, and the Ætolians, are defeated by the Romans.
Many great public works are about this time undertaken at Rome.
The *Pseudolus* of Plautus probably represented.
- 190 The Consul L. Scipio totally defeats Antiochus at the battle of Magnesia. Peace is made with him.
Rome is now the arbiter of nations from the Atlantic to the Euphrates.
- 188 Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus.
- 187 Roman war with the Ligurians continued for several years.
- 185 Voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus.
Growing corruption of manners at Rome.
- 184 Cato exercises his censorship at Rome with great severity.
At first a violent opponent to the introduction of Greek literature, in his old age, Cato becomes its student.
Cato constructs the first basilica at Rome, and many other public works.
- 183 Philopœmen is taken prisoner and put to death by the Messenians, who revolt from the Achæan league.

B. C.

- 183 Death of Scipio Africanus.
Death of Hannibal.
- 182 Polybius, the historian, carries the urn at the funeral of Philopœmen.
- 181 Roman Sumptuary law of the Tribune Orchius.
- 179 Death of Philip, and accession of Perseus.
- 174 The Censors order the streets of Rome to be paved.
- 173 Eumenes, King of Pergamus, establishes a Library and Museum.
Parchment is said to have been now first used; but the Jews already wrote upon it.
- 171 War between Perseus, King of Macedonia, and Rome.
- 170 Antiochus Epiphanes plunders Jerusalem.
- 168 Defeat of Perseus at Pydna by Æmilius Paulus, which is shortly followed by his capture. End of the Macedonian monarchy.
- 167 One thousand of the principal Achæans are arrested and sent to Rome: among them is the historian Polybius.
Antiochus Epiphanes subjects the Jews to cruel tortures, to induce them to adopt the religion of the Greeks.
Revolt of Mattathias.
- 166 Judas Maccabæus defeats the Syrian generals, and delivers the Jews from their oppressors.
The *Andria* of Terence exhibited.
- 165 The sacrifices are recommenced at the Temple of Jerusalem, and the Feast of Dedication instituted.
The *Hecyra* of Terence.
- 163 The *Heautontimorumenos* of Terence.
- 162 Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox, Sept. 27.
- 161 The philosophers and rhetoricians are banished from Rome. Sumptuary law of the Consul Fannius.
The *Eunuchus* and *Phormio* of Terence.
- Judas Maccabæus is slain in battle, and is succeeded by his brother Jonathan.
- 160 The Indian empire founded by Sandracottus is destroyed by the Bactrians about this time.

D

B. C.

160

The *Adelphi* of Terence exhibited at the funeral games of Æmilius Paulus.

The Pontine marshes drained.

159 The Roman citizens at the census are 338,314.

A water-clock is set up at Rome by the Censor Scipio. All the Roman law-courts close at sunset.

156 The building of theatres forbidden at Rome.

155 The Athenians send an embassy to Rome, consisting of the philosophers Diogenes, Critolaus, and Carneades, to obtain remission of a fine of 500 talents.

153 Roman wars in Spain.

151 Return of the Achæan exiles.

150 Cato brought his *Origines* down to this period.

149 The third Punic War begins, mainly caused by the hostility of Cato, whose constant expression, "Delenda est Carthago," has passed into a proverb.

147 War declared between Rome and the Achæans.

Macedonia reduced to the form of a Roman province.

146 Carthage taken by Scipio, and razed to the ground. Its territory is made a Roman province.

At the time of its destruction, Carthage is said to have been a much finer city than Rome. The houses and the temples were adorned with Ionic porticoes, and the quays with stately colonnades. It was especially famous for its long lines of aqueducts, which are still traceable.

The Achæans are defeated and Corinth destroyed by the Consul Mummius.

Greece becomes a Roman province.

Large colonnades are built at Rome to receive the works of art taken from the Greeks.

Temples of Jupiter Stator and Juno at Rome.

145 The Consul Fabius is successful in Spain against Viriathus.

143 Beginning of the Numantine war, which lasts ten years.

Jonathan Maccabæus, chief and high priest of the Jews, is put to death, and is succeeded by Simon Maccabæus. Judas and Jonathan had paid tribute to Syria, but Simon becomes independent.

B. C.

- 140 The Consul Cæpio renews the war with Viriathus, and causes his assassination.

Lucilius, the Roman satirist, flourished.

- 135 The *Apocryphal* history ends.

- 134 The Servile War in Sicily, occasioned by the revolt of 70,000 slaves. It is ended B. C. 132.

Hyrcanus succeeds Simon in the government of the Jews.

- 133 Numantia is taken by Scipio and destroyed.

Tiberius Gracchus, Tribune of the plebeians, endeavours to relieve the distress of the lower orders by a bill enforcing the "Lex Licinia." His Agrarian law is carried; but he and 300 of his party are killed in a tumult.

The possessions of Rome at this period comprise, besides all Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Liguria, Cisalpine Gaul, the two Spains, and the African territory of Carthage, in the West; and in the East, Macedonia, Illyria, Epirus, Achaia, and the territory of Pergamus in Asia Minor.

- 131 Both the Roman Censors are plebeians, for the first time.

- 130 The Roman Tribunes obtain a seat, and the right of voting, in the senate.

- 129 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria, and destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.

- 125 War with the Salluvii in Transalpine Gaul, who are finally conquered B. C. 122, and Gaul becomes a Roman province.

- 123 Tribunate of Caius Gracchus, and renewal of the Agrarian law.

A Roman colony sent to Carthage.

- 122 C. Gracchus Tribune of the plebeians for the second time. He proposes distributions of corn to the poor, the admission of the Italian allies to the rights of citizenship, &c.

C. Gracchus was the first European who divided distances into portions of 1,000 paces, or miles, and erected stones to mark the distance. He built at Rome immense grain magazines, like the ancient granaries of Egypt.

B. C.

- 121 Great party struggle in Rome. C. Gracchus and 3,000 of the citizens are killed.
The old heroic virtues and stern simplicity of the early Romans have now almost disappeared; and owing mainly to the introduction of Asiatic luxury and Greek manners, debasing profligacy and corruption prevail at Rome.
- 120 The Bactrian kingdom is subdued by the Parthians about this date.
- 113 Commencement of the Cimbrian War. First Great Migration of the Northern Tribes. The Cimbri and Teutoni, migrating from the Baltic, defeat the Consul Carbo, and devastate Gaul, &c.
- 111 First year of the Jugurthine War.
The sects of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes rise, about this time, among the Jews.
- 109 The Consul Silanus is defeated by the Cimbri.
- 107 The Consul Cassius is defeated and slain by the Cimbri and their allies.
Aristobulus succeeds Hyrcanus as ruler of the Jews, and takes the title of King.
- 106 Jugurtha is captured by Marius.
Birth of Pompey.
Birth of Cicero at Arpinum.
- 105 The Cimbri destroy the two Consular armies of the Consul Mallius and the Pro-consul Cæpio. The Roman people go into mourning.
- 102 Marius completely defeats the Teutoni at Aquæ Sextiæ.
Second Servile War in Sicily, which is ended B. C. 99.
- 101 Great victory of Marius, for the fifth time Consul, and of Catulus, over the Cimbri, near Verona.
- 100 Birth of Julius Cæsar.
- 96 Ptolemy Apion, King of Cyrene, bequeaths Cyrene to the Roman people.
- 95 Meleager, the first collector of the *Greek Anthology*, flourished.
Birth of Lucretius, the poet and philosopher.
- 92 Sulla receives the ambassadors of Arsaces on the banks of the Euphrates, the first public transaction between Rome and Parthia.

B. C.

- 91 Livius Drusus endeavours to procure the privileges of Roman citizens for the Italian allies, but is assassinated.

Death of the orator Crassus.

- 90 The Marsic, or Social War, which ends B. C. 88, and results in the concession of the rights of Roman citizenship to all the Italian states, which are divided into eight new tribes.

- 88 First Roman War with Mithridates the Great, King of Parthia. Civil War of Marius and Sulla. Sulla procures the banishment of Marius.

- 87 Sulla, in this and the ensuing campaigns, defeats the generals of Mithridates.

The Consul Cinna espouses the side of Marius.

Marius and Cinna return to Rome, and massacre their opponents.

Birth of Catullus, famous for his songs, elegies, and epigrams.

- 86 Death of Marius. Sulla takes Athens by storm, and defeats Archelaus in Bœotia.

The Roman nobles, who in earlier days were educated in Etruria, are now instructed at home by Greek professors.

Birth of Sallust.

- 84 Peace concluded between Sulla and Mithridates. Assassination of Cinna.

Sulla acquires the library of Apellicon.

- 83 Sulla returns to Italy. He defeats the Marian party. Pompey takes an active part in his favour. Sertorius retires to Spain, and becomes general of the Lusitani.

Second war with Mithridates, which ends, B. C. 81, to the advantage of Rome.

- 82 Sulla is created perpetual Dictator. He restores the power of the senate, limits that of the tribunes, and proscribes and depopulates whole cities to give place to his legions.

- 81 Successful campaign in Africa of Pompey, who returns to Rome, and triumphs.

Sulla commences rebuilding the great Capitoline temple which had been destroyed by fire.

Cicero's oration *Pro Quintio*.

- 80 Archias, the poet, flourished.

Cicero's oration *Pro Roscio*.

B.C.

- 79 Sulla resigns the Dictatorship.
Cicero goes to Athens.
- 78 Death of Sulla. Civil War of Lepidus. War with Sertorius in Spain.
Sallust's *History* began from this year.
- 74 Renewal of the War with Mithridates, under Lucullus.
The cherry-tree first brought to Europe from Asia by Lucullus.
- 73 Revolt and war of Spartacus, the gladiator, at the head of 70,000 slaves in Italy.
- 72 Death of Sertorius; defeat and death of Perperna, and end of the war in Spain.
The two Consuls are defeated by Spartacus.
- 71 Defeat and flight of Mithridates.
Spartacus is conquered and slain by Crassus.
Marble theatre of Scaurus for 80,000 spectators.
Stately houses of the Roman nobles.
Great splendour and luxury are now displayed at Rome; but the social condition of Italy at large, at the conclusion of the civil wars, is indescribably wretched.
- 70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
Pompey restores to the Tribunes the power of which they had been deprived by Sulla.
Cicero impeaches Verro, whose conduct, a type of the oppression exercised by the Roman governors in their provinces, and by the Equites and Publicans everywhere, explains why that class were so universally detested in the time of our Lord.
Cicero's orations *In Q. Cæcilium* and *In Verrem*.
Birth of Virgil.
- 69 Cicero's orations *Pro M. Fonteio* and *Pro A. Cæcina*.
- 68 The pirates of Sicily and Isauria, who have now a fleet of upwards of 1,000 galleys, prevent the corn of Sicily from reaching Rome, and impede Italian commerce in every direction.
- 67 Pompey, in four months, totally defeats the pirates.
- 66 Mithridates defeated by Pompey. Surrender of Tigranes, King of Armenia.

B. C.

- 66 The orations of Cicero, now Prætor, *Pro Lege Manilia* and *Pro A. Cluentio*.
- 65 Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey. Syria is reduced to a Roman province.
Catiline's first conspiracy,
Birth of Horace.
- 64 Cicero's oration *In Toga Candida*.
- 63 Death of Mithridates. Pompey subdues Phœnicia and Palestine, and takes Jerusalem on a Sabbath day. Aristobulus II. is captured, and Judæa becomes tributary to Rome.
The second conspiracy of Catiline is detected and defeated by Cicero, now Consul.
Birth of Augustus.
Cicero delivers many orations during his Consulship. Those extant are *De Lege Agraria*, *Pro C. Rabirio*, *In Catilinam*, and *Pro Murena*.
Lucullus founds a library at Rome, chiefly from the spoils of Mithridates, who was a scholar and patron of art.
- 62 Defeat and death of Catiline. Pompey returns to Italy. Cæsar is Prætor, and Cato Tribune of the people.
Cicero's oration *Pro Sulla*.
- 61 Pompey's triumph for the conquest of 15 kingdoms and 400 cities, the names of which are borne on banners before him. It lasts two days, and is the most gorgeous Rome has yet seen.
Cicero's oration *Pro Archia*.
Castor's *Roman Chronology* ends.
- 60 Victories of Cæsar in Spain.
The first Triumvirate, consisting of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
Cicero *Epist. ad Att.* 1.19.
- 59 Cæsar, now Consul, carries the Agrarian law. He obtains the government of the two Gauls and Illyria for five years.*
Cicero's oration *Pro Flacco*.
Birth of Livy, the historian.
The *History* of Diodorus Siculus ends at the Gallic War of Cæsar.
- 58 First campaign of Cæsar in Gaul. He defeats the Helvetii and Ariovistus.

B. C.

- 58 Cicero, banished by Clodius, goes to Athens. He returns
B. C. 57. Clodius burns down Cicero's house, and erects
on its site a temple to Liberty.

The first stone theatre at Rome, built by Pompey,
to hold 40,000 persons.

- 57 Cæsar defeats the Belgæ.

- 56 Cæsar subdues the Aquitani.

The Scythians, who had possessed themselves of the Western
provinces of India, are defeated by the Indian king Vik-
ramaditya. Then follows a time of darkness in Indian
history, lasting till the Mahommedan invasion, a thousand
years afterwards.

Vikramaditya was a great patron of literature.
Kalidasa, the dramatist and poet, and many
Hindu poets and writers, are said to have
flourished in his era.

Cicero's orations *Pro Sextio*, *In Vatinius*, *De
Haruspiciis Responsis*, *De Provinciis Consula-
ribus*, *Pro M. Cælio Rufo*, and *Pro L. Cor-
nelio Balbo*.

- 55 Arrangement of the Triumvirate, by which Cæsar obtains
the Gauls for another five years; Pompey and Crassus
the Consulate, and the provinces of Spain and Syria.

Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, and expedition into Ger-
many. Britain was then the fountain-head of the Druid
faith, and was virtually governed by the Druid priest-
hood. The soil of Britain was held to be holy ground by
the Gauls, who believed that their souls flew to Britain
after death.

Cicero composes his *De Oratore*. His speech *In
Pisonem*.

- 54 Cæsar's second expedition into Britain, and war with Ambiorix.
Crassus pillages the Temple at Jerusalem, and invades
Parthia.

Cicero composes his *De Republica*. His orations
Pro Scauro, *Pro Plancio*, and *Pro C. Rabirio
Postumo*.

- 53 Cæsar invades the Suevi.

Crassus is defeated and put to death by the Parthians.

To Cecilia Metella, the wife of Crassus, was

B. C.

- 53 erected the beautiful sepulchral tower still to be seen on the Via Appia, near Rome.
- 52 Riots at Rome, and death of Clodius.
Pompey become sole Consul, and defender of the republic.
Cæsar takes Alesia and Vercingetorix.
Cicero composes his *de Legibus*. His oration *Pro Milone*.
- 51 Cæsar's last campaign in Gaul. Subjugation of the country.
- 50 The splendid Basilica Pauli at Rome built by Æmilius Paulus.
- 49 Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. Cæsar crosses the Rubicon with 6,000 men, and in 60 days becomes master of Italy. Pompey passes over to Greece. Cæsar is victorious in Spain.
- 48 Cæsar lands in Greece, and totally defeats Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia. Death of Pompey in Egypt. Cæsar comes to Egypt: Alexandrine War.
The Library of the Alexandrian Museum, said to have contained 400,000 volumes, is burnt during the war.
- Antipas, the founder of the Herodian family, is appointed procurator of Judæa.
- Death of Lucullus, whose name has almost become a synonyme for extravagant luxury.
- 47 Cæsar is Dictator the whole year. He concludes the Alexandrine War; marches into Pontus, and conquers Pharnaces; and, in the end of the year, crosses over to Africa.
Cicero is pardoned by Cæsar at Brundisium, and returns to Rome.
- 46 Cæsar defeats the Pompeians at Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica.
Cæsar returns to Rome and celebrates his four triumphs over Gaul, Egypt, Pontus, and Juba. A general amnesty proclaimed.
Reformation of the Calendar.
The magnificent Forum Julium built by Cæsar, and the Circus Maximus enlarged.
Cæsar was the first who granted to Italian artists and physicians a right to the Roman franchise, in virtue of their professions.

B. C.

46

Cicero composes his *Brutus* and *Partitiones Oratoriae*. His orations *Pro Marcello* and *Pro Ligario*.

Sosigenes, the astronomer, flourished.

- 45 Cæsar defeats the two sons of Pompey at Munda. He returns to Rome, and is made perpetual Dictator and Censor, and Consul for ten years.

The *Gallic Commentaries* of Cæsar finished by Hirtius.

Vitruvius, the Roman architect, flourished.

Cicero composes his *Orator*, *Academica*, *de Finibus*. His oration *Pro Deiotaro*.

Cæsar collects an extensive library, and projects a digest of the Roman laws.

- 44 Murder of Cæsar on the ides of March in the senate-house by Brutus, Cassius, and other conspirators. Tumult at Cæsar's funeral; his assassins are forced to fly from Rome. All the foreigners in Rome, and especially the Jews, observe a solemn mourning. Octavianus, Cæsar's nephew, arrives in Rome. Antony proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul.

Cicero composes his *Tusculanæ Disputationes*, *de Natura Deorum*, *de Divinatione*, *de Fato*, *de Amicitia*, *de Senectute*, *de Gloria*, *Topica*, *de Officiis*. His *Philippic Orations*, i. to iv.

Asinius Pollio, the first Roman who opened a public library.

- 43 The Mutine War in which Antony is defeated. The second Triumvirate formed by Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus. 300 senators and 2,000 knights are proscribed.

Cicero is put to death. His remaining *Philippic Orations* had been delivered this year.

Birth of Ovid.

- 42 Civil War of the Triumvirate against the republicans. Double battle of Philippi. Death of Brutus and of Cassius. Interview of Antony and Cleopatra on the Cydnus.

T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero, collects a large private library.

- 41 War of Perusia, which surrenders B. C. 40, and is reduced to ashes. Lucius Antony and Fulvia oppose Octavianus.

B. C

- 40 General pacification of parties. Antony marries Octavia, the sister of Octavianus.
Herod, the second son of Antipas, obtains the kingdom of Judæa from the Triumvirate.
Cornelius Nepos, the author of the *Lives of Greek and Roman Generals*, flourished.
- 39 Horace is introduced to Mæcenæ by Virgil and Varius.
- 38 Horace is engaged on the first book of his *Satires*.
- 37 Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
The *De re Rustica* of Varro written in his 80th year.
- 36 Defeat of Sextius Pompeius, who flies to Asia, and is put to death, B. C. 35.
Lepidus is expelled from the Triumvirate.
- 34 Death of Sallust, author of the *History of Catiline's Conspiracy*, and the *Jugurthine War*.
- 33 Final rupture between Octavianus and Antony.
The Octavian library founded.
Horace probably publishes the second book of his *Satires*.
- 31 Defeat of Antony at the battle of Actium.
The book of *Epodes* of Horace.
- 30 Death of Antony and of Cleopatra. Egypt is made a Roman province.
- 29 Octavianus is now the sole ruler of the Roman world.
Octavianus returns to Rome, and celebrates three triumphs.
The temple of Janus is closed.
The Roman armies are employed upon great public works in time of peace.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the historian, flourished.
- 27 The title of Augustus conferred upon Octavianus, on the ides of January. He accepts the government for ten years.
The Empire. A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of Consul, Tribune, Imperator, and Pontifex Maximus, are united in the person of Augustus. The senate continues the great council of state; the property qualification of its members being raised. The Roman army under Augustus numbers about 400 000 men, viz.:

B. C.

- 27 thirty legions of 12,500 men each, encamped on the banks of the great rivers and along the frontiers of the barbarians, and 20,000 prætorian guards in Italy. The navy consists of 50,000 men; two fleets at Ravenna and Naples, and stations at Frejus, the Black Sea, &c. The census for the empire taken the preceding year, was about 16,500,000 persons.
- 25 Subjugation of Northern Spain and Western Gaul.
The temple of Janus is closed a second time.
The Parthenon in the field of Mars built by Agrippa. Its halls were richly adorned with mosaics, and painted in fresco. Part of its bronze roof, and the basalt lions at its entrance, still exist.
The temple of Vesta built at Tivoli.
- 24 Failure of an expedition into Arabia.
Virgil is now employed upon the *Æneid*.
Horace publishes the first three books of his *Odes*.
Foundation of the beautiful theatre of Marcellus, to hold 40,000 persons. The ruins still exist.
- 21 Agrippa marries Julia, the daughter of Augustus.
- 20 The Parthians restore the standards they had taken from Crassus.
Candace, Queen of Ethiopia.
Tibullus and Propertius, the elegiac poets, flourished.
- 19 Death of Virgil.
Herod rebuilds the Temple at Jerusalem.
Augustus adorns Rome with many magnificent buildings. He was the first who used Carrara marble for buildings and works of art.
- 18 Augustus accepts the empire for five years.
Horace publishes the first book of his *Epistles*.
- 17 Agrippa is sent into Asia. The Ludi Sæculares celebrated.
The *Carmen Sæculare* of Horace.
- 15 Tiberius and Drusus defeat the Rhæti.
- 13 Horace publishes the fourth book of his *Odes*.
- 12 Death of Agrippa, and of Lepidus.
- 11 Drusus carries on war against the Germans, and Tiberius

B. C.

- 11 against the Dalmatians and Pannonians. Tiberius marries Julia.

Strabo, the geographer, flourished.

- 9 Death of Drusus during the German war.

The *History* of Livy ends with the death of Drusus.

- 8 Augustus accepts the empire a third time.

Death of Mæcenæ.

Death of Horace.

- 6 Tiberius receives the tribunitian power for five years.

The princes or chieftains of Britain are among the allies of Augustus, and its merchants carry on a traffic with Italy and Gaul.

- 4 [5 F. C.] Birth of JESUS CHRIST, four years before the vulgar era.

- 3 Death of Herod the Great, King of Judæa. His son Archelaus obtains from Augustus, Judæa, Samaria, and Idumea, under the title of Ethnarch. His other sons, Philip and Antipas, receive districts as Tetrarchs.

- 2 Ovid publishes his poem *De Arte Amandi*.

Paintings at Herculaneum and Pompeii, of about this period, now in the Museo Borbonico at Naples.

A. D.

- 3 Augustus accepts the empire for a fourth period of ten years.

- 4 Tiberius is adopted by Augustus. Campaigns of Tiberius in Germany, A. D. 4-6.

Phœdrus, the fabulist.

- 6 Revolt of the Pannonians and Dalmatians.

Archelaus is banished. Judæa and Samaria are annexed to the province of Syria, under procurators.

- 7 Germanicus is sent into Germany. First campaign of Tiberius in Illyricum against the Pannonians and Dalmatians.

- 8 JESUS CHRIST disputes with the doctors in the Temple.

- 9 Third and last campaign of Tiberius in Illyricum. Subjugation of the Dalmatians.

Defeat of Quintilius Varus, and destruction of his army.

Exile of Ovid.

- 10 The apple-tree is brought from Syria into Italy

A. D.

- 12 Tiberius is honoured with a triumph for his victories in Illyricum.

Ovid publishes his *Tristia*.

- 13 Augustus accepts the empire a fifth time for ten years.

- 14 Census taken: the citizens are 4,197,000.

Death of Augustus at Nola in Campania, Aug. 19, in his 76th year. His influence long survived him; and many of the laws he enacted, the customs he established, and the buildings he erected, have not even yet wholly passed away.

Tiberius succeeds Augustus as Emperor. Under him the powers of the comitia, assemblies of the people, are reduced to a mere shadow. Tiberius mainly founded his despotism upon the "judicia majestatis," or accusations of high treason, the senate aiding him with a servility which knew no bounds.

- 15 Germanicus carries on war against the Germans.

- 16 Germanicus is recalled by Tiberius. Rise of Sejanus, the Prætorian prefect.

- 17 Germanicus returns to Rome and triumphs. He is sent into the East. Great earthquake in Asia. War in Africa against Tacfarinas, the Ab-del-Kader of his time.

Celsus flourished.

- 18 Death of Ovid and of Livy.

- 19 Death of Germanicus in Syria. Drusus carries on war in Germany with success.

The Jews are banished from Italy.

- 23 Drusus is poisoned by Sejanus.

Valerius Maximus, the historian.

- 26 Pontius Pilate is sent as procurator to Judæa.

The Ministry of John the Baptist commences.

Tiberius withdraws to Capreæ, and never returns to Rome.

- 27 JESUS CHRIST comes from Galilee to Jordan, and is baptised by John.

First miracle of JESUS CHRIST at a marriage in Cana of Galilee.

- 28 John the Baptist is imprisoned by Herod Antipas.

- 29 John the Baptist is beheaded in prison, by command of Herod Antipas.

A. D.

- 30 [29 F.C.] The Crucifixion of JESUS CHRIST, April 5 ;
His Resurrection, April 7 ; His Ascension, May 16.

Foundation of the Christian Church on the Day of Pentecost.

Velleius Paterculus writes his *History* in this year.

- 31 Fall and execution of Sejanus.
34 Death of St. Stephen, the Proto-Martyr.
35 The Conversion of St. Paul.
36 Pontius Pilate is recalled from the government of Judæa.
37 Death of Tiberius at Capræ. His latter years were disgraced by the harshest tyranny and the most debasing vices.

Caligula, the son of Germanicus, Emperor.

- 38 The *Gospel by St. Matthew*, in Hebrew, is written about this time.

- 39 Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee, is deposed, and his dominions given to Herod Agrippa, the grandson of Herod the Great, to whom Caligula has given Philip's province, with the title of King.

- 40 Philo Judæus, the Jewish Platonic philosopher.

- 41 Assassination of Caligula, who was a compound of insanity and depravity, by Chæreas.

Claudius, Emperor.

Seneca publishes his *De Ira, libri tres*.

"The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch."

- 42 Conquest of Mauritania, which is divided into two provinces.

- 43 The conquest of Britain commenced by Claudius and Plautius.

- 44 Death of Herod Agrippa. Judæa becomes a Roman province.

- 46 Thrace becomes a Roman province.

- 47 Canal formed between the Rhine and the Maes.

- 49 Council of the Apostles and Elders at Jerusalem, under the presidency of St. James, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

- 50 In Britain the Silures are defeated by Ostorius, and Caracatus, their leader, is captured and sent to Rome.

The importance of the trade winds to navigation first shown by Hippalus. After this discovery, the trade with India rapidly increased.

A. D.

- 50 Columella, writer on husbandry, &c., born in Spain.
Aqueduct of the Emperor Claudius.
- 52 The *First and Second Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians*.
- 53 The *Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians*.
Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, is converted, and introduces Christianity there.
- 54 Claudius is poisoned by Agrippina, his wife.
Nero, Emperor.
- 56 The *First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians*.
Seneca publishes his *De Clementia*, lib. II.
- 57 The *Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans*.
- 58 The *Second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians*.
- 59 Agrippina, the mother of Nero, is murdered by his order.
Paulinus, the Roman general, destroys the sacred seat of the Druids in the Isle of Anglesea (Mona).
Persius and Petronius, the Roman satirists, flourished.
- 61 Insurrection in Britain under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, who is conquered by Suetonius.
St. Paul arrives in Rome.
The *Gospel by St. Matthew*, in Greek.
The *Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians*.
The *Epistle of St. James*.
- 62 The *Epistles of St. Paul to the Colossians*, to the *Philippians*, to *Philemon*, and to the *Hebrews*, in this or the following year.
- 63 The *Gospel by St. Mark*, about this time.
The *Naturales Quæstiones* of Seneca completed after this year.
- 64 Great fire at Rome.
In this fire perished many of the noblest statues and pictures of antiquity.
The first persecution of the Christians. Christians were to be found now even in "Cæsar's household."
The *Gospel by St. Luke*.
The *Acts of the Apostles*.

A. D.

64

The *First Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy*, and the *Epistle to Titus*.

The *First Epistle of St. Peter*.

Quintus Curtius, the historian, flourished.

The golden palace of Nero built. Its triple colonnades of a mile in length, enclosed parks, hills, lakes, and vineyards.

65 Piso's conspiracy against Nero detected and suppressed.

The *Epistle of St. Jude*.

The *Second Epistle of St. Peter*.

The *Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy*.

Seneca, and Lucan, the author of the *Pharsalia*, are put to death.

66 The Jews revolt, and massacre the Roman garrison at Jerusalem. Josephus made governor of Galilee. The Christians retire from Jerusalem to Pella.

St. Paul and St. Peter are put to death at Rome.

67 Nero, in Greece, enters the contests at the Olympic games.

Josephus surrenders to Vespasian. Divisions in Jerusalem.

The Zealots seize the Temple, and depose the high priest.

68 Revolt of Vindex in Gaul. Death of Nero, and extinction of the house of Cæsar. "Both Caligula and Nero were madmen as well as monsters; although Nero was not mad in the same degree as Caligula."

Galba, Emperor.

Vespasian takes all the places of strength in Judæa about Jerusalem.

The *First, Second, and Third Epistles of St. John*.

69 Galba is murdered by the Prætorian guards
Otho, Emperor.

He is conquered by Vitellius at the battle of Bedriacum, and kills himself.

Vitellius, Emperor.

Deposed and slain by the generals of Vespasian.

The Capitol is burnt during the tumults.

Vespasian, Emperor.

Under Vespasian, the finances are restored, the power of the senate fixed, and the "judicia majestatis" annulled.

A. D.

- 70 Jerusalem taken by Titus after five months' siege. The Temple is destroyed, and the city razed to the ground. Insurrection in Batavia and Gaul put down by Cerialis. The new temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is commenced this summer.
- 71 Triumph of Vespasian and Titus. The temple of Janus is closed.
- 74 Censors appointed at Rome for the last time. Silius Italicus, the historical poet. Books are now no longer made in rolls, but are written on flat sheets of parchment, bound or stitched together.
- 75 The beautiful temple of Peace on the Via Sacra, adorned with exquisite sculpture and painting, is now completed.
- 77 Pliny dedicates his *Historia Naturalis* to Titus.
- 78 Agricola appointed governor of Britain.
- 79 Titus, Emperor. Eruption of Vesuvius, and destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, Aug. 24. Pliny the Elder is killed at the eruption of Vesuvius.
- 80 Great pestilence and fire at Rome. Completion of the Amphitheatre (Colosseum) commenced by Vespasian. It held 87,000 persons. The Baths of Titus adorned with beautiful paintings. The arch in honour of Titus erected in the Forum. On its panels are still to be seen depicted his triumph over the Jews, and the sacred emblems of the Temple service.
- 81 Domitian, Emperor. A cruel despot, by whom spies and informers are constantly employed, and the "judicia majestatis" renewed and multiplied. The Gnostic heresy had now made considerable progress. The new Capitol at Rome completed; the dome double gilt. The Amphitheatre at Verona, which still exists, is also ascribed to Domitian.

A. D.

- 83 Agricola completes the reduction of South Britain into a Roman province.
He establishes in Britain, the Roman laws, language, architecture, and customs.
- 84 Agricola builds in Britain a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth.
- 85 Agricola is recalled from Britain to Rome.
Apollonius of Tyana, the Pythagorean philosopher, flourished.
- 86 The Capitoline games are instituted.
- 89 Quintilian, the rhetorician, teaches at Rome.
- 90 Domitian, defeated by the Quadi and Marcomanni, purchases a peace of Decebalus, their leader.
The philosophers are expelled from Rome.
- 93 Death of Agricola.
Josephus finishes his *Antiquities*.
- 94 Statius publishes his *Thebais* about this time.
Tacitus, the philosophical historian, flourished.
- 95 The second persecution of the Christians.
- 96 Domitian is put to death by Stephanus, Sept. 18.
Nerva, Emperor.
The *Epistle of Clement*, Bishop of Rome, to the Corinthians. Some writers place it before A. D. 70.
- 97 The *Revelation of St. John*.
- 98 Trajan, Emperor.
Trajan abolishes the "judicia majestatis," and restores the free Roman constitution so far as it was compatible with a monarchical form.
The *Gospel by St. John*.
- 99 Martial publishes a second edition of book X. of his *Epigrams*.
- 100 Pliny the Younger delivers his *Panegyricus* in the Senate, in Sept.
Martial probably publishes book XI. of his *Epigrams*.
- 103 Trajan defeats the Dacians, and grants peace to Decebalus.
- 104 Pliny, Pro-consul of Bithynia and Pontus, writes to Trajan concerning the Christians.
Martial publishes book XII. of his *Epigrams*.

A. D.

105

Trajan builds a stone bridge over the Danube.

Ephesus in Asia Minor is, next to Alexandria and Antioch, the chief place of trade in the Roman empire. The Romans now carry on a direct traffic with India, bringing thence silks, cottons, jewellery, spices, &c.

106

Dacia is reduced by Trajan to a Roman province.

Arabia Petræa is conquered by Cornelius Palma.

The splendid Forum of Trajan, built by Apollodorus, an Athenian architect.

107

The third persecution of the Christians. Martyrdom of Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.

The *Epistles of Ignatius* written from Smyrna and Troas.

111

Suetonius, author of the *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*.

113

The column of Trajan erected at Rome. The various scenes of the Dacian war are sculptured on its spiral compartments.

Plutarch, the moralist and biographer, flourished.

114

War with the Parthians.

Trajan constructs a great road from the Euxine Sea across Gaul to the Atlantic Ocean, and another through the Pontine marshes.

Public schools and libraries founded.

115

Trajan conquers Armenia.

Great earthquake at Antioch.

Revolt of the Jews in Greece and Egypt.

116

Trajan takes Ctesiphon, and sails down the Tigris to the ocean.

Under Trajan, the Roman empire acquired its greatest extent. It now stretched from the Atlantic to the Tigris, and from the Baltic to the Niger; thus including all the fairest portion of the earth surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

Epictetus, the philosopher, flourished.

Florus, author of an *Epitome of Roman History*.

117

Trajan dies in Cilicia, on his return to Italy.

Hadrian, Emperor.

To preserve peace Hadrian gives up Armenia, Assyria,

A. D.

- 117 and Mesopotamia, retaining of Trajan's conquests only Dacia.
- 118 The fourth persecution of the Christians.
Juvenal, the satirist, flourished.
- 119 Aquila translates the Jewish Scriptures into Greek.
- 120 Hadrian begins a journey through all the provinces of the empire.
Ælian flourished.
Rabbi Akibha, author of the *Cabbala*.
- 121 Hadrian visits Britain, and builds a wall across the north of England from Carlisle to Newcastle. He also builds a wall from the Rhine to the Danube.
- 122 The death of the youth Antinous, the favourite page of Hadrian, which probably took place this year, forms almost an era in ancient art, from the number of statues, temples, &c., erected by the Emperor to his memory.
- 125 About this time, Quadratus and Aristides presented to Hadrian at Athens their *Apologies for Christianity*, the earliest known.
- 130 Hadrian visits Judæa and Egypt, and builds on the site of Jerusalem a new city called Ælia Capitolina. A temple of Venus is erected on Mount Calvary. Both city and temple, however, go fast to decay, and Mount Zion soon again becomes a waste with only a few huts around it.
- 131 The great revolt of the Jews under Barchohab, a false Christ, begins. The war with them lasts till A.D. 136. 580,000 Jews are said to have perished; numbers were sold into slavery; and the great scattering of the nation dates from this time.
Ptolemy of Alexandria, the geographer and astronomer, flourished.
Magnificent public works are undertaken by Hadrian in every province of the empire. The Villa Hadriani at Tivoli. The Moles Hadriani, the present Castle of St. Angelo, built.
- 132 Hadrian develops and improves the Roman juris-

A. D.

132

prudence. Introduction of the "Edictum Perpetuum."

Britain was at peace throughout the reign of Hadrian.

The trade of York is said to have been greater at this time than at present. The wines of the Levant, the woollens of Asia Minor, the purple of Tyre, the cambric of Cos, the MSS. of Egypt, the spices of India, the slaves of Africa, and the silks of China, were as abundant upon the Ouse and the Thames as upon the Tiber and the Rhine.

Arrian, the historian, flourished.

138 Death of Hadrian at Baia.

Antoninus Pius, Emperor.

His reign is justly considered the happiest period of the Roman empire. He tolerates and protects the Christians. Peace during the reign of Antoninus remains unbroken, with the exception of some revolts in Britain and Egypt, and some frontier wars with the Germans, Dacians, and Moors, which are quelled by his lieutenants.

Manufactories of silk are carried on in Italy, of linen in Spain, and of cotton in Malta.

140 A second rampart erected in Britain, called the wall of Antoninus.

Celsus writes against Christianity.

147 Appian publishes his *Histories* about this time.

Apuleius flourished.

149 Aulus Gellius, author of the *Noctes Atticae*.

Justin, the historian.

151 Justin Martyr publishes his *Apology*.

153 Pausanias, the first writer of travels.

157 Rise of the Montanists in the Church.

160 Rome in the zenith of its power contained 420 temples, 5 theatres, 2 amphitheatres, and 7 circuses of vast extent. There were 16 public baths built of marble, and palaces, public halls, porticoes, columns, and fountains, almost without number.

Caius, the Roman jurist, flourished.

Lucian, the satirist, flourished.

A. D.

161 Death of Antoninus Pius.

M. Aurelius, Emperor.

He associates with himself in the government L. Verus, under the title of Augustus. Verus dies, A.D. 169.

162 War with the Parthians, A.D. 162-166.

Greek philosophy at Rome. The systems of Epicurus and the Stoics had great influence on Roman life.

164 Provincial Councils first held in the Church, about this time.

165 Tatian writes an *Address to the Gentiles*.167 *Letter of the Church of Smyrna*, describing the martyrdom of Polycarp.

War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, &c.

The Northern nations now begin to press forward: the first symptom of the Great Migrations which afterwards ensue. The long period of peace has impaired the energy and military discipline of the legions, and the whole Roman world, influenced by corruption and love of pleasure, is fast sinking into a state of languor.

Galen, the physician, practises at Rome during the great pestilence this year.

Crescens, and Lucian of Samosata, write against the Christians.

168 Athenagoras writes his *Apology*.170 Dionysius, Bishop of Corinth, writes the *Catholic Epistles*.

174 Victory over the Quadi. Story of the Thundering Legion.

175 Peace concluded with the Marcomanni and the other barbarians.

Revolt of Cassius Avidius in Syria, terminated by his death.

177 Persecution of the Christians in Gaul.

178 Renewal of the war with the Marcomanni and the Northern barbarians.

Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.

Famous Jewish schools of the Rabbis at Tiberias and Babylon.

Rabbi Judah, of Tiberias, compiles the *Mishnah*, or first part of the *Talmud*.

A. D

- 180 Death of Aurelius at Sirmium.
 Commodus, the last of the Antonines, Emperor.
 Distinguished only for his cruelty, insolence, and depravity.
 Perennis, Prefect of the prætorian guards, is at the head of the government.
 The Bastarnæ, Alani, and other barbarian tribes, make incursions into Dacia.
 Equestrian statue of Aurelius in the court of the Capitol.
 The temple of Antoninus and Faustina in the Forum.
- 183 The Caledonians force the wall of Antoninus, but are repelled by Ulpius Marcellus.
- 186 About this time, Irenæus writes his work *Against Heresies*.
 Art and literature are now upon the decline at Rome. Mechanical execution is still fine, and men yet possess many of the noblest models bequeathed by earlier times, but taste has become corrupt, and genius dormant.
- 192 Commodus is put to death by strangulation.
- 193 Pertinax, Emperor.
 Slain by the soldiers after a reign of three months.
 Julianus, Emperor.
 He buys the empire of the Prætorian guards in March, and is put to death by order of the senate in June.
 Septimus Severus, Emperor.
- 194 Defeat and death of Niger, whom the legions in the East had proclaimed Emperor.
 About this date, Hermias writes *A Satire on the Heathen Philosophers*.
- 196 Byzantium surrenders to the generals of Severus, after three years' siege.
- 197 Claudius Albinus defeated by Severus at the battle of Lyons.
 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec, erected by Severus.
- 198 Severus carries on the Parthian war with success, and takes Ctesiphon.
 The *Apology* of Tertullian.
 Dion Cassius, the historian.
- 202 The fifth persecution against the Christians.

A. D.

- 202 Clemens Alexandrinus, *Pædagogus*, *Stromata*, &c.
Famous Catechetical and other schools of Alexandria.
- 203 Origen teaches at Alexandria.
The triumphal arch of Severus, celebrating his victories, dedicated.
- 207 Tertullian publishes his work *Against Marcion*.
- 208 Severus goes to Britain with his two sons, Caracalla and Geta.
Minucius Felix writes his *Octavius*.
- 209 Severus invades Scotland, and builds a wall across Britain from the Firth of Forth.
Oppian, natural historian and poet.
- 210 Diogenes Laertius, *Lives of the Philosophers*.
- 211 Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla, Emperor.
His brother Geta, associated with him by his father in the empire, he puts to death A. D. 212.
- 212 Wars with the Alemanni, &c.
The extensive Baths of Caracalla.
- 215 The Goths now migrate from their own country about the mouth of the Vistula, towards the Danube and the north of the Euxine, driving before them the tribes they dispossess.
- 217 Caracalla is assassinated near Edessa.
Macrinus, Emperor.
He is defeated by the Parthians, and purchases a peace.
- 218 Sedition of the army. Macrinus is defeated at Immæ, and slain.
Elagabalus, Emperor.
The temple of the Sun erected.
- 220 Hippolytus, Bishop of Portus, *Philosophumena*, &c.
Julius Africanus, *Chronographia*.
Ammonius Saccas, Eclectic philosopher.
- 222 Elagabalus, infamous for his vices, is slain by the guards.
Alexander Severus, Emperor.
Herodian, the historian.
Ulpian, the Roman lawyer.
The province of Britain, all the inhabitants of

A. D.

222

which had become Roman citizens, was now supplied with all the luxuries of Roman civilisation. England was studded with cities, and possessed many temples, statues, mosaics, villas, baths, roads, and bridges.

The cromlechs, and huge stone circles at Stonehenge, &c., are the only monuments of the preceding Celtic rule.

226 The Parthian empire of the Arsacidæ overthrown by Artashir, who founds the new Persian kingdom of the Sassanidæ.

Magnificent buildings are erected by this dynasty, and among others, the royal palace, known as the hall of Cyrus, in Ctesiphon.

229 Alexander restores and embellishes many of the great buildings of Rome, and establishes the first "Monte di Pieta," or lending bank.

Origen composes several works at Alexandria.

231 Origen settles in Cæsarea. His *Commentaries*.

235 Alexander Severus is murdered by the soldiery, who are disgusted with his severe discipline, and efforts for reform.

Maximinus, Emperor.

The sixth persecution of the Christians.

Maximinus continues the war with the Germans with great success, and drives them beyond the Rhine. He is slain by his soldiers in April, 238.

Origen writes his *De Martyrio*.

238 Gordian I. and II., Emperors.

They are proclaimed in February, and murdered in March.

Gordian III., Emperor.

Pupienus and Balbinus were proclaimed by the senate, and shortly after slain.

The Franks from the Lower Rhine and the Weser invade Gaul, but are repulsed at Moguntiacum, A. D. 244.

The temple of Janus is closed for the last time.

242 Gordian defeats the Persians. He is slain by the contrivance of Philip, Prætorian prefect in Mesopotamia, A. D. 244.

A. D.

- 242 The Burgundians are driven from their country on the Elbe by the Gepidæ, and settle in Gaul.
 Paulus, the Roman jurist.
 A bust of Gordian is the last known sculpture of distinguished merit by a Roman artist. All the great arts seemed now to sink almost at once.
- 244 Philip, Emperor.
- 246 Origen composes his last work, *Against Celsus*, about this date. He dies, 253
- 248 The Ludi Sæculares are celebrated, in commemoration of the 1,000th year of Rome, with great pomp.
 Cyprian is appointed Bishop of Carthage, and becomes a great writer in defence of the Christian Faith.
- 249 Philip is slain at Verona.
 Decius, Emperor.
- 250 The seventh persecution of the Christians, in which Fabianus, Bishop of Rome, is put to death. Rise of monachism. Paul the Hermit and many others retire to the deserts of Egypt. The Christians who remain at Rome are forced to worship in the Catacombs and tombs.
 It is in these subterranean caverns that we find the earliest efforts of Christian art. Here, in commemoration of confessors and martyrs, the heroes and heroines of the Faith, were executed those paintings and sculptures, which, although meagre in invention and feeble in execution, were for centuries the models of Latin Christian art.
- The Goths for the first time invade the Roman empire by crossing the Danube.
- 251 Decius and his son are slain by the Goths.
 Gallus and Volucian, Emperors.
 Synod at Rome against Novatian.
- 252 Gallus purchases peace by an annual tribute to the Goths.
 Commencement of a great pestilence, which rages for 15 years.
 Christians are now numerous at Rome. The churches there are served by 46 priests, 7 deacons, and many assistant officers.

A. D.

- 253 Æmilianus, Emperor.
Slain by the troops.
Valerian and Gallienus, Emperors.
- 254 Plotinus, founder of the new Platonic philosophy.
Increasing influence of Christianity upon philosophy and poetry, as well as upon morals.
- 255 The barbarians begin to invade the empire on all sides.
The Goths invade Illyricum and Macedonia.
- 256 The Franks invade Spain.
Synod at Carthage, on the Baptism of Heretics.
- 258 The eighth persecution of the Christians.
Martyrdom of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage.
While the empire is invaded by the barbarians, and Valerian is engaged in the Persian war, the legions in different parts proclaim their own generals emperors. These usurpers are known by the name of the Thirty Tyrants.
Sabellius propagates his heresy in Egypt.
- 259 Gallienus, by an edict, tolerates Christianity.
- 260 Valerian is defeated and taken prisoner by Sapor, King of Persia. Gallienus becomes sole Emperor.
- 261 Origen's *Octapla* published.
Victories of Odenathus, King of Palmyra.
- 262 The Goths ravage Greece and Asia Minor. They burn Athens, and the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- 263 Porphyry, the Eclectic philosopher.
- 267 Zenobia, the wife of Odenathus, King of Palmyra, revenges his death, and reigns over the East.
- 268 Gallienus is killed at Milan.
Claudius II., Emperor.
He defeats the Alemanni.
- 269 Claudius gains a great victory over the Goths.
Zenobia conquers Egypt.
Synod at Antioch against Paul of Samosata.
- 270 Death of Claudius from fever.
Aurelian, Emperor.
The first Roman Emperor who ventures to wear the diadem.
Death of Gregory, Bishop of Neocæsarea, surnamed Thaumaturgus.
- 271 Aurelian drives back the Goths and Alemanni.

A. D.

272 The ninth persecution of the Christians.

Aurelian erects a temple of the Sun, deepens the Tiber, and rebuilds the walls of Rome.

273 Zenobia defeated 272, is captured in Palmyra by Aurelian. Palmyra laid in ruins.

Longinus, the philosopher, is put to death when Palmyra is taken.

274 Aurelian puts down Tetricus, tyrant in Gaul. He then returns to Rome and triumphs.

Rise of Manicheism in Persia.

275 Aurelian is assassinated in Illyria.

Tacitus, Emperor.

He dies in an expedition against the Goths, A. D. 276.

276 Probus, Emperor.

He defeats the barbarians in Gaul, Illyricum, &c., and strengthens the frontiers by building a wall from the Danube to the Rhine.

282 Probus is slain by his troops at Sirmium.

Carus, Emperor.

283 Carus defeats the Persians, and is killed by lightning near Ctesiphon. His two sons, whom he had associated with himself in the empire, are killed, viz.: Numerianus by Aper, A. D. 284, and Carinus by Diocletian, A. D. 285.

284 Diocletian, Emperor.

Under Diocletian, the Roman court is established completely in the Oriental style.

286 Maximian, Emperor, jointly with Diocletian.

Defeat of the Alemanni and Burgundians by Maximian.

Magnificent baths built by Diocletian, containing 3,000 benches of marble, the walls adorned with mosaic paintings, and the water issuing through mouths of massive silver.

287 Carausius in Britain declares himself Emperor, and seizes the Roman fleet at Boulogne.

289 Mamertinus delivers his *Panegyricus Maximiano*.

290 The Emperors make peace with Carausius, and permit him to retain his sovereignty.

292 Constantius Chlorus and Galerius are proclaimed Cæsars by the Emperors, and the government of the Roman

A. D.

- 292 world is divided between the two Emperors and the two Cæsars. Diocletian governs the East; Maximian, Italy and Africa; Constantius, Britain, Gaul, and Spain; and Galerius, Illyricum and the whole line of the Danube.
- 293 Carausius is slain by his minister Allectus, who maintains his sovereignty in Britain for three years.
The four new capitals, Nicomedia, Sirmium, Treves, and Milan, are embellished with many great public works.
- 295 The *Targum* and *Talmud of Jerusalem*.
Flourishing law school at Berytus.
- 296 Constantius recovers Britain.
Arnobius publishes his work, *Adversus Gentes*.
- 298 Galerius defeats the Persians in Armenia.
- 300 *D. Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*: Spartianus, Capitolinus, Trebellius, Vopiscus, Gallicanus, Lampridius—44 lives from Hadrian to Caracalla.
- 303 The tenth persecution of the Christians.
The Church in Britain suffers severely, and St. Alban is martyred. On a stately column, near Aranda on the Douro, Diocletian boasts that “the name of Christians, the destroyers of the republic, is abolished, and their superstition everywhere destroyed.”
- 305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius, Emperors.
Constantius dies at York.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins to reign.
Severus is proclaimed Emperor by Galerius, and Maxentius by the Prætorian troops. Maximian reassumes his sovereignty.
- 307 Severus is defeated and slain by Maxentius.
Licinius is declared Emperor by Galerius.
- 308 Maximin proclaimed Emperor by Galerius.
- 309 There are now six Emperors at one time—Galerius, Constantine, Licinius, Maximin, Maxentius, and Maximian.
Martyrdom of Pamphilus of Cæsarea.
- 310 Maximian put to death at Marseilles.
Edict to stop the persecution of the Christians.
Lactantius, author of the *Divine Institutions*, &c.

A.D.

311 Death of Galerius.

312 Conversion of Constantine.

Maxentius is defeated and slain.

The Indictions commence, Sept. 1.

313 Edict of Milan in favour of the Christians.

Death of Maximin and of Diocletian.

314 Constantine wrests from Licinius, Illyricum, Macedonia, and Achaia.

Council of Arles against the Donatists, at which three British Bishops are present.

318 Rise of Arianism. Donatist schism in Africa.

319 Constantine, by an edict, tolerates Paganism.

Paintings in the Baths of Constantine. Mosaics.

320 The monastic system of persons living in common for religious purposes has its origin in Egypt, early in this century, in the institution of Cœnobites by Anthony and Pachomius.

321 The observance of Sunday enjoined by an edict of Constantine.

1,000 Bishops preside over the Eastern, and 800 over the Western Church.

322 Constantine defeats the Sarmatians.

323 Licinius is defeated by Constantine near Adrianople, and is put to death, A.D. 324.

The court splendour has now risen to such a height, that, henceforward, it is said to have cost more than the legions.

324 General Edict of Toleration.

Christianity is now the religion of the court, and is professed by one half of the inhabitants of the empire.

325 The first General Council of Nice, against Arius. It is attended by 318 Bishops. The Nicene Creed.

Arch of Constantine at Rome, remarkable for the different styles of workmanship upon it. Its upper groups, servilely copied from the buildings of Trajan and M. Aurelius, evince the consciousness of its builders of the superior genius of former times.

Iamblicus, the Neo-Platonic philosopher, flourished.

A.D.

326 Crispus, the son of Constantine, and the younger Licinius, are put to death.

328 Many heathen temples are now converted into churches.

Hilary, *Commentaries*, &c., d. 367.

The Empress Helena erects beautiful churches on the most sacred sites of Palestine, and the Empress Eutropia erects a costly church at Mamre, near the Terebinth tree, where "Abraham entertained angels unawares."

330 The seat of government is transferred from Rome to Constantinople, which is made the capital of the empire.

Constantine adorns his new capital with sumptuous palaces and many stately buildings.

Constantinople now becomes, and long continues, the chief surviving seat of literature and art.

The great caravan route of the merchants across Asia, commenced at Byzantium, which had for ages enjoyed a flourishing commerce.

331 Constantine destroys the heathen temples.

Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius.

332 Defeat of the Goths.

To meet the demand for structures adapted to the rites of the now triumphant Church, two new styles quickly arose at Rome and at Constantinople. The architects of Rome took for their models the existing basilicas, or exchanges and courts of justice; while those of Constantinople disposed their churches on the cruciform plan, with a dome resting on arches, supported by massive piers. Among others, Constantine founds the famous churches of St. Sophia, St. Irene, and the Holy Apostles, at Constantinople. He also builds and endows seven basilicas at Rome.

334 Defeat of the Vandals and Sarmatians.

335 The Synod of Tyre deposes Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, who goes into exile. He is restored by Constans, A.D. 337.

336 Sudden death of Arius.

Taliessin, the Welsh bard, flourished.

A. D.

- 337 Death of Constantine the Great; he is baptised before his death by Eusebius of Nicomedia.
The empire is divided between his three sons.
Constantine II., Emperor, in Gaul.
Constans, Emperor, in Italy and Africa.
Constantius, Emperor, in the East.
- 339 Excesses and defeat of the Donatists. Donatus exiled.
- 340 War between Constantine II. and Constans. Constantine is defeated and slain.
Monachism becomes prevalent in Syria and Palestine.
- 341 A law against Pagan sacrifices is promulgated, and the Pagan temples closed.
Athanasius is deposed by the Arian Synod of Antioch, and goes to Rome.
About this date, monachism is introduced into Italy.
- 342 Death of Tiridates, King of Armenia, after a brilliant reign, A.D. 297-342.
- 343 Constans carries on war in Britain against the Picts and Scots.
- 347 Council of Sardica, which pronounces the Council of Nice to be sufficient, and restores Athanasius. British Bishops are present.
- 350 Constans is killed by Magnentius, who succeeds him, and is himself defeated by Constantius, and dies, A.D. 353.
Hermanric, King of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire, which falls on his death, A.D. 375. The Visigoths, Sarmatians, and Heruli, submit to him.
Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, author of *Catechetical Discourses*, &c.
- 355 Synod of Milan, by which Athanasius is condemned.
Gregory of Nazianzus, and Basil of Cæsarea, study at Athens together.
- 356 Athanasius is expelled from Alexandria, and retires to the deserts of Egypt.
Successful campaigns of Julian against the Franks and Alemanni, A.D. 356-361.
- 359 Sapor, King of Persia, invades Mesopotamia.
The Council at Seleucia, held by the Semi-Arians.
- 360 The Council at Rimini, held by the Catholics and Arians.
Several British Bishops attended.
Ephraim Syrus, *Commentaries*, &c.

A. D.

360 Basil, afterwards Bishop of Cæsarea, unites the Cœnobites and Hermits, and establishes that monastic rule, which, with little variation, has ever since continued the single Order of the Greek Church.

361 Julian (the Apostate), Emperor.

362 Julian openly renounces Christianity, and endeavours to restore Paganism.

Julian writes his *Cæsares*, and many of his other works, this year.

Athanasius who had returned to Alexandria is driven out again by Julian.

Libanius, the sophist, is patronised by Julian.

363 Julian attempts unsuccessfully to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.

Julian heads an expedition against Persia, but is obliged to retreat, and is slain.

Jovian, Emperor.

He concludes a disgraceful peace with the Persians.

Athanasius is restored by Jovian.

Aurelius Victor, the historian.

364 Valentinian I., Emperor of the West.

Valens, Emperor of the East.

Eutropius concludes his *History*.

365 The Council of Gangra attempts to restrain the prevailing passion for monachism.

366 Defeat of the Alemanni in Gaul.

Procopius, who had revolted in the East, is defeated and slain.

367 Gratian, Emperor.

The son and colleague of Valentinian.

In Britain, Theodosius defeats the Picts and Scots, and repulses the Saxons, A.D. 368.

370 Ulphilas, Bishop of the Goths, establishes Arianism amongst them, and it subsequently becomes adopted by nearly all the invading barbarian tribes.

Eunapius of Sardis, historian.

371 The Burgundians established on the Elbe.

The Saxons settle in maritime Gaul.

Gregory, Bishop of Nazianzus, author of *Discourses*, *Poems*, &c.

A. D.

- 371 Basil, Bishop of Cæsarea, author of *Letters, Homilies, Commentaries, &c.*
- 373 Death of Athanasius.
- 374 The Huns, driven out of their ancient pastures in the Mogul Tartary by the Chinese, traverse Asia, and, their numbers swelled by the numerous hordes conquered on their route, cross the Wolga and Don. They expel the Alani, A.D. 375, thus giving impulse to the Great Migration of nations.
- 375 The Alani pressed forward by the Huns proceed Westward, dislodging the Vandals and Suevi about A.D. 376, and advancing with them.
- Valentinian II., Emperor.
A colleague with Gratian.
Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis, *Panarion, &c.*
- 376 The Goths, expelled by the Huns, cross the Danube, and are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.
- 378 The Goths, irritated by oppressive treatment, revolt, defeat and slay Valens, and ravage all around them to the walls of Constantinople.
- Gratian defeats the Alemanni near Colmar.
Ammianus Marcellinus concludes his *History*.
Gregory, Bishop of Nyssa, author of *Commentaries, Discourses, &c.*
The *Chronicon* of Jerome ends at the death of Valens.
- 379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.
Ausonius, the poet, flourished.
- 380 Theodosius defeats the Goths, A.D. 379, 380.
Theodosius expels the Arians from the churches, and is zealous for the Catholic Faith.
Synod of Saragossa against Priscillian.
Choral singing introduced into church service by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, author of the *Offices, &c.*
Jerome at Rome assists Damasus, the Bishop, in Biblical studies.
- 381 The second General Council at Constantinople, on the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.
- 382 Peace concluded with the Goths.

A. D

- 383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain. Gratian is slain.
Pappus and Theon of Alexandria, philosophers.
- 386 Death of Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem.
- 387 Augustin is converted from Manicheism, and baptised.
Maximus is defeated and slain at Aquilea.
Evagrius Ponticus, ecclesiastical historian.
- 388 The Roman senate formally declare Christianity to be the religion of the empire.
- 389 Martin, Bishop of Tours, destroys the idols in his diocese.
- 390 Indiscriminate massacre of 7,000 men at Thessalonica, by order of Theodosius, who is in consequence excluded by Ambrose from the church at Milan, for eight months.
The temple of Serapis, at Alexandria, is destroyed.
Council of Milan against Jovinian.
Chrysostom, author of *Homilies, Orations, &c.*
- 392 Valentinian II. is assassinated by Arbogastes.
Usurpation of Eugenius.
Jerome writes his work *De Viris Illustribus*.
Theodosius publishes his famous edict against polytheism. It effectually diminishes the numbers of the Pagans, and confines them chiefly to the villages or *pagi*; whence, about this time, first arises the name.
- 393 Jerome publishes his work *In Jovianum*.
- 394 Defeat, and death of Eugenius and Arbogastes, by Theodosius.
Jerome composes his *Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers*.
- 395 Death of Theodosius at Milan.
FINAL DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE between his two sons.
Honorius, Emperor of the West.
Arcadius, Emperor of the East.
Claudian, the poet, flourished.
Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, flourished.
- 396 Alaric marches into Greece. Athens capitulates.
- 398 Alaric becomes King of the Visigoths.
Chrysostom made Patriarch of Constantinople.
The Council of Carthage prohibits secular studies by bishops.
- 402 Alaric, after training his army for four years in Illyria, to the Roman discipline and armour, invades Italy.

A. D.

- 402 Rufinus continues the *Ecclesiastical History* of Eusebius.
- 403 Stilicho, a Vandal, minister of Honorius, recalls the legions from Britain, Gaul, &c., defeats Alaric at Pollentia, and forces him to retreat.
Banishment and recall of Chrysostom.
Macrobius, author of the *Saturnalia*, &c.
- 404 Honorius removes the civil government from Rome to Ravenna; and the importance of the Roman Bishop becomes greatly augmented by the Emperor's absence.
Abolition of the gladiatorial games.
- 405 Radagaisus invades Italy, and is defeated by Stilicho.
Chrysostom is again banished, and dies in exile A. D. 407.
Vigilantius writes against prevailing superstitions in the Church.
- 406 The Vandals, Suevi, Alani, and Burgundians, cross the Rhine into Gaul. After their irruption, these tribes gradually profess Christianity.
- 407 Constantine, a private soldier, is proclaimed Emperor in Britain and Gaul.
- 408 Theodosius II., Emperor of the East.
Stilicho is beheaded at Ravenna.
Alaric invades Italy and besieges Rome, but retires on payment of tribute.
Bells first used in churches.
- 409 Alaric besieges Rome a second time, and is again bought off. The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, on the invitation of Geron-tius, the Roman governor, enter Spain.
The Suevi establish a kingdom in Gallicia and Portugal, under Hermeric.
- 410 Alaric a third time besieges Rome, which he captures, and gives up to six days' pillage by his troops.
Alaric dies near Rhegium on his way to Sicily, and is succeeded by Ataulphus.
The *History* of Zosimus ends.
Pelagius propagates his heresy at Rome.
- 411 Death of Constantine, the usurper, in Britain.
The Roman authority over Britain now entirely ceases.
The country is torn by the domestic wars of numerous petty chieftains. The Scots and Picts continually harass

A. D.

411 it by incursions, and the Franks and Saxons infest the coasts.

Conference at Carthage against the Donatists.

412 Ataulphus makes peace with the Romans, and marches into Gaul.

Augustin, now Bishop of Hippo, begins his treatise, *De Civitate Dei*.

Jerome writes against the Pelagians.

413 The Burgundians establish a separate kingdom in Gaul, under Gondicar. Revolt and death of Heraclian.

414 Persecution of the Christians in Persia.

Ataulphus marries Placidia, sister of Honorius.

415 Ataulphus having founded the great kingdom of the Visigoths in South Gaul and a part of Spain, is assassinated at Barcelona, and is succeeded by Wallia.

416 Rutilius Numatianus writes his *Itinerarium*.

418 Wallia defeats the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, and compels them to retire into Gallicia.

Death of Wallia, who is succeeded by Theodoric.

Aquitaine is ceded to the Goths. Their king makes Toulouse his capital.

Paulus Orosius publishes a *Roman History*.

419 War between the Suevi and Vandals in Spain. The Alani are subject to the Vandals.

420 Ninian preaches the Gospel to the Picts and Scots.

421 Theodosius at war with the Persians, A. D. 421, 422.

423 Death of Honorius. Elevation and fall of the usurper, Princerius John.

425 Valentinian III., Emperor of the West.

Theodosius establishes public schools in Constantinople.

At this date, the *History* of Philostorgius ends.

426 Augustin writes his *Retractationes*. *De Civitate Dei* is published.

427 Simeon, a Syrian monk, becomes the founder of a sect of insane fanatics called Stylites, who people the pillars of the East.

428 Nestorius, the heretic, is appointed to the see of Constantinople.

A. D.

428 Clodion crosses the Rhine at the head of the Franks, and subdues a part of Belgic Gaul.

429 Genseric, King of the Vandals, on the invitation of Count Boniface, crosses to Africa, and establishes there the Vandal kingdom.

The *Ecclesiastical History* of Theodoret ends at this period.

430 The Vandals besiege Hippo. Death of Augustin.

431 The third General Council at Ephesus, which deposes Nestorius.

433 Administration of the patrician Ætius, A.D. 433-454.

434 Attila and Bleda become Kings of the Huns.

Vincent of Lerins writes *Adversus Hæreticos*.

436 The Goths besiege Narbonne.

437 Ætius defeats the Burgundians, and raises the siege of Narbonne.

Genseric, being attached to the Arian heresy, deprives the Catholic Bishops of their sees.

438 The Theodosian Code is published.

439 Carthage is taken by Genseric, and becomes the capital of the Vandal kingdom.

The *Histories* of Socrates and Sozomen end at this date.

440 Leo the Great is made Bishop of Rome.

Leo institutes, or encourages, the practice of private confession.

Salvian publishes his work, *De Gubernatione Dei*.

441 The Huns attack the Eastern empire, and ravage Europe up to Constantinople.

444 By the death of Bleda, Attila, who truly calls himself "the Scourge of God," becomes sole King of the Huns.

446 Peace between Attila and the Eastern empire. The Emperor engages to pay a yearly tribute of 2,000 pounds of gold, &c.

The Britons in vain beg assistance from Ætius to defend them from the Picts and Scots.

448 Meroveus begins to reign, according to the French chronology.

449 The Saxons, dwelling near the mouth of the Elbe, are

A. D.

449 invited by Vortigern to aid him in repelling the Scots and Picts, and arrive in Britain.

Proclus of Lycea, Platonic philosopher.

450 Marcian, Emperor of the East.

The monastery of Bangor founded about this time.

451 Attila invades Gaul, and is defeated at Chalons by Ætius, assisted by the Visigoths and Franks.

The fourth General Council at Chalcedon, against the Monophysite opinions of Eutyches.

452 Attila invades and devastates Italy. Many of the Italian fugitives take refuge in the little isles among the salt marshes at the mouths of the rivers Po and Adige, and found the state of Venice.

Attila makes peace with the Romans on the intercession of Leo, Bishop of Rome, and recrosses the Alps.

453 Death of Attila in Dacia, and fall of his empire, which had extended from China to the Atlantic.

454 The patrician Ætius is murdered by Valentinian.

The Vandals conquer Sicily.

The Ostrogoths, subdued by the Huns about A. D. 400, after Attila's death, settle in Pannonia and Mæsia.

Patrick, the successor of Palladius, preaches in Ireland, which is now governed by numerous petty kings.

455 Maximus, Emperor of the West.

Rome is taken and sacked by the Vandals under Genseric.

Maximus is slain. Genseric carries off an immense booty, including the sacred vessels which Titus had brought from the Temple at Jerusalem.

Avitus, Emperor of the West.

Hengist, the Saxon, founds the kingdom of Kent

A colony of the Britons settles in Bretagne.

456 Theodoric II., King of the Visigoths, invades Spain, defeats the Suevi, and kills Rechiarius their king.

Avitus is deposed by Ricimer, who virtually rules, A. D. 455-472.

457 Majorian, Emperor of the West.

Nominated by Ricimer.

Leo I., Emperor of the East.

The first Emperor crowned by the Patriarch of Constantinople.

A. D.

- 457 Childeric conquers to the Loire, including Paris.
- 459 Majorian defeats the Visigoths under Theodoric.
Gennadius of Constantinople, *Commentaries*, &c.
- 460 The fleet of Majorian is destroyed at Carthagenæ by the Vandals.
- 461 Majorian is put to death by order of Ricimer.
Severus III., Emperor of the West.
Moses Chorenensis, historian and geographer.
- 462 Genseric, King of the Vandals, ravages Italy.
Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, renews the war in Gaul.
- 463 Hilary, Bishop of Rome, founds two libraries in the baptistery of the Lateran church.
- 465 Severus is poisoned by Ricimer, who appoints no emperor for this and the following year.
- 466 Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, is slain by his brother Euric.
Euric subdues the Suevi, expels the Romans, and becomes the founder of the Gothic monarchy of Spain.
The Eastern Emperor Leo defeats the Vandals.
- 467 Anthemius, Emperor of the West.
- 472 War between Ricimer and Anthemius. Ricimer captures and plunders Rome. Anthemius is slain.
Olybrius, Emperor of the West.
Both Olybrius and Ricimer die, late in this year.
- 473 Glycerius, Emperor of the West.
Gennadius of Marseilles, theologian
- 474 Leo II., Emperor of the East
Zeno, Emperor of the East.
Glycerius is deposed, and becomes a Bishop.
Julius Nepos, Emperor of the West.
- 475 Julius Nepos is deposed by Orestes, who makes his own son Emperor.
Romulus Augustulus, Emperor of the West.
Hengist said to have massacred the British nobles.
- 476 Odoacer, King of the Heruli, captures Rome, deposes Romulus Augustulus, and becomes King of Italy.
- FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.

A. D.

- 476 Although the Western Empire was now finally overthrown, the internal government of Italy, owing to the influence of the Church, the great connecting link between the Roman and barbarian worlds, was at first but slightly affected by the change. The old laws continued to be administered, and often by the old authorities. But Italy, throughout its extent, was desolated and partially depopulated by its varied succession of calamities. Odoacer distributes among his soldiers one-third of the conquered lands, and forms an alliance with Euric, King of the Visigoths in Spain, 477
- 477 Death of Genseric, King of the Vandals. Theodoric is now King of the Ostrogoths in Pannonia.
- 479 Euric acquires Marseilles and Arles.
- 480 Constantinople partly destroyed by an earthquake.
- 481 Clovis, King of the Franks, the real founder of the French monarchy.
- 482 Zeno, Emperor of the East, issues the "Henoticon," or Decree of Union between the Catholics and Monophysites.
- Sidonius Apollinaris, *Poems*, d. 488.
- 484 Death of Euric at Arles.
- The Visigoths in Spain, and the Ostrogoths in Pannonia, gradually acquire the rudiments of civilisation. Both nations, in common with all the other tribes which the German forests have poured forth to energise and renovate Europe, are distinguished from the corrupted races they subdue, by their chivalrous respect for women.
- Hunderic persecutes the Christians in Africa.
- Felix, Bishop of Rome, excommunicates Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who in return excommunicates him. A schism between the two churches ensues till 519.

A. D.

- 486 Syagrius, who had retained for a time the Roman possessions in Gaul, is finally defeated by Clovis at Soissons. Clovis, and the other Kings of the victorious barbarians, are at first little more than sovereign captains of their armies. General assemblies—the Witanagemots of the Saxons, and the Fields of March of the Franks—elect Kings, make laws, and decide upon war and peace. Every chief of the conquering tribes has his share of the lands, which are allodial, and held for life on condition of aiding in the national defence. The people gradually cease to live only in masses in the towns, as under the municipal system of Rome, but become distributed through the open country. Of the old inhabitants, some retain their lands in propriety, others farm those of their conquerors; but they are everywhere looked upon as an inferior caste. The rural poor are all slaves.
- 488 Death of Peter the Fuller, Patriarch of Antioch.
- 489 The entire nation of the Ostrogoths emigrate from Thrace, with their families, flocks, and, herds, and, under Theodoric, invade Italy. Theodoric defeats Odoacer at the battles of Aquilea and Verona.
- 490 Final defeat of Odoacer by Theodoric.
The kingdom of Sussex (South Saxons) founded by Ella, who becomes the first Bretwalda of Britain.
London continues a seat of trade, as under the Romans. The Saxons chiefly apply themselves to agriculture.
- 493 Surrender and assassination of Odoacer, at Ravenna. Theodoric completes the conquest of Italy and Sicily, and founds the empire of the Ostrogoths, which soon extends from Sicily to the Danube, and from Sirmium to the Atlantic. Theodoric follows Odoacer in allotting to his soldiers (chiefly Arians) one-third of the Italian lands.
- 495 The institution of the Canons Regular of St. Augustin is ascribed, by some writers, to this date.
- 496 The Alemanni are defeated at the battle of Tolbiac, and submit to Clovis.
Conversion of Clovis, who is baptised by Remigius, Bishop of Rheims. The Franks generally follow their King, in professing Christianity.

A. D.

497 Clovis subdues the Bretons, and desolates Aquitaine.

499 The Bulgarians first invade the Eastern empire.

The great tribes of the Bulgarians and the Slavonians lead a wandering life on the plains of Russia, Lithuania, and Poland.

Fulgentius, the theologian.

500 During the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries, the increasing splendour of her services and structures, naturally marks the growing influence of the Church. But, in this interval, from deference to heathen prejudices, she has borrowed "doctrines from the ancient schools, and rites from the ancient temples," many of which contrast forcibly with the sublime simplicity of her stormy primitive days. The just veneration paid to those who had sealed their faith by a martyr's death becomes exaggerated, by degrees, into religious adoration; distant and dangerous pilgrimages are undertaken to their tombs, and every presumed saintly relic is regarded with almost idolatrous homage. The use of pictures and images begins now to prevail.

Theodoric shows great moderation in his civil government. He establishes wise institutions, and preserves the liberties and municipalities of the Romans.

Learning is encouraged, the magnificence of Rome restored, and the Pontine marshes drained and cultivated.

Defeat of Gondebaud, King of Burgundy, by Clovis.

Completion of the *Gemara*, which, with the *Mishna*, constitutes the *Talmud* of *Babylon*.

Anglo-Saxon and German Bards.

502 The Persian War, A.D. 502-5.

Publication of the Burgundian laws, "*la loi Gombette*."

Aredius, jurist to Gondebaud.

505 Alaric II., King of the Visigoths in Spain, publishes an abridgment of the Theodosian Code.

Anien, the jurist, chancellor to Alaric.

506 Burgundy tributary to the Franks.

507 Alaric II. is defeated and slain by Clovis at Vouglé, near Poitiers.

A. D.

507 Long walls are built to defend Constantinople from the Bulgarians.

508 Conquest of Aquitaine by the Franks.

Theodoric the Great governs Spain, during the minority of his grandson, Amalaric.

Alcimus Avitus, Abp. of Vienne, poet, d. 525.

510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of his dominions.

Amidst the intellectual torpor which now prevails, faint glimmerings of the old philosophy linger still at Athens, and a few students of Plato, Aristotle, or Zeno, yet exhibit, in the half-deserted schools, the shadow of departed learning.

511 New compilation of the Salic law.

Council of Orleans, convoked by Clovis, chiefly on discipline. Other Councils are held there on the same subject, in 538, 541, and 549.

Death of Clovis at Paris, and division of his dominions between his sons Childebert, Clodomir, Clotaire, and Thierry.

King Arthur, famous in British legendary story, is said to have defeated the Saxons under Cerdic, at Mount Baden (Bath).

512 Great tumult at Constantinople; 10,000 persons are killed. Mission of Fridolin in Switzerland, and the Black Forest.

514 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus the Goth.

Various palaces and buildings at Ravenna, Verona, &c., are erected for Theodoric by Byzantine artists.

516 Computation of time by the Christian era introduced by Dionysius Exiguus.

518 Justin, once a Dacian peasant, becomes Emperor of the East, on the death of Anastasius.

The Emperor Justin repeals the "Henoticon," and gives effect to the Council of Chalcedon.

Brilliant period of the Eastern empire, 518-65.

519 The kingdom of Wessex (West Saxons) founded by Cerdic, after long resistance by the Britons under Ambrosius and Arthur.

Reconciliation of the Eastern and Western Churches.

A. D

- 520 Vitalianus, the Goth, is assassinated by order of Justin
- 521 Hesychius of Alexandria, the lexicographer.
- 522 Amalaric, the first Gothic King who establishes his court in Spain. Seville is his capital.
- Thorismund, King of the Vandals, defeated and killed by the Moors.
- Priscian of Cæsarea, grammarian.
- 524 Defeat and death of Clodomir in war with the Burgundians.
- 525 Boethius, author of the *Consolations of Philosophy*, is put to death.
- 526 Remorse of Theodoric for the unjust execution of Boethius, followed by his death.
- Earthquake at Antioch, in which 25,000 persons perish.
- 527 Justinian I. succeeds his uncle Justin, in the empire of the East.
- Justinian destroys the last remnants of Paganism in the empire.
- Persecution and partial suppression of Christianity in England by the Saxons.
- Count Marcellinus, the chronologer.
- 529 The Justinian Code, 529, and Pandects or Digests, 533. Under the heads of the Codes, Pandects, and Institutes, the whole body of Roman law, the growth of 1,300 years, is collected, abridged, and simplified by Tribonian and others.
- Justinian closes the schools of Athens. Decline of the New Platonism.
- Great reformation of monachism by the rules and institutes of Benedict of Nursia, who at first distributes his monks into 12 monasteries, of which that at Monte Cassino, near Naples, is the chief.
- The annalists of the Benedictine Order proudly record that, since A.D. 529, it has produced 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 1,600 archbishops, 4,600 bishops, and 3,600 canonised saints. But, it is a juster source of pride that, very mainly by this Order and its branches, civilisation was kept alive through many centuries of ignorance. As missionaries to spread

A. D.

529

far and wide the Gospel—as protectors in a barbarous age of the weak and oppressed—as assiduous instructors of the young—as collectors, preservers, and transcribers of the Bible, the Fathers, and the great Classic authors—as the precursors of all that has since been achieved in Christian art—and as the first agriculturists who reclaimed the waste places, and brought intellect to bear on the cultivation of the soil—it is difficult to over-rate the after obligations of Europe to the Benedictine Order. There is, of course, a darker side to the picture, in the ready encouragement which perverted doctrines, idle legends, and puerile superstitions, too often met with in their cloisters, but readers of modern histories are in little danger of overlooking this.

530 The kingdom of Essex (East Saxons) founded by Ercenwine.

531 The Gothic monarchy in Spain becomes elective. Theudis is chosen King. He tolerates the Catholics.

Nourshirvan, or Chosroes, King of Persia, 531-79.

The greatest prince of the Sassanid dynasty. He establishes four viziers over the provinces of Assyria, Media, Persia, and Bactriana.

532 Factions of the Circus at Constantinople. During the conflict between the greens and blues, a great part of the city is reduced to ashes.

The Burgundians conquered by the Franks.

533 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, overthrows the empire of the Vandals in Africa, 533-4.

535 Belisarius defeats the Moors, and subdues Sicily.

Procopius, secretary to Belisarius, *History of his Own Times*.

536 Rome surrendered by Vitiges, King of the Ostrogoths, to Belisarius.

Separation of the Armenians from the Greek Church.

The Franks conquer Provence and Rhætia from the Ostrogoths.

537 Italy invaded by Belisarius, who reduces Naples.

A. D.

537 Rome besieged by the Goths.

Cassiodorus, formerly a minister of Theodoric, retires into a monastery which he had founded, and becomes a great promoter of literature.

538 The Goths are compelled by Belisarius to raise the siege of Rome, and retreat to the marshes of Ravenna.

The Franks, whom Vitiges had summoned to his aid, invade Italy, under Theodobert. Destruction of Milan and Genoa, 538-9.

The Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, now used as a Turkish mosque, the finest specimen of Byzantine architecture, is built by Anthemius. Many other churches and stately buildings are erected for Justinian.

539 Ravenna taken, and Vitiges made prisoner by Belisarius. The Gothic kingdom in Italy subdued.

Wise legislation of Nourshirvan in Persia.

About this date, the game of chess is introduced into Persia from India.

The *Fables* of Pilpay, &c., translated into Persian.

540 War between Justinian and Nourshirvan, who invades Syria, and destroys Antioch.

Revolt of the Goths under Totila.

Arator, *Acts of the Apostles* in verse.

Fulgentius Ferrandus, at Carthage, on *Canon Law*.

541 Defence of the East by Belisarius. Nourshirvan retreats across the Euphrates loaded with the spoils of Western Asia.

Justinian abolishes the Roman Consulship.

Edict of Justinian, condemning the Origenist opinions propagated by the monks of Palestine.

Jornandes, the Gothic historian, *De Rebus Geticis*

542 Great plague at Constantinople.

Persecution of the Church in Persia.

Death of King Arthur. During this century, many native colonies abandon Britain in despair, and emigrate into Armorica, or Bretagne.

543 Rebellion of the Moors, 542-58.

Totila, King of the Goths, invades Italy, and subdues Tuscany and Naples.

A. D.

- 544 Second command of Belisarius in Italy, 544-8.
Edict of Justinian against the "Three Chapters," works favouring the Nestorian doctrine.
Paul the Silentiary, secretary to Justinian.
- 545 First mention of the Turks or Tartars in Asia. Their uncivilised tribes appear, from the most remote ages, to have led a pastoral life, on the vast plains beyond the Oxus and Jaxartes.
Simplicius of Cilicia, *Comments on Aristotle*.
- 546 Totila captures Rome, razes the walls, and expels the inhabitants.
- 547 Rome retaken by Belisarius.
The kingdom of Bernicia (Northumberland, Durham, &c.) founded by Ida.
During the 6th and 7th centuries, many bishoprics, monasteries, and schools are founded in Ireland.
- 548 Belisarius is finally recalled from Italy.
The Lombards settle in Pannonia.
- 549 Siege of Petra by Dagisteus.
Rome is again taken by Totila, 549-51.
- 550 The Greeks plant settlements on the coast of Spain.
The duchy of Poland said to have been founded by Lech, a chief of the Slavonians.
Olympiodorus, *Life of Plato*.
- 551 The Roman senate ceases to exist, about this time.
Silkworms first brought to Constantinople from China, by two Persian missionary monks.
- 552 The eunuch Narses, the general of Justinian, invades Italy with 30,000 men. Defeat and death of Totila. Conquest of Rome by Narses.
- 553 Teia, the successor of Totila, is defeated and slain near Naples.
Fifth General Council at Constantinople, (presided over by the Patriarch of Constantinople, although the Bishop of Rome was in the city at the time,) against Origen and others. On the Resurrection of the Flesh, and the Pre-existence of the Soul.
- 554 Defeat of the Franks and the Alemanni by Narses. Final overthrow of the Gothic monarchy. Italy governed by

A. D.

- 554 Greek Exarchs. Narses becomes the first Exarch, and governs the whole peninsula for 15 years.
- 557 The Avars, driven forward by the Turks, send an embassy to Constantinople.
Death of Childebert, King of Paris. First example of the Salic law.
The church of St. Germain des Pres at Paris.
- 558 Clotaire, sole King of France.
The church of St. Vitale, built by Justinian at Ravenna, is interesting not merely as marking the first appearance of the cupola in Italy, but also for its singular beauty. It becomes the model of all the cupolas erected in Europe for several centuries.
Byzantine mosaics of great interest, executed about this date, are preserved in St. Vitale, and other churches of Ravenna.
- 559 The Bulgarians advance to the gates of Constantinople, and are defeated by Belisarius. His last victory.
- 560 The kingdom of Deira founded by Ella. The states of Bernicia and Deira are eventually united, and form together the kingdom of Northumbria.
Death of Tribonian, the chief compiler of the Justinian Code.
- 561 Fall of Belisarius.
France is again divided on the death of Clotaire, between his four sons. The states were federative, and had a general assembly, in which the affairs common to them all were debated.
- 563 Constantinople nearly destroyed by fire.
Christianity preached to the Picts and Scots by Columba.
Columba founds the celebrated monastery of Iona, or Icolmkill.
Rapid progress of the Benedictine Order.
- 564 Gildas, *De Excidio Britanniae*.
- 565 Death of Belisarius, Mar. 13.
Death of Justinian, Nov. 14.
Justin II., Emperor of the East, 565-78.
His reign is remarkable only for disgrace abroad, and misery at home.

A. D.

565

Agathias, the Byzantine historian.

568

The Lombards, having subjugated the Gepidæ with the aid of the Avars, abandon Pannonia to them, and invade and conquer great part of Italy. The Bavarians, Saxons, and other German tribes, join in the Lombard invasion.

Kingdom of the Lombards (mostly Arians) in Italy, under Alboin, who ultimately makes Pavia his capital. No part of Italy but Rome, Ravenna, and a portion of the Eastern coast now remains to the Greek empire.

569

Birth of Mohammed.

For many centuries, Arabia appears to have been divided among a number of petty nomadic chieftains and tribes, who, with a few transient exceptions, preserved a common independence, although they gave precedence to Mecca, as the holy seat of the Kaaba, their famous temple, and the chief city of their nation.

The Arabs were enthusiastically attached to eloquence and poetry. The *Moallakat*.

570

Flourishing state of the Avars under Baian, 570-600. They spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia, and subject the Bulgarians and Slavonians.

Martin, Abp. of Braga, canonist and moralist, d. 580.

571

The Huns invade Thuringia, but are repelled by the French Kings.

Brunehilda and Fredegonda, the wives of the Frankish Kings Sigebert and Chilperic, are famous for their crimes, and the atrocities they influence the reigning princes to perpetrate.

The kingdom of East Anglia founded by Uffa.

The Greek silk manufactures already rival those of China.

572

Gregory of Tours, *Eccles. History of the Franks*.

573

Alboin, King of Lombardy, is murdered by Rosamond his queen.

574

Invasion of Syria by the Persians.

St. Columbanus of Leinster, Abbot of Luxeuil, Latin poet.

575

The Lombards, for 9 years, are governed by a federation of 36 Dukes, elected by general assemblies.

A. D.

- 575 Death of Cassiodorus, æt. 95. Besides his *History*, *Epistles*, &c., he composed many devotional and other works.
- 576 War between the French Kings. Peace is made, 577.
- 581 The Latin now gradually ceases to be a spoken language.
- 584 Restoration of monarchy by the Lombards, who elect Autharis for their King.
- Establishment of the feudal system in Italy. The Roman municipal system which the Ostrogoths had preserved, is overthrown, and the first perfectly feudal government is founded by Autharis. Alboin, the first Lombard King, had committed the government of provinces to Dukes, who engaged to afford him military aid; but the duchies are now assigned in perpetuity to the Dukes, on condition of their giving to the King one moiety of their revenue.
- 585 The Suevi conquered by Leovigild, and annexed to Spain.
- 586 The kingdom of Mercia founded by Crida.
- 589 Rise of the dispute between the Eastern and Western Churches, concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Council of Toledo, which extirpates Arianism in Spain. The Persians defeated by the Greek general Philippicus. The great Lombard duchy of Benevento founded.
- 590 Gregory the Great becomes Bishop of Rome.
 "The servant of the servants of God."
- The internal state of Italy gradually becomes more settled. The cities and towns revive, and population again increases. Agriculture flourishes. Water mills erected at Rome.
- Rebellion of Bahram, in which Hurmaz, King of Persia, is slain.
- 591 The Eastern Emperor Maurice restores Chosroes, the son of Hurmaz, to the Persian throne.
- Ethelbert, King of Kent, becomes the third Bretwalda of Britain. Nearly the whole of the Western coast, from the mouth of the Clyde to the Land's-end, is still held by the Britons.
- The successive invasions of the Saxons had now almost obliterated all traces of Roman civilisation in Britain.

A. D.

- 592 War between the Greeks and the Avars.
- 594 Priscus, the Greek general, expels the Avars from Thrace.
The Gascons cross the Pyrenees, and settle in France.
The canon of the mass instituted. The doctrine of Purgatory first clearly laid down.
Choral singing, monastic institutions, &c., are encouraged by Gregory. The clergy are now become almost the sole depositories of learning, and their intellectual superiority necessarily extends their power.
- 595 The Lombards besiege Rome.
Wars of the Emperor Maurice against the Avars, 595-602.
The Ecclesiastical History of Evagrius extends from 431 to 594.
- 596 Pope Gregory sends Augustine, a Benedictine from the monastery on the Celian Hill at Rome, at the head of a mission to England.
- 597 Christianity preached to the Saxons in Britain by Augustine. Conversion of King Ethelbert. A branch of the Catholic Church, under its own Bishops, had, it will be remembered, already existed among the Britons for several centuries, probably from the Apostles' era; but the hostility of the two races had precluded the British Bishops from being instrumental in the conversion of the Saxons.
- 598 Augustine becomes the first Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Benedictine Order established in England.
Rising power of the Mayors of the palace in France, who begin to control the army, treasury, and entire government.
- 600 Italy desolated by the Avars and the Slavonians.
John of Bicclair, *Chronicle*, d. 620.
- 601 Civil war in France.
Many heathen Saxon temples, in Britain, are transformed into churches.
- 602 Revolt of the Greek soldiers who depose the Emperor Maurice, and elect Phocas, one of their centurions, his successor. Phocas commences his reign by the murder of Maurice and his five sons.
The Greeks in Italy are defeated by the Lombards.

A. D.

- 602 Agilulf, King of the Lombards, establishes the Catholic Faith among his people, hitherto Arians.
Nennius, Abbot of Bangor, historian of Britain.
- 603 Chosroes II., King of Persia, invades the Greek empire.
Secundus, *History of the Lombards*.
- 604 Death of Gregory the Great.
His *Pastoral Care* is long the manual of the Western Church.
Death of Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury.
The bishopric of London founded by King Ethelbert.
Miletus is the first Bishop; he converts the people of Essex.
St. Paul's Church in London, founded by Ethelbert, on the site of a heathen temple of Diana.
Goar, a French hermit, preaches the Gospel on the banks of the Rhine.
- 606 Concession by the usurping Emperor Phocas of the primacy of the Bishop of Rome. Commencement of the Papal power.
Gallus (St. Gall) preaches Christianity in Switzerland and Suabia.
- 608 Conspiracy of Priscus and Heraclius against Phocas.
- 609 Mohammed assumes the character of a prophet, and preaches at Mecca.
Isidore, Bishop of Seville, grammarian, philosopher, and historian, d. 636.
- 610 Phocas is put to death by Heraclius, Exarch of Africa, who becomes Emperor of the East.
The Gothic, or Christian architecture, has its origin in a combination by the Lombards of the Roman basilicas and Greek churches. In its successive phases or local adaptations, it is known as the Lombardic, Saxon, Norman, Early English, &c. The Lombardic architecture in Italy, 568-774, is distinguished by its semi-circular arches, and profuse symbolical sculpture. The venerable church of St. Michele at Pavia, is the earliest monument of this style.
- 611 Conquest of Syria by Chosroes.
St. Peter's church and abbey at Westminster, founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons.

A. D.

611 Mission of Eustasius in Bavaria.

612 The monastery of Bangor destroyed by Ethelfrith, the Pagan King of Northumbria.

Bangor and Caerleon were the chief seats of learning among the Britons; and many historic records are said to have perished in the monastic library.

Theophylactus Simocatta, *Byzantine History*.

Mohammed begins to publish the *Koran*.

613 Clotaire, sole King of France, 613-28.

During his peaceful reign of 15 years, French commerce and civilisation begin to progress.

614 Chosroes captures Jerusalem, and conquers Palestine.

The first Saxon Code of laws published in Britain, by Ethelbert.

616 Egypt and Asia Minor subdued by Chosroes.

617 Great distress in the Eastern empire. The Eastern provinces are ravaged by the Persians, and the Western by the Avars. Chosroes refuses to grant peace to the Greeks, unless they will apostatise from Christianity, and worship the Sun.

John Philoponus of Alexandria, grammarian and commentator on Aristotle.

620 Persecution of the Jews in Spain.

The Emperor Heraclius makes peace with the Avars.

Pomp and splendour of the Persian court. The famous palace of Chosroes is said to have had 40,000 columns of silver, and contained 1,000 globes of gold, representing the Zodiac and planets.

622 The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, known as the Hejira, the era of the Mohammedans.

First expedition of Heraclius against Chosroes, attended with entire success.

623 The battle of Beder, the first of Mohammed's victories. After this success, Mohammed, instead of the patient toleration he had hitherto inculcated, begins to preach the doctrine of propagating the true faith by the sword. "In the shade of the crossing scimeters," he declared "Paradise is prefigured," and the saying was long the favourite war-cry of his followers.

A. D.

623 Second successful expedition of Heraclius against Chosroes, 623-5.

Paul Eginetus, Greek physician.

The Slavonians in Bohemia revolt against the Avars, under Samo, and make him their King.

624 The Greeks expelled from Spain.

625 Battle of the Nations.

626 Unsuccessful attempt of Chosroes, and the Chagan of the Avars, upon Constantinople.

Christianity preached in Bavaria, the Black Forest, and along the Rhine, by Rupert and Trudpert.

627 Heraclius, in alliance with the Turks, makes a third victorious expedition against Persia. Flight of Chosroes. His splendid palaces are laid in ruins.

Conversion of King Edwin, the high-priest Coifi, and the Northumbrians, by Paulinus, a Benedictine, who becomes the first Archbishop of York.

Penda, King of Mercia, 627-55. A brave and enterprising warrior, who gives to Mercia a formidable influence.

628 Chosroes deposed and murdered by his son.

Peace between the Eastern empire and Persia.

629 Mecca captured by Mohammed. First war of the Mohammedans against the Greeks.

630 The Code of the Franks published.

The church of St. Denys, the burial-place of the French Kings, built by Dagobert.

631 Dagobert is now sole King of France.

Conversion of the East Anglians by Felix.

632 Conquest of Arabia by Mohammed, 629-32. In his last pilgrimage to the Kaaba, 114,000 Mussulmen marched beneath his banner. Death of Mohammed, æt. 63, June 7. Abu Bekr, the father-in-law of Mohammed, succeeds him under the title of Khalif or Vicar, and reigns from the Euphrates and Tigris to the Mediterranean, 632-4.

633 The Arabs defeat the Greeks in Syria, and capture Damascus, 634.

Abu Bekr collects and arranges the scattered passages of the *Koran*.

Monothelite controversy in the Church.

The people of Wessex converted by Birinus.

A. D.

- 633 Battle of Hatfield Chace. Edwin, King of Northumbria, and 5th Bretwalda, is defeated and slain by Penda of Mercia, and Cadwallon, King of North Wales.
- 634 Oswald, King of Northumbria, and 6th Bretwalda, 634-42. A zealous propagator of Christianity. Defeat and death of Cadwallon.
Revolt of the Bulgarians against the Avars.
George of Pisidia, poet and historian.
- 635 Aidan establishes his see at Lindisfarne.
The Saxon monastic church of Lindisfarne with circular arches built. Many churches and monasteries begin to be erected in England by the Saxons, who derive their architecture from the Italian missionaries. In civil architecture, the most ancient Saxon buildings are the peels, or castles.
- 636 Battle of Cadesia, and total defeat of the Persians by the Saracens or Arabs.
Defeat of Heraclius at Yermuk, by the Saracens, who drive the Greeks out of Syria.
Rotharis, King of the Lombards, 636-52. A wise and successful ruler.
- 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
Mosque at Jerusalem founded by the Khalif Omar, 640.
- 638 The Saracens invade Egypt.
Edict of the Emperor Heraclius, called "Exposition of the Faith." It is rejected by a Council at Rome in 639, for favouring Monothelite views.
- 639 The French Kings, after the death of Dagobert, become mere ciphers in the hands of the Mayors of the palace.
During the 7th century, such painting as existed in Europe was of two styles—the Roman, distinguished amid great rudeness of execution by a certain dignity of expression; and the Byzantine, marked by its greater mechanical skill, its adherence to old classical forms, and its spiritless conception of motive and character.
- 640 Alexandria taken by the Saracen Amru.
The great Alexandrian library said to have been burnt.

A. D.

640

After the capture of Alexandria, Constantinople becomes the chief mart for the products of the East.

The Slavonian kingdoms of Servia and Croatia founded.

642 Oswald, King of Northumbria, is killed in battle with Penda of Mercia.

Theodorus I., the first Pope of Rome who assumes the title of Sovereign Pontiff.

643 The Lombard Code of laws published by Rotharis.

644 The Khalif Omar is assassinated in the mosque at Medina, by a Persian slave. During his reign, the Saracens could boast that they had conquered Syria, Chaldæa, Persia, and Egypt; taken 36,000 cities, towns, and castles; destroyed 4,000 Christian churches, fire temples, and idol temples; and built 1,400 mosques.

647 First invasion of Africa by the Saracens, under Abdallah. Chindiswald, King of Spain, 642-53, terminates the civil wars which had long prevailed there.

The laws of the Visigoths reformed.

648 The Saracens take Cyprus, and are victorious in Africa.

The Emperor Constans revokes the "Exposition," and issues a new edict, "Form of the Faith," which is rejected, and its supporters anathematised by Pope Martin and a Council at Rome, 649.

The Italian maritime cities, still nominally subject to the Eastern empire, begin, about this time, to form into free republics.

Gradual formation of the Italian language.

649 Pope Martin I. enforces the celibacy of the clergy.

650 Eligius, or Eloy, Bishop of Noyon, author of the famous *Sermon* so strangely garbled by Mosheim, Robertson, &c.

651 The Saracens, under Othman, complete the conquest of Persia. Yezdejird, the last Persian King, is assassinated. Emmeran preaches Christianity in Bavaria.

653 Rhodes captured by the Saracens.

Destruction of the celebrated Colossus.

655 Penda, King of Mercia, is defeated and killed at Winwidfield, by Oswy, King of Northumbria, and 7th Bretwalda. Christianity established in Mercia.

A. D.

656

Ildefonso of Toledo, historian and moralist, d. 667.
The monastery of Peterborough commenced. This, and most of the great ecclesiastical edifices which rose in England during the next 600 years, were erected by, or for, the members of the Benedictine Order. To successive English Benedictines we also owe the first drainage of the Lincolnshire and Somersetshire marshes, and the partial clearance of the Midland and Northern forests.

660 Rise of the sect of the Paulicians.

Assassination of Ali, 4th Khalif, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed. From Ali are descended the 12 Imams of the Persian creed.

Dynasty of the Ommiyade Khalifs at Damascus, 660-750. The Khalif Moawiah makes Damascus his capital, and forms a navy.

662 Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, siezes the Lombard throne.

663 The exclusive use of the Latin language in Divine Service is enjoined by Pope Vitalian. Previous to this time, each nation had celebrated worship in its own tongue.

668 First siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, 668-77. The Emperor Constans is assassinated in a bath at Syracuse.

The Benedictine abbeys of Whitby and Gilling founded about this time.

670 Foundation of Grand Cairo by the Khalif Moawiah.

The Khalifat made hereditary. The Saracens invade Sicily. Theodore, Abp. of Canterbury, and his friend Adrian the Benedictine, promote learning, and found schools in England.

673 The celebrated Greek fire destroys the besieging Saracen fleet, and saves Constantinople.

Callinicus of Heliopolis, inventor of the Greek fire, the most terrible peculiarity of which was the fact, that water, instead of extinguishing, only fed its fury.

Birth of Bede, called the Venerable.

675 The Saracens defeated in Spain by Wamba.

The monastery of Abingdon founded.

A. D.

- 677 The siege of Constantinople is abandoned by the Saracens, and their Khalif compelled to pay the Emperor a yearly tribute.

Benedict Biscop founds the Benedictine monasteries of St. Peter's at Wearmouth, 674, and St. Paul's at Jarrow, 684, which become two of the most flourishing schools in England. Benedict makes five journeys to France and Italy, and brings back with him architects and carvers in stone, workers in metals, glaziers, who now first introduce glass in England, and a musician from the Pope's chapel, to instruct the monks in chanting. Up to this time, the Saxon churches had commonly been built of wood.

- 680 The kingdom of the Bulgarians founded between the Danube and the Balkan.

During this and the following century, Ireland is celebrated for her ecclesiastical schools, and the eminent men sent forth from them.

Death of Hossein, who had attempted to obtain the Khalifat, and fall of the Fatimites.

The sixth General Council at Constantinople, 680-1, against the Monothelites. Honorius, Pope of Rome, is condemned for heresy.

Cædmon, the Anglo-Saxon poet.

Hilda, Abbess of Whitby.

- 681 The conversion of Sussex completed by Wilfrid.

- 682 The Emperor Constantine relinquishes the tribute customary on the election of the Popes, but reserves the right of confirming their election.

The Council of Toledo deposes Wamba, King of the Visigoths in Spain, who becomes a monk. Great influence of the Spanish clergy.

- 685 Alfred "the Wise," King of Northumbria, 685-728.

An encourager of learning.

- 686 Ceadwalla, the first Christian King of Wessex, subdues Kent and Sussex, and dies at Rome, 688.

During the latter part of this, and the following century, many missionaries are sent forth by the English and Irish Churches.

- 687 Pepin d'Heristal gains the battle of Testry, and becomes, as

A. D.

687 hereditary Duke under the nominal King Thierry, the real ruler of France.

688 Ina, King of Wessex, 688-728. A valiant and able prince. Distinguished both as a legislator, and promoter of learning.

690 Willibrod, an English Benedictine, preaches the Gospel in Holland and Friesland, and is consecrated Bishop of Utrecht, 696.

Ceolfrid, Abbot of Wearmouth, tutor to Bede, 642-716.

Towards the close of this century, literature and philosophy, which, except among the clergy, have become almost extinguished in Europe, begin to be cultivated by the Arabians under the Khalifs.

692 The Trullan Council at Constantinople, on the marriage of the clergy, &c.

Images, &c., from having been used in the Church only as objects of instruction for the ignorant, are now generally abused into objects of worship. The adoration of saints, and prayers for intercession to them and to the B. Virgin Mary, become universal during this and the following century.

King Ina issues a Code of Saxon laws.

695 The Emperor Justinian is mutilated and dethroned by Leon-tius, who himself meets with the same fate, 698.

696 The last Council of Toledo.

Armenia subdued by the Saracens. They conquer the provinces between the Black and Caspian seas, 697-725.

697 The islands of the Adriatic, forming the republic of Venice, are united under one Doge. Luc Anafetto is the first.

698 Carthage destroyed by the Saracens.

During the 7th century, besides the Anglo-Saxons, great numbers of the Frieslanders, Westphalians, Thuringians, Germans, and Franks, have become converts to the Christian Faith. The progress of Mohammedanism, on the other hand, almost entirely loses to the Church, Africa and the East. In Persia, the Magian religion has nearly everywhere given way to the Mohammedan.

703 Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, *De Locis Terræ Sanctæ*.

A. D.

- 705 The Emperor Justinian II. restored by Terbelis.
The Saracens conquer the Berbers in Africa, and subdue Mauritania and the whole Northern coast, 705-7.
- 706 *Saxon translation of the Psalms* by Aldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury; also *Latin Poems*.
- 707 Saracen expedition to India. Conquest of Bokhara and Samarcand.
The art of making woollen paper is brought from Samarcand by the Saracens.
- 710 Geraint, King of the Britons in Cornwall, is defeated by King Ina of Mercia.
- 711 Conquest of Spain by the Saracens, aided by the persecuted Jews, 711-14. Roderic, the last King, is killed at the battle of Xeres, 712, and with him ends the Gothic monarchy in Spain.
- 712 Luitprand, King of the Lombards, 712-43. An able and powerful monarch.
- 714 Death of Pepin D'Heristal.
Gold mines in Bohemia and Hungary.
- 715 Charles Martel, Mayor of the palace and Duke of Austrasia, is master of the French monarchy.
First mission of Winifried (Boniface), an English Benedictine, "the Apostle of Germany," among the Frisons.
Tewkesbury monastery founded.
- 716 Second siege of Constantinople, 716-18.
Ethelbald, King of Mercia, 716-55. He establishes his superiority over all the states from the Humber to the Isle of Wight.
Croyland abbey founded. One of the greatest of the Benedictine monasteries, and afterwards famous for its libraries and schools.
Fredegair, *French Chronicle*.
- 717 The battle of Vincy gained by Charles Martel.
Charles Martel gives consistency to the feudal system in France, which had existed there, in a degree, from the first arrival of the Franks, by attaching to himself by grants of land many followers, who are required to yield him military or domestic service, and are hence called vassals. These benefices or fiefs, granted at first for life, afterwards became hereditary.

A. D.

- 717 The power of the Arabian Khalifs is now at its height.
- 718 Glastonbury abbey rebuilt by King Ina.
John of Beverly, Abp. of York.
Constantinople is again saved by the Greek fire, and the Saracens raise the siege.
The kingdom of the Asturias founded by Pelayo. The Christians maintain themselves against the Arabs in the Asturias, and in Navarre.
- 719 Defeat of the Saracens by Pelayo.
- 720 Scandinavia, during the 8th century, is subject to numerous petty kings noted for their piratical depredations on each other and on strangers. One of these princes, Ivar Vidfame, conquers Upsal, to which the other Swedish states are made tributary.
The Scandinavians care little for agriculture, and less for trade; but they are bold and skilful mariners, and love war.
- 721 The Arabs invade France, 721-29, but are several times defeated and driven back by Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine.
Saxon translation of the four Gospels, by Egbert.
- 722 Winifried preaches in Hungary and Hesse, and is consecrated at Rome, 723, Archbishop, under the name of Boniface.
- 725 Charles Martel is victorious over the Suabians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Frisons, 725-28.
- 726 Edict of the Emperor Leo the Isaurian, forbidding image-worship. Beginning of the Iconoclastic controversy.
Krakumal, Icelandic *Ballad of the Scalds*.
- 728 Dispute between the Pope and the Greek Emperor on the Iconoclastic question. The Greek Bishops also are opposed to the Emperor's edict.
Luitprand, King of Lombardy, captures Ravenna and menaces Rome.
Death of King Ina at Rome.
Saxon School at Rome founded by Ina.
- 730 John of Damascus promotes the study of dialectics and the Aristotelian philosophy in the East.
His *Exposition of the Orthodox Faith* is long the text-book of the Eastern Church.
Felix, History of Croyland abbey.

A. D.

731 The Saracens invade France, and penetrate as far as Sens.
Bede's *English Church History* ends with this year.

732 Charles Martel totally defeats the Saracens at the great battle of Tours, and rescues Europe from the religion and law of Mohammed. Abderrahman, the Saracen leader, is slain.

734 *Saxon translation of St. John's Gospel* by Bede. Tatwine, Abp. of Canterbury, *Ænigmata*.

735 Charles Martel becomes master of Aquitaine on the death of Eudes.

Death of Bede at the monastery of Jarrow.

736 Destruction of images by the Emperor Leo.

739 Boniface erects bishoprics, founds monasteries, and organises the Church in Germany.

Letters and Sermons of Boniface.

741 Pope Gregory III., besieged by Luitprand, solicits the aid of Charles Martel.

Death of Charles Martel, of Pope Gregory, and of the Emperor Leo.

Willibald, Bishop of Eichstadt.

742 Birth of Charlemagne.

From the 7th to the 9th centuries, the most interesting remains of pictorial art are the mosaics in the churches, and the miniature paintings with which the MS. Bibles and Gospels are decorated by the monks.

743 Odillon, Duke of Bavaria, defeated by Pepin and Carloman. First Provincial Council in Germany.

744 The abbey of Fulda founded by Sturmio, a disciple of Boniface.

747 Carloman retires to an Italian monastery, and Pepin becomes sole ruler of France.

Egbert, now Abp. of York, *Confessionale* and *Pænitentiale*.

750 The passion for pilgrimages to saintly shrines has now risen to a great height, and occasions much social evil and demoralisation.

Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, establishes rules for canons and chapters.

A. D.

750 Defeat and death of the Khalif Mervan II. Fall of the Ommiyade dynasty.

Dynasty of the Abbassides, 750-1258.

All the Ommiyades are put to death except Abderrahman, who escapes.

752 The Lombards overthrow the Greek Exarchate of Ravenna. Childeric, the nominal King of France, is dethroned by a Papal decree, and retires to a cloister. End of the Merovingian dynasty.

The Carolingian dynasty in France.

Pepin is raised on a shield at Soissons, and proclaimed King of the Franks. The first prince who takes the title "By the grace of God."

Cuthred, King of Wessex, 741-54, by the victory of Burford, saves his state from subjection to Mercia.

753 Boniface, desiring to devote himself to missions, resigns his archbishopric.

754 The destruction of images decreed by the Council of Constantinople.

Pepin makes two expeditions into Italy, 754-6, and defeats Astolphe, King of the Lombards.

755 Martyrdom of Boniface by the heathen Frisons.

Abderrahman wrests Spain from the Khalifs of the Abbassides, and founds the Ommiyadan dynasty at Cordova, 755-1031

Offa, King of Mercia, 755-94. The most powerful of the Mercian princes. Offa defeats the forces of Sussex, Kent, Wessex, and the British state of Powys.

756 Pepin bestows the Exarchate upon the Pope, under the title of St. Peter's patrimony. Origin of the Papal temporal sovereignty.

757 The first organ in France.

759 Narbonne besieged and taken by Pepin.

The educational efforts of the Church alone relieve the universal mental darkness. France now possesses several schools. At York, there is a library for the clergy, and a famous school presided over by Alcuin, the most learned scholar of his age. In Friesland, Gregory of Utrecht, a fellow-labourer with Boniface, pre-

A. D.

759

sides over a Benedictine monastery in which youths are educated as missionaries. The instruction in these schools comprehends those styled the Seven Liberal Arts, viz.:—the Trivium—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; and the Quadrivium—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

762 Bagdad founded by the Khalif Almansur, who removes there the seat of government from Damascus.

765 Death of Jafar, an Arab chemist.

767 The minster of York rebuilt.

768 Death of Pepin. His sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, succeed him.

Abderrahman encourages learning, and founds schools in Spain.

Palm trees first planted in Spain.

769 Fronsac, the first fortified castle in France, built by Charlemagne.

770 The Emperor Constantine dissolves the monasteries in the East.

771 Charlemagne becomes, by the death of Carloman, sole King of France. The reign of this great prince, one of the ablest monarchs who ever lived, stands out in bold relief from the history of the "Dark Ages," and forms an equidistant point between the destruction of the Roman empire and the social civilisation which slowly succeeded it.

772 Revolt of the Saxons against Charlemagne, followed by nearly thirty years' war.

773 Didier, King of Lombardy, besieges Pope Adrian in Rome, who appeals to Charlemagne for aid.

774 Like Hannibal in ancient, and Napoleon in modern times, Charlemagne forces a passage across the Alps; dethrones Didier; puts an end to the kingdom of the Lombards, and assumes the iron crown of the Lombard Kings.

The convent of Lorsch, near Worms, consecrated.
The battle of Otford brings Kent under the authority of King Offa.

775 Offa's dyke, from Chester to the Wye, constructed to prevent the incursions of the Welsh.

A. D.

777 Successful expedition of Charlemagne against the Saxons.

Great magnificence of the Khalifat at this epoch:

The Abbassides encourage learning; and Arabian poetry, philosophy, architecture, and general literature, flourish during the five centuries of their dynasty, a term coeval with the darkest period of Europe. Celebrated schools of Arab learning are founded at Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova. Geography, chemistry, medicine, and astronomy, all advance by Arab study. The *Iliad*, the works of Aristotle, the great master of Arab veneration, and other Greek philosophers, are translated into Arabic.

778 Campaign of Charlemagne against the Saracens.

Retreat and death of Roland, in the pass of Roncesvalles, so famous in the legends of chivalry, which may be said now to take its first rise. Conquest of the Spanish Marche.

779 The institution of Tithes confirmed to the Church by Charlemagne.

781 Wars of Harun al Rashid with the Greeks, 781-805.

782 Correspondence between Offa and Charlemagne.

From this time, Alcuin is in France, and assists Charlemagne in his efforts to advance science and learning. Many schools are founded in connection with the cathedrals and monasteries. The Gregorian chant brought into use in France.

784 Charlemagne defeats Witikind in Saxony.

The Empress Irene, the mother and guardian of Constantine VI., favours the restoration of image-worship.

Paul Warnefried, of Aquilea, *History of the Lombards*.

785 Witikind and Alboin, with the Saxons, submit to Charlemagne, and are baptised. Charlemagne establishes eight bishoprics in their country.

The Arabian or Saracenic architecture, the characteristic of which is the horse-shoe arch, flourishes in Bagdad, Sicily, and Spain. Famous mosque at Cordova, commenced 780.

786 Charlemagne defeats Tasillon, Duke of Bavaria, and annexes his dominions.

A. D.

- 786 Harun al Rashid (Aaron the Sage), Khalif of Bagdad, 786-809.

A great friend and patron of literature. He is always surrounded by learned men, and never founds a mosque without attaching to it a school. Flourishing commerce of Bagdad.

- 787 The seventh General Council at Nice. The Iconoclasts are anathematised, and the restoration of images decreed.

The Northmen from Scandinavia, known as Normans or Danes, whose leaders take the proud title of Sea Kings, now become formidable as pirates to Western Europe. They invade England for the first time, and plunder Lindisfarne and Weremouth, 792.

Willehad of Northumbria, Bishop of Bremen.

- 789 Council of Aix-la-Chapelle on discipline. Various other Councils are held there, from 797 to 819. The frequent Councils held by Charlemagne, and his strict enforcement of the Canons, revive for a time the relaxed discipline of the Church.

- 790 The Emperor Constantine assumes the government, independent of Irene.

- 791 Bermudo, King of Oviedo, defeats Hashem, Khalif of Cordova, at Burebo.

Campaign of Charlemagne against the Avars, 791-3; they ultimately disappear among the Slavonians and Bulgarians.

Charlemagne attempts to unite the Rhine and Danube by a canal.

George Syncellus, of Constantinople, the chron^r.

- 792 Offa, King of Mercia, puts to death his son-in-law Ethelbert, King of East-Anglia, on the day of his marriage, and annexes his dominions. In atonement, he imposes a tax of one penny on each family, to be paid annually to the Roman see—the origin of Peter-pence, 794.

The Diet and Council of Ratisbon condemn the doctrines of the Adoptians, maintained by Felix, Bishop of Urgella.

- 793 The monastery of St. Albans, founded by Offa.

- 794 The Council at Frankfort, convoked and supported by Charlemagne, condemns image-worship.

Alfonso, King of Oviedo, defeats the Saracens at Lodos.

Charlemagne gathers about him the most learned

A. D.

794

men of the age, and lays the foundation of the University of Paris. The *Songs of the Bards*, *Homilies*, a *Grammar*, &c., are compiled by his direction. It is stated by M. Guizot that all the most celebrated men in the service of Charlemagne as ministers, secretaries, &c., were ecclesiastics of the Benedictine Order. The same, in a degree, might be said of England from the 7th to the 12th centuries.

795

Towards the close of this century, the exclusive monopoly in Christian architecture is said to have been conceded by the Pope to the masons of Como, then and for ages afterwards when the title of "Magistri Comacini" had long been absorbed in that of "Free and Accepted Masons," associated as a craft or brotherhood. To this powerful body, composed eventually of all nations, concentrating the talent and secret artistic tradition of each succeeding generation, and constantly engaged in mutual communication, we are ultimately indebted for the origin and simultaneous diffusion of that triumph of genius, the Pointed architecture.

797 Irene, after killing her son the Emperor Constantine, reigns alone, 797-802.

800 The Pope finally separates from the Eastern empire.

CHARLEMAGNE is crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST by Pope Leo, at Rome, on Christmas-day. His empire includes all France, Germany, Spain to the Ebro, Italy to Benevento, several islands of the Mediterranean, and the greater portion of Pannonia or Hungary.

Celebrated Laws (Capitularies) of Charlemagne.

Schools of learning at Pavia and Bologna are founded by the Emperor, about this time.

Egbert, King of Wessex, 800-36.

Educated in the court of Charlemagne, he becomes remarkable both for his policy and valour.

Revolt of the Arabian provinces. Dynasty of the Aglabites founded at Cairoan and Tunis, 800-941. Dynasty of the Edrisites at Fez, 808-908.

A. D.

801 Embassy of Harun al Rashid to Charlemagne.

Among the presents sent to the Emperor, is a hydraulic clock, and an elephant, the first seen in France.

802 The Empress Irene is deposed by Nicephorus I., who succeeds her on the throne.

Under the vigorous government of Charlemagne, Italian commerce revives, and through his alliance with Harun al Rashid, the arts and products of the East flow once more into Western Europe. Manufactures of wool, iron, and glass, are carried on in France. The Jews are generally the chief merchants of the time.

803 The Saxons finally subdued by Charlemagne. The Saracens defeat the Greeks, 803-6, and make Nicephorus pay tribute.

804 Death of Alcuin.

Churches, palaces, and many great buildings are erected by the Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, Ingelheim, &c.

Agriculture and horticulture flourish under the encouragement of Charlemagne, and of the Khalifs.

806 Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons, two of whom die, 810-11.

807 Revolt in Cordova. The expelled insurgents capture Crete, 823.

Second embassy of Harun al Rashid to Charlemagne.

808 The Normans, under Godfrey, make their first descent upon France, but speedily retreat on tidings of Charlemagne's approach.

Aimon, French legendary historian, d. 836.

Turpin, Abp. of Rheims.

809 The Venetians build Venice on the island of Rialto, which becomes their seat of government.

811 The Emperor Nicephorus is defeated and slain by Crunnus, King of the Bulgarians.

812 The "Heerban" of Charlemagne, compelling every landholder to serve in the army when called upon.

813 Five Councils are held this year at Arles, Mayence, Rheims,

A. D.

- 813 Tours, and Chalons. A general rule framed for the Canons Regular of St. Augustin.

Al Mamun, Khalif of Bagdad, 813-33.

His reign is regarded as the Augustan age of Arabian literature.

Egbert, King of Wessex, overthrows the Britons in Devonshire and Cornwall.

The Emperor Michael I. is defeated by Crunnus, and retires to a monastery.

- 814 Death of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 28. His son, Louis, succeeds him.

The Emperor Leo renews the edict against images.

- 817 Benedict of Aniane establishes a new rule, founded on the existing institutes, for the Benedictines, whose discipline had begun to decline.

- 818 Bernard, King of Italy, is put to death by his uncle, the Emperor Louis. Remorse and penance of Louis.

- 820 Dismemberment of the Saracen monarchy in the East. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan, 820-72. Leo the Armenian, Emperor of the East, is killed at the altar by Michael the Stammerer, who succeeds him.

Many of the mosaics, still existing at Rome, belong to the early part of this century, and were executed chiefly by the Greek monks, whom the Iconoclastic persecutions had driven into exile. The series of mosaics closes abruptly about the middle of this century; and amidst the wars and barbarism which ensue, none are executed in Italy for two hundred years.

- 823 Egbert, King of Wessex, defeats the Mercians at the battle of Wilton, and subdues Kent and Essex.

Crete taken by the Spanish Saracens. Candia founded.

Famous Arabian breed of horses in Spain: the Andalusian, &c.

- 824 Council of Paris against image-worship.

- 825 Dicuil, Irish monk in France, *De mensura orbis terræ*.

- 826 Ansgar, "the Apostle of the North," begins his mission in Denmark. The Danish prince, Harald, is baptised at Ingelheim.

A. D.

- 827 Egbert receives the submission of Mercia and Northumbria, and having thus conquered or made tributary all the other Anglo-Saxon states, becomes virtually King of England; he assumes, however, no higher title than that of "King of the West Saxons."

Sicily subdued by the Saracens of Africa, 827-78.

- 828 Egbert subdues Wales as far as Anglesea.

- 829 The Saracens settle in Calabria.

- 830 Ansgar preaches Christianity in Switzerland.

Eginhard, secretary to Charlemagne, author of *Life of Charlemagne, Annals, &c.*, d. 839.

Revolt of the three sons of the Emperor Louis.

- 831 The doctrine of Transubstantiation, which Selden says "is only rhetoric turned into logic," is maintained by Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbey.

- 832 The Danes pillage the isle of Sheppey, and defeat Egbert in Dorset, 833.

Claude, Bishop of Turin, boldly denounces the use of relics, the worship of saints and images, and other prevailing corruptions of the Church.

- 833 The army of the Emperor Louis passes over to his sons, on the night of June 24. Louis is deposed, but shortly after restored.

About this period, many fiefs are made hereditary, and several dukedoms established.

- 834 Ansgar, now Abp. of Hamburg, founds there a school and monastery.

- 835 Egbert gains a great victory over the Danes at Hengston Hill in Cornwall.

- 836 Death of Egbert.

Ethelwulf, King of England, 836-56.

He confirms previous grants of tithes to the Church.

The "Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals," and the "Donation of Constantine," are published about this time. Both, though now universally admitted to be forgeries, contribute greatly to the advancement of the Papal authority.

- 838 The Amorium war between Theophilus, Emperor of the East, and the Khalif Motassem, who is successful.

About this time, Turkish slaves are formed into a body-

A. D.

- 838 guard for the Khalif, and, like the Prætorians of Rome, they soon obtain the chief power.
The Normans pillage Marseilles.
- 840 Death of the Emperor Louis. Dispute between his sons.
Dynasty of the Piasts in Poland, 840-1370.
- 841 Battle of Fontenai, between Lothaire, Charles, and Louis, the sons of the late Emperor, in which Louis is defeated.
Oscar, the Norman, sails up the Seine, and burns Rouen.
Albumazar, Arabian astronomer, 805-85.
- 842 The Empress Theodora restores the worship of images in the East.
Wrad, the last Pictish King in Scotland, is slain, and the Scottish prince, Kenneth, governs the whole country.
- 843 Partition of the empire of Charlemagne at Verdun. The histories of France, Germany, and Italy, as separate Christian feudal states, now begin. Lothaire, Emperor, obtains Italy and Lorraine; Charles the Bald, France; and Louis the German, Germany to the Rhine, &c.
Godeschalcus Fulgentius, theologian.
- 844 Irruption of the Vikingr, or Sea Kings, in Spain.
The doctrine of transubstantiation opposed by the English Church. Bertram, or Ratramus, and Scotus Erigena, both write against its adoption.
- 845 Ragnor Ladbrog, one of the most famous of the Sea Kings, sails up the Seine, and pillages Paris.
Decline of the temporal power of the Eastern Khalifs.
Hincmar, Abp. of Rheims, the greatest Churchman of his age, *Epistles*, &c., d. 882.
The Scalds in Iceland; the *Edda*.
- 846 The Moors and Saracens of Africa invade and pillage Rome.
Rabanus Maurus, Abp. of Mentz, 785-856, Alcuin's pupil.
- 848 Council of Mayence against Godeschalcus, who has excited the Predestinarian controversy.
Bordeaux burnt by the Normans.
The Venetian fleet destroyed by the Saracens at Crotona.
- 849 Birth of Alfred the Great.
Victory of Pope Leo IV. over the Saracens at the mouth of the Tiber.

A. D.

- 850 Foundation of the Russian state under Ruric, about this date.

Ado, Abp. of Vienne, *Chronicle*, 800-75.

St. Neot, Abbot of Glastonbury, d. 877.

- 851 250 Danish vessels arrive, and ascend the Seine, the Meuse, and the Rhine. The Danes carry their ravages up to Trèves and Cologne, and make a desert of every district they traverse.

John Scotus Erigena, renowned for his skill both in metaphysical philosophy and in languages, writes *On the Nature of Things*. He teaches at Oxford, and dies there, 886.

The blending into one system of the Eclectic philosophy and of Christianity first originates the scholastic philosophy.

- 852 The Saracens persecute the Christians in Spain.
The Danes, who had wintered in the Isle of Thanet, 851, are defeated with great loss by Ethelwulf.

- 855 Death of the Emperor Lothaire, and division of his dominions.

King Ethelwulf visits Rome.

He rebuilds the English school there.

Cyril and Methodius preach the Gospel to the Slavonians, who now occupy Poland, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Bohemia, and Moravia.

Cyril translates portions of Scripture into the Slavonian tongue.

- 856 Revolt of Wessex under Alstan and Ethelbald. Ethelwulf is deposed.

Ethelbald, King of England, 856-60.

The Normans sail up the Seine to Paris, and pillage and burn the churches.

- 857 The Normans plunder the coasts of Holland.

- 858 The kingdom of Navarre founded by Garcia Ximenes, about this time.

Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, *Greek Lexicon*.

- 860 Ethelbart, King of England, 860-66.

- 861 The Khalif Motawakel is murdered by his Turkish guards, who now dispose of the throne at their pleasure.

A. D.

- 861 Bogoris, King of the Bulgarians, and many of his people, profess Christianity.
- 862 Ordono, King of Oviedo, takes Salamanca by storm. The Saracens are repeatedly defeated.
- 863 Gorm the Elder unites Jutland and the Danish isles, and becomes King of Denmark.
- 864 Anastasius, librarian at Rome, *Liber Pontificalis*, d. 886.
- 865 First naval expedition of the Russians against Constantinople.
Ragnor Ladbrog having invaded England, is made prisoner and put to death by Ella.
Ragnor Ladbrog's Death-song. The Vikingr are the great heroes of the *Sagas*, or Songs of the Scalds.
- 866 Ethelred, King of England, 866-71.
Great Danish invasion of England, led by the sons of Ladbrog, to revenge his death. During this and the following years, the Danes burn the churches and monasteries, put young and old to the sword, and scatter desolation wherever they go. They put to death Edmund called the Martyr, the last tributary King of East Anglia, 870.
- 867 Michael III., Emperor of the East, is put to death by Basil, the Macedonian, who, once a boxer and wrestler, rises from the Emperor's stable to his throne. Basil proves a wise and vigorous ruler, and establishes important reforms in the corrupt and decaying empire.
Death of Pope Nicholas I., who has successfully struggled to extend the Papal authority.
- 869 The eighth General Council at Constantinople, for the condemnation of Photius, the Patriarch.
- 871 Alfred the Great, King of England, 871-901.
Alfred's troops are defeated by the Danes in the ninth pitched battle fought with them this year.
At Alfred's accession, England is in a state of desolation approaching to barbarism. The monasteries, the centres of the only civilisation of the age, have everywhere been destroyed by the Danes.
- 872 Battle of Wilton. The Danes conquer Mercia.

A. D.

872 The Taherites overthrown, and the Safarian dynasty founded in Persia by Yakub ben Leis.

874 The republic of Iceland established by the Norwegians.

875 Charles the Bald, King of France, becomes Emperor and King of Italy. Submission to the Pope.

During the interval following the death of Charlemagne, the Papal power has been continually advancing. Claim follows claim, as the reins of power fall from the feeble hands of the successors of the Great Emperor, until at length an acknowledgment is extorted that the empire is held as a gift from the Pope. It cannot, however, be questioned that this assertion of authority, during the fierce turbulence of this and the following centuries, was of immense advantage to Europe. Amidst the ceaseless contentions of savage chiefs, who could not read their own grants and edicts, it was in the Church alone that even the semblance of justice and learning was preserved; and a system which introduced strong moral and intellectual restraints into communities previously governed only by brute violence, and sunk in gross ignorance, must have been a blessing, even while a usurpation.

Harald Harfragre unites the Fylki, or petty principalities of Norway, under one monarchy.

Eric Edmundson, supreme King of Sweden. Dies, 883.

876 Charles the Bald defeated at Andernach by Louis of Saxony.

The Danes invade Wessex.

877 Alfred's fleet gain a victory over the Danes under Guthrun.

Charles the Bald defeated in Italy by Carloman. Dies, Oct. 6.

Edict of Xiersi, that duchies, earldoms, and all fiefs shall be hereditary. The principle of inheritance thus established is the great confirmation of the aristocratic feudal system. The nobles, having made their dignities hereditary, soon seek to appropriate to themselves the lands within their jurisdiction. The free proprietors, exposed without defence to the tyranny of the Count or Duke, are compelled to surrender their allodial lands, and

A. D.

- 877 receiving them back as dependent fiefs, to acknowledge themselves vassals of a suzerain; in return for thus assuming the feudal obligations, they obtain the protection of their new lord. The consequences of this system are to destroy the royal power, to make the nobles all-powerful, and the masses of the people abject serfs, little better than the cattle they tend.
- 878 New armies of the Danes arrive in England, and Alfred is driven to take refuge in the Isle of Athelney. Having collected his forces, he totally defeats the invaders at Ethandune. The Danes surrender, and having, with Guthrun their chief, received baptism, an extensive territory, henceforth known as the Danelagh, or "Danelaw," is allotted to them as vassals of Alfred.
- Contests between the Pope and the Greek Patriarch respecting the jurisdiction of Bulgaria, &c.
- 879 Boson proclaimed King of Arles, at Mantaille.
Council of Constantinople, called by the Latin Church the "False Eighth," is held by Photius.
- Alfragonus Logista, Arabian astronomer, d. 888.
- 881 Alfonso, King of Oviedo, defeats the Saracens on the Ana.
Charles, surnamed le Gros, is crowned Emperor at Rome.
- Albategnius, Arabian astronomer, d. 929.
- 882 Louis III., King of France, defeats the Normans on the Loire. Dies, Aug. 3.
The Emperor Basil embellishes Constantinople.
He is said to have erected 100 churches.
Publication of the *Basilica*, a digest of Justinian's body of law.
- 884 Charles le Gros seizes the throne of France, and re-unites the monarchy of the Franks.
King Alfred sends an embassy to the Syrian Christians in India.
- 885 The Normans for several months besiege Paris, which is saved by Eudes, son of Robert, Duke of Neustria.
- 886 Death of Basil, Emperor of the East, who is succeeded by Leo the Philosopher.
King Alfred avails himself of the interval of peace to reform the laws, and especially their administration by

A. D.

886

the county court, an inestimable institution to the Englishmen of those days. The division of England into Shires and Hundreds, the Frankpledge, and other famous legal institutions popularly ascribed to this great King, were, however, already established by the Doom-books of his predecessors. A powerful navy is collected, and fortifications erected.

Commerce, literature, and the arts, are sedulously encouraged by Alfred, who establishes public schools, gathers around him learned men, and himself translates into Anglo-Saxon the works of *Bede*, *Orosius*, *Boethius*, and others.

The University of Oxford endowed as a seat of learning, probably about this time.

887 The empire of the West again divided. Charles le Gros is deposed by the German Diet. Arnulph is elected Emperor, 888; and from this date, Germany becomes a distinct elective empire.

888 Eudes becomes King of France, 888-98.

Rudolph founds the kingdom of Burgundy, Transjurane.

889 The Hungarians, or Magyars, advance in seven tribes from the foot of the Ural mountains across the Volga, Dneiper, &c., to the modern Hungary, which they conquer. Arpad becomes sovereign of the Seven Hordes.

890 Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.

While the Papal see is successfully asserting its supremacy over the Emperors, it is itself a prey to the tyranny of the Italian feudal lords, who now and during the following century control the Pontifical elections, and often fill the Papal chair with the most abandoned men.

The kingdom of Bohemia founded by Swentibold.

Rise and progress of the Carmathians, or Karamites, in Eastern Arabia, 890-951. They declare unceasing war to the pomp of the court of Bagdad.

John Malalas, *Byzantine History*.

891 The Normans defeated by the Emperor Arnulph.

892 Turkestan, under Ismail Samain, becomes independent of the Khalifs.

893 The Danes, under Hastings, invade England, but are compelled after three years' contest to retire.

A. D.

896 Arnulph besieges and takes Rome, and is crowned Emperor by Pope Formosus.

898 Charles the Simple is crowned King of France, on the death of Eudes.

John Asser, Bp. of Sherborne, *Life of King Alfred, History of England, &c.*

899 Death of the Emperor Arnulph, who is succeeded by Louis III., the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

900 The Hungarians invade Germany and Italy; burning the cities, slaying without mercy the people, and everywhere causing a fearful devastation. They are defeated by Berenger, King of Italy, 902.

The Greek Emperor, Leo VI., *Treatise on Tactics, On Christian Faith, &c.*, d. 911.

901 Great sterility of genius and learning prevail during this century. The repeated incursions of the Northmen, Hungarians, &c., throw Europe back into the darkness from which, under Charlemagne, it had begun to emerge.

Death of King Alfred, the "Truth-teller," and "Shepherd of his people," as the old chroniclers fondly record him.

Edward the Elder, King of England, 901-24.

The first prince who assumes the title of "Rex Anglo-rum." The Danes, Scots, and Britons acknowledge his supremacy.

Ethelfleda, the King's sister, the wise and fearless "lady of Mercia."

France is now divided among the powerful feudal barons, who, though formally vassals of the crown, exercise sovereign power in their respective domains, and wage constant war with each other.

The Carolingians become mere cipher kings under the Capetians.

The German empire at this period consists of five distinct nations, each under its own Duke, and distinguished by difference of laws and origin, viz.: the Franks, Suabians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Lorrainers.

902 Ismail Samain conquers Persia.

Regino, *Chronicles*, d. 915.

A. D.

903 The caravan to Mecca is plundered by the Karamites, and 20,000 pilgrims slain.

904 Second expedition of the Russians against Constantinople.

906 The Normans subdue Cotentin and Maine, and ravage Bretagne, Picardy, and Champagne.

Upon the triumph of the feudal system, the Italian towns, which had preserved some slight measure of independence even from the fall of the Roman empire, although not now sinking into the slavery of the agriculturists, yet become included in some fief, and entirely subjected to the control of a lord.

No sooner is society a little settled under feudalism, than the enriched nobles begin to feel new wants, and to acquire luxurious tastes; in gratifying these, commerce and industry are promoted in the towns, and wealth and population begin slowly to increase there.

908 Mohammed al Medhi, the son of Ali and Fatima, from whence the race is called Fatimite, claims the Khalifat in Western Africa, and overthrows the Aglibite, and afterwards the Edrisite dynasties.

910 Garcia, King of Oviedo, transfers the seat of government to Leon, by which name the kingdom is henceforth known.

The monastery of Clugny, on the reformed Benedictine rule, founded by Berno. Under Odo, his successor, it attains great reputation.

The Benedictine foundations, from this time, greatly increase.

911 Conrad, Duke of Franconia, becomes Emperor of Germany, 911-18. Lorraine annexed to France.

Rollo, the Dane, wrests from Charles the Simple, the province of Normandy with the title of Duke. Rollo and the Normans receive baptism. Full development of the feudal system in Normandy.

The Normans quickly adopt, and soon far excel, the civilisation of their new subjects, and become celebrated for their love of order and refinement.

A. D.

912 Abderrahman III., Khalif of Cordova, 912-61.

The greatest Arab prince of Spain.

914 Ordono, King of Leon, defeats Abderrahman, and captures Talavera.

Commencement of the heroic age of Spain.

915 Berenger crowned Emperor by Pope John X.

Cambridge first becomes a seat of learning.

916 Ordono defeats Abderrahman at St. Peter de Gormuz.

917 The Bulgarians, under Simeon, besiege Constantinople.

918 Death of the Emperor Conrad.

919 Saxon Emperors, 919-1024.

Henry the Fowler is elected to the German throne.

921 The Khalif Abderrahman defeats Ordono and the King of Navarre at Val Junquera.

922 Battle of Placentia, in which Berenger is defeated by Rudolph, King of Burgundy.

923 Lorraine re-annexed to the German empire.

924 Athelstan, King of England, 924-40.

A just and sagacious ruler, who forms relations with, and holds a distinguished station among, the monarchs of Europe.

Pavia burnt by the Hungarians.

The Emperor Berenger is assassinated at Verona.

925 Henry the Fowler appoints Margraves, or Marquises to defend the frontiers, and by his able government consolidates the empire. Strongly fortified towns are built, and the territory extended.

926 Hugo, Count of Provence, elected King of Italy.

928 The Imperial throne in the East is now occupied by five Emperors.

Eudes, monk of Clugny.

930 The Karamites, under Taher, attack and pillage Mecca.

Cordova in Spain is now a great seat of Arab learning, science, and commerce. Its poets and philosophers, and its schools of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and medicine, make it famous through the world. The great palace of Abderrahman, near Cordova, decorated by the chief artists of Constantinople with marble, gold, and pearl, is said to have cost three mil-

A. D.

- 930 lions sterling. The largest ships yet seen are constructed by the Spanish Saracens.
- 932 Ramiro II., King of Leon, invades the Mohammedan state, and captures Madrid.
- 933 Imad al Daulah founds the Buyide, or Deylimite dynasty in Persia, 933-1056.
 Under this House, learning and genius again flourish in Persia.
- 934 The Hungarians defeated by Henry the Fowler at the battle of Mersberg.
 Azophi, Arabian astronomer.
- 935 Death of Rudolph, King of France. He is succeeded, 936, by Louis d'outre Mer, who has been brought up in the court of his uncle, King Athelstan.
 Printing is said to have been now known to the Chinese.
- 936 Haco the Good, the "foster son" of Athelstan, at whose court he has been educated, becomes King of Norway, 936-61.
 Agriculture and commerce prosper in Norway, under Haco's government.
 Henry the Fowler is succeeded by Otho the Great.
 Luitprand, Bishop of Cremona, *History of his Own Times*.
- 938 Anlaf, the Danish Sea King, aided by the Scots and Irish, endeavours to recover Northumbria from Athelstan, but is totally defeated at Brunaburgh (Bamborough).
 Ramiro, King of Leon, defeats the Saracens under Abder-rahman at Simancas, and at Salamanca.
 Odo, second Abbot of Clugny, *Life of Gregory of Tours*, d. 942.
- 939 Athelstan sends an English fleet to assist King Louis of France.
- 940 The Emperor Otho comes into France to protect the King against his overbearing nobles. Hugh the Great is Duke of Neustria, Burgundy, and France, and Count of Paris.
- 941 The Russians again attack Constantinople, but are driven back by the Greek fire.
 Edmund I., King of England, 941-6.
 Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. D.

- 942 The Eastern Emperors take possession of Naples.
Anlaf, the Dane, again invades England, and has allotted to him by treaty, all the country north of Watling Street.
- 945 Constantine VII. now reigns alone, as Emperor of the East. Ahmed, the Buyide, establishes himself as the vizier of the Khalif at Bagdad, and he and his successors, under the title of Emir al Omrah, engross all political power.
The first tunable bells in England are set up in Croyland abbey.
- 946 Edred, King of England, 946-55
Alfarabius, Arabian Aristotelian philosopher.
- 950 The Emperor Otho defeats the Slavonians, and makes Bohemia tributary.
During this and the succeeding century, many Bishops and Abbots are made feudal Counts and Princes over cities and provinces, and their spiritual character becomes often subordinate to their secular.
- 951 Otho, invited by the nobles, invades Italy. Berenger II. cedes to him the marche of Treviso, and does homage as his vassal, 952.
Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, one of the most accomplished men of his age, establishes the reformed Benedictine rule in the English monasteries.
- 954 Lothaire becomes King of France, by the influence of Hugh the Great.
- 955 Edwin, King of England, 955-9.
Decisive battle of Augsburg gained by Otho over the Hungarians.
Baptism of the Princess Olga, and conversion of the Russians to Christianity. They adhere to the Greek church.
Roads are made, bridges built, and an approach to social order introduced in Russia.
- 956 Death of Hugh the Great.
The Emperor Constantine recovers Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian seas, from the Saracens.
Learning is now encouraged in the East by Constantine and others. The great old authors are read at Constantinople, and the Greeks have

A. D.

956

many commentators and compilers, but no original writers.

958

Malz ad din, the 4th Fatimite Kalif, subdues Africa and Egypt, and makes Cairo his capital, 968.

959

Edgar, called the Pacific, King of England, 959-75.

Under the able government of Dunstan and Odo, the Anglo-Saxon kingdom now attains its greatest power. Eight tributary princes, among them Kenneth of Scotland, do homage to Edgar on the Dee. Spread of the system of feudal vassalage. The Saxon fleet is increased until it consists of 360 sail. Many reforms are made both in Church and state.

48 Benedictine monasteries are founded or restored during Edgar's reign. The wolves from the Welsh mountains are extirpated. Anglo-Saxon commerce begins to advance during this season of tranquillity.

Rhazes Abukeker, Arabian physician.

960

Crete conquered from the Saracens by Nicephorus Phocas. Dynasty of the Song at Kaifong Fu, in the North of China. Dunstan is now Archbishop of Canterbury.

961

Otho dethrones Berenger, and is crowned King of Italy. Alp Tegin founds the principality of Ghizni, as an independent state.

India is now divided among various native principalities : in the North—Lahore, Ajmer, Delhi, Kanoj on the Ganges, &c. ; and in the South—Pandya, Chola, Chera, Kerala, &c.

962

Union of the crowns of Germany and Italy. Otho is crowned Emperor of the West by Pope John XII., and makes Rome his capital.

Silver mines discovered in the Hartz mountains.

963

Nicephorus II. (Phocas) succeeds Romanus II. as Emperor of the East. The ensuing 12 years are marked by great military successes of the Greeks.

Deposition of Pope John for profligacy and immorality.

The Emperor Otho resumes the Imperial right of confirming the election of the Popes.

The institution of fairs, and exemption from duties, give a great impulse to the linen and woollen

A. D.

963

manufactures of Flanders, which from this time rapidly increase.

Silk, carpet, and gold and silver embroidery manufactures are carried on in Spain. Both Toledo and Damascus are famous for their sword blades and steel works.

965

Geber of Seville, Arabian philosopher.

966

Conquest of Cilicia, &c., by the Emperor Nicephorus. Syria is overrun by the Greeks, and under Zimisce, they penetrate to the Tigris, and threaten Bagdad.

Otho defeats the Saracens, conquers Apulia and Calabria, and is at war with the Greeks till 970.

Christianity is introduced into Poland, about this period, and after many struggles is established in Bohemia. The Slavonians in Prussia, &c., still remain in idolatry.

968

The Northmen make a descent in Gallicia, and advance to Compostella, but are defeated with great loss.

About this time, Bernard, a Thuringian hermit, preaches that the world will end A. D. 1000; the delusion becomes general, and causes fearful mischief to society.

969

The Emperor Nicephorus is assassinated at the instigation of Theophania.

Violent disputes prevail in England between the married and unmarried clergy. Dunstan vigorously supports celibacy.

970

Witikind, *History of the Saxons*.

971

Bulgaria subdued by the Emperor Basil.

973

Death of Otho the Great, who is succeeded by his son Otho II.

Deposition of Pope Boniface VII., for his vices.

The Hungarians partially embrace Christianity.

Civilisation gradually advances among them.

974

Ramsey abbey built.

975

Edward the Martyr, King of England, 975-8.

976

Hixem, Khalif of Cordova, under the regency of Almansor. A sagacious ruler, who gains many victories over the Christians.

Sabaktegin, a general of Alp Tegin, succeeds him, and extends the dominion of Ghizni.

St. Mark's cathedral, Venice, 976-1071.

A. D.

- 977 The Bohemians subdued by the Emperor Otho II.
- 978 War between Otho and Lothaire, King of France, respecting the possession of Lorraine, 978-80.
Edward the Martyr assassinated at Corfe Castle by his stepmother Elfrida.
Ethelred the Unready, King of England, 978-1016.
"This year, all the chief 'Witan' of the English nation fell at Calne from an upper chamber, except the holy Archbishop Dunstan, who alone supported himself upon a beam." *Saxon Chron.*
Abbo, monk of Fleury, astronomer, d. 1004.
- 980 Seljuk, a Turk officer of the Khan of Tartary, professes Mohammedanism, and settles in Samarcand.
Bridferth of Ramsey, commentator on Bede.
Roswitha, a nun of Gandersheim, *Latin Comedies, Poems, &c.*
Wladimir, Grand Duke of Russia, 980-1015.
Wladimir founds bishoprics, convents, and schools; encourages trade; and is the Peter of the 10th century.
- 981 Otho II. endeavours to expel the Greeks from Lower Italy.
Albirunius, Arabian geographer.
- 982 Defeat of Otho at Basientello by the Greeks and Saracens.
The Eastern Emperors recover Apulia and Calabria.
Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.
- 983 Revolt of the Slavonians against Otho, and irruption of the Danes.
Death of Otho, who is succeeded by his son Otho III.
- 986 Aimoin, Abbot of Fleury, *Hist. of France*, d. 1008.
Gerbert of Auvergne, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., who, taught by Arab masters, is famous for his skill in philosophy and mathematics.
- 987 Death of Louis le Fainéant, King of France. End of the Carolingian dynasty.
The Capetian dynasty in France.
Hugh Capet, the son of Hugh the Great, is raised to the throne. His descendants, with the exception of the Revolutionary Period, govern France till the fall of Louis Philippe, Feb. 1848. Hugh Capet becomes, by his accession, little more than the feudal superior of the aristocracy

A. D.

987 of great barons, about 40 in number, who wage war, profess to administer justice, and virtually govern France. The common people are everywhere serfs or slaves.

988 Death of Archbishop Dunstan.

990 The Saracens under Almansor take Leon by storm, and pillage Gallicia.

991 The arithmetical characters now used are introduced into Europe by the Arabs.

993 First instance on record of the Papal canonisation of a saint (Ulric, Bishop of Augsburgh).

994 Sweyn of Denmark and Olaf, King of Norway, sail up the Thames with 94 vessels, and desolate the Southern countries. The Witanagemot purchases their retreat by the tribute of the Danegelt.

Flourishing trade of Dublin.

995 Almansor defeats Bermudo, King of Leon, on the banks of the Ezla.

Olaf, King of Norway, introduces Christianity there, and in Iceland, &c. Missionaries are sent to Greenland. Drontheim founded, 997.

Ælfric, Abp. of Canterbury, *Homilies, Grammar, &c.*, d. 1006.

The celebrated illuminated *Menologion* of the Emperor Basil II., a volume of rare beauty, now in the Vatican, was executed by Byzantine artists, about this time.

997 Sultan Mahmud, the most famous of the Ghiznvide dynasty, 997-1030. He conquers Transoxiana, Cabul, and part of India; makes twelve separate expeditions into Hindustan; and enriches Ghizni with the plunder of many cities. Mahmud carries off the renowned gates of Somnauth.

Learning, art, and commerce flourish in Ghizni.

Ferdusi, the Persian Homer, d. 1020.

Martyrdom, in Prussia, of the missionary Adalbert of Prague.

998 Bermudo defeats the Saracens under Almansor, who dies soon after.

Revolt at Rome suppressed, and execution of the Consul Crescentius.

During the continued contentions of this century, the Italian

A.D.

998

cities defend themselves from pillage by the nobles, by rebuilding their ancient walls; and their power thence rapidly increases, till they begin to shake off their feudal subjection, and approach independence.

Traders and artizans from all parts seek, in these fortified towns, refuge from baronial tyranny, and united together in guilds and municipalities, gradually acquire social importance.

999

Sylvester II., Pope, 999-1003. His personal virtues retrieve, for a brief time, the now degraded character of the Papal see.

Sylvester warmly encourages learning and science.

1000

Stephen, the first hereditary King of Hungary. He extends his dominions, and labours to Christianise his people.

A constitution and written laws are given to the Hungarians.

1002

Ethelred marries Emma, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

All the Danes in England are massacred on St. Brice's day, by order of Ethelred. Sweyn of Denmark, in revenge, invades and ravages England.

The Emperor Otho III. is poisoned by the widow of Crescentius.

Decline of the Jewish schools in the East. Spain is now the chief seat both of Jewish and Arabian learning, and to these, Europe owes much of the little knowledge now extant.

1003

Malcolm II., King of Scotland, 1003-33. An able and energetic ruler.

Wulfstan, Abp. of York, *Sermo Lupi ad Anglos*.

Avicenna, Arabian chemist and physician.

Foundation of the House of Wisdom, an academy of learning, at Cairo.

1004

Henry, Emperor of Germany, defeats his rival Ardoyn, in Italy. Pavia burnt.

Cynewulf, Bp. of Winchester, poet.

1006

Sweyn receives a tribute of £30,000 to leave England.

1007

Bruno or Boniface, with 18 companions, preaches Christianity in Prussia. They are all martyred there, 1008.

A. D.

1007

Mesua, Arabian physician.

1008

Baptism of Olaf, the first Christian King of Sweden.

1009

Civil war between the Spanish Saracens, continued many years.

During this period, the troubled state of Italy still renders the Roman see a prey to the neighbouring nobles, who make and unmake the Popes at their will. Profligate boys, and men of the vilest character, are thrust into the Papal chair.

1011

The Danes under Thurkill, one of the famous pirates of Jomsburgh, again invade, and, "as their custom is," desolate England. They martyr Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury. £48,000 is given to them to leave.

1012

Dedication of the cathedral and Benedictine monastery at Bamberg, founded by the Emperor Henry. Beautiful ivory sculptures by Greek artists in the missals presented by the Emperor to the cathedral.

Dithmar, *Chronicle of the Saxon Emperors*, d. 1018.

1013

Sweyn invades and subdues England. Many of the Saxon nobles join him. Ethelred seeks refuge in Normandy.

Such is the wild disorder of the age, that many believe the Millenarian prophecy *has been* accomplished, and that Satan, having shaken off his fetters, A.D. 1,000, is now directing in person the destinies of the world.

1014

Death of Sweyn, who appoints his son Canute his heir. The English Witan recall King Ethelred, on condition that "he would rule them better than he had done before." *Saxon Chron.*

The Emperor Henry II. crowned at Rome. Pope Benedict VIII. influences his piety to make the Papal elections again independent of the Emperor.

The church of St. Germain des Près rebuilt.

1015

Canute invades England.

Great minster of Strasburg, 1015-1439.

As soon as the lethargy induced by the Millenial delusion has been shaken off, the fraternity of Freemasons begin to construct many works in

A. D.

- 1015 Germany, Italy, France, England, &c. Under their hands, during this and the ensuing centuries, arise in quick succession those great minsters and cathedrals, which have looked down in solemn and stately repose on so many generations of busy, battling life.
- 1016 Death of Ethelred.
Edmund Ironsides, King of England.
After five battles in seven months, between Edmund and Canute, they agree to divide the kingdom. Edmund dies in the same year.
Canute sole King of England, 1016-35.
The cathedrals of Worms and of Pisa.
- 1017 Council at Orleans; thirteen heretics are put to death.
- 1018 Canute marries Emma, the widow of Ethelred. He proscribes and banishes some of the leading Saxon nobles, and bestows their lands on the Danish chiefs.
The Normans first enter Italy.
The Russians invade Poland, but are repelled by Boleslas I.
Bulgaria is again reduced to a Greek province by the Emperor Basil.
Fulbert of Chartres, *Epistles*, d. 1029.
- 1019 Canute subdues Norway.
- 1023 The Emperor Henry restores Rudolph, King of Arles, who had been dethroned by his subjects.
- 1024 Death of the Emperor Henry II.
Franconian Emperors, 1024-1125.
Conrad II. is elected by the Diet.
- 1025 Birth of Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the Cid, so famous in the heroic legends of Spain, as "the mirror bright of chivalry."
Expedition of the Emperor Conrad into Italy, 1025-7.
Continued contests prevail there between the nobles and the cities, respecting feudal tenures, till 1039.
Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by Guido of Arezzo.
- 1027 Birth of William the Conqueror, the illegitimate son of Robert the Magnificent, or the Devil, as he was called, "perhaps with equal justice."

A. D.

1028 Canute conquers Sweden.

Increasing power of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa.

All the free cities make steady progress in commerce, wealth, and civilisation. Quays, docks, and other great industrial works are constructed. After the Millennial panic had passed away, Italian art had its first revival in Pisa.

1029 Foundation of Aversa in Naples by the Normans.

The Emperor Conrad at war with the Poles.

Canute administers justice in England with an even hand, and evinces great respect for the Church.

Canute builds a stately church and monastery over the grave of Edmund the Martyr, at Bury, since called St. Edmund's Bury. He also raises amidst the marshes the causeway, still existing, connecting Peterborough and Ramsey, called the King's Delf. Canute, himself a poet, is a bountiful patron of the Scalds and Gleemen.

1030 Romanus, Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Saracens.

Death of Hixem, the last of the Ommiyade Khalifs. End of the Khalifat of Cordova. Mohammedan Spain now rapidly declines in power, and is divided into various petty states, till the foundation of the kingdom of Granada, 1238.

Campanus, of Novarro, astronomer.

The church of Spire founded.

1031 The Saracens driven out of Syria by the Emperor Romanus.

Canute invades Scotland, and makes King Malcolm tributary. Canute is now supreme head of six nations—the English, Scotch, British, Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes.

Godwin, said to have been once a Saxon peasant, is made by Canute Earl of Kent.

One of the many merciful influences of the Church over the fierce turbulence of the time, is shewn in the institution of the *Truce of God*, which prohibits all private warfare from every Wednesday night till Monday morning, as well as during Lent and Advent. Another,

A. D.

- 1031 is her effort, continued for centuries, and ultimately successful, to emancipate from slavery the working peasantry.
- 1032 Canute performs a pilgrimage to Rome, and revives the payment of the Rome-feoh, or Peter's-pence.
Burgundy annexed to the German empire by bequest of King Rudolph.
The kingdom of Ghizni gradually declines. The Hindus recover by degrees all the places taken by Mahmud, except Lahore.
- 1033 Duncan, the "gracious Duncan" of Shakspeare, becomes King of Scotland.
Benedict IX., the son of a Tuscan Count, is raised to the Papal chair at the age of ten years.
Canute builds and richly endows the famous abbey of St. Bennet's in the Holm.
Glaber of Clugny, *Chronicle of France*.
- 1034 Romanus is poisoned by his Empress, Zoe, who marries and raises to the Eastern throne Michael IV.
- 1035 Death of Canute.
Harold I., surnamed Harefoot, Canute's second son, King of England, 1035-9.
Betrayal and assassination of the Atheling Alfred.
Death of Sancho, King of Navarre.
Establishment of the kingdoms of Castile, with which Leon is united under Fernando I., 1037, and of Aragon.
Second expedition of the Emperor Conrad into Italy, 1035-8. Important edict, by which sub-fiefs are made hereditary, 1039.
- 1036 Church of the Apostles at Cologne. Many other fine churches rise there, during this century.
- 1037 Toghrel Beg, the grandson of Seljuk, having defeated Masaud, second Sultan of Ghizni, 1032, assumes the title of Sultan of Mishapur.
- 1039 Duncan, King of Scotland, is defeated and slain by Macbeth.
Death of the Emperor Conrad, who is succeeded by Henry III. (the Black).
Franco of Liege, mathematician.

A.D.

- 1040 Hardicanute, brother of Harold, King of England, 1040-2.
 "He did nothing royal during his reign." *Saxon Chron.*

Hermannus Contractus of Suabia, mathematician and chronologer.

- 1041 Death of Michael IV., Emperor of the East. The Empress Zoe places Michael Calaphates on the throne. Hardicanute oppresses the English by levying heavy Danegelts. Insurrection in Worcestershire; the Danish collectors are killed. Arrival of the Atheling Edward, son of Ethelred, from Normandy.

- 1042 Death of Hardicanute in a drinking revel at Clapham. The Saxons rise in armed insurrection against the Danes, who, beaten back rapidly to the North, and chased from town to town, are finally expelled the country.

Edward the Confessor, King of England, 1042-66.

Edward marries Editha, the daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who now becomes all powerful in England.

The Emperor Michael V. is dethroned by Zoe, who next marries and raises to the Eastern throne Constantine Monomachus.

Toghrel Beg invades and subdues Persia.

- 1043 The Normans conquer Apulia from the Greeks.
 The Russians again unsuccessfully attack Constantinople.

- 1046 Three rival Popes are deposed by the Council of Sutrium, which gives to the Emperor the right of nomination to the Papal see, without the intervention of clergy or people.

Dispute for the duchy of Normandy between William the Conqueror and William of Arques.

Wippo, *Life of Conrad II.*

- 1047 Sweyn Estritson establishes a new dynasty in Denmark. Civil wars prevail there for nearly a century. Out of nine kings, five are assassinated.

Hereman, Bishop of Sherborne.

- 1049 Alliance of Pope Leo IX. and the two Emperors against the Normans in Sicily.

- 1050 The empire of the Almoravides, followers of the reform-

A. D.

1050

ing Mohammedan prophet Abdallah, founded by Abu Bekr.

Invasion of the Eastern empire by the Turks.

Sardinia and Corsica wrested from the Saracens by the Pisans and Genoese.

King Edward introduces the Norman language and many Norman usages in his court.

"The polite luxury of the Normans now presents a striking contrast to the coarse voracity and drunkenness of their Saxon and Danish neighbours. They love to display their magnificence not in huge piles of food and hogsheads of strong drink, but in large and stately edifices, rich armour, gallant horses, choice falcons, well ordered tournaments, and banquets delicate rather than abundant." *Macaulay*.

1051 Revolt of Earl Godwin and his sons against Edward, mainly induced by the King's favouritism of the Normans. Godwin and his family are outlawed by the Witanagemot.

William, Duke of Normandy, visits King Edward.

Flourishing commerce of the republic of Amalfi.

1052 Restoration of Earl Godwin, and banishment of the Normans from England. Abolition of the Danegelt.

Cardinal Peter Damiano, historian, d. 1073.

1053 Pope Leo IX. is defeated and taken prisoner at Civitella by the Normans under Robert Guiscard, one of the twelve sons of Count Tancred of Hauteville.

Death of Earl Godwin, who is succeeded in his honours and possessions by his son Harold.

Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Constantinople, d. 1058.

1054 Pope Leo IX. and the Greek Patriarch excommunicate each other. Total separation of the Greek and Latin Churches.

From the time of Leo IX., Hildebrand, afterwards Gregory VII., the greatest man of his age, is the governing mind of the Church.

1056 Macbeth, King of Scotland, is defeated at Dunsinane by

A. D.

1056 Macduff, and Siward, Earl of Northumbria, and soon after slain.

Henry IV., æt. 6, Emperor of Germany, 1056-1105.

Continued progress of the Free Cities in Italy. Lombardy, Tuscany, and Romagna are gradually filled with free cities, in which the republican municipal system prevails over the feudal. Villainage is abolished, and the nobles become compelled to remove into the cities.

That development of the Lombardic architecture, which is known as the Norman, begins now to prevail in England.

The abbey church of Clugny built.

1057 Michael VI., Emperor of the East, abdicates in favour of Isaac Comnenus.

George Cedrenus, historian.

Berengarius of Angers, writer on transubstantiation, d. 1088.

Lanfranc, teacher of Roman law in the monastery of Bec, and afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, the great opponent of Berengarius, d. 1089.

1058 The Saracens are driven out of Italy by Robert Guiscard.

Death of Leofric, the powerful Earl of Mercia.

1059 Council of Pope Nicholas II., which vests the right of election to the Papal chair in the College of Cardinals. Council at Rome against Berengarius.

The Pope reforms the relaxed discipline of the Canons Regular of St. Augustin. The Secular Canons differ from the Regular, in living in accordance with certain local statutes.

1060 Calabria conquered by the Normans. Robert Guiscard, the first Duke, holds Apulia and Calabria, as a fief of the Roman see.

The institution of chivalry, to which the modern European character is so largely indebted, begins to rise into importance in France, especially among the Norman nobles, although it does not attain its full development and influence till the Crusades.

A. D.

1060

John Xiphilinus, *Abridgment of Dion Cassius*,
d. 1080.

1061

Toghrel Beg takes Bagdad, marries the daughter of the
Khalif, and becomes Emir al Omrah.

Stenkil founds a new dynasty in Sweden.

During this century, piracy is suppressed, and
trade and agriculture begin to be cultivated in
Sweden. The Roman characters are substi-
tuted for the Runic.

1062

Waltham abbey church built, 1062-6.

1063

Wales invaded and made tributary by Harold. Death of
Griffith, the Welsh King.

Death of Toghrel Beg, who is succeeded by Alp Arslan,
"the Valiant Lion," 1063-73.

Michael Psellus, Greek philosopher and historian,
d. 1078.

1065

Death of Fernando, King of Castile. Power and ex-
ploits of the Cid.

Under Edward, the Saxon laws are collected into
a body, and written in Latin, and are thence
known as the laws of Edward the Confessor.

Westminster abbey, rebuilt by Edward, is conse-
crated at Christmas.

1066

Death of Edward the Confessor, Jan. 5. Earl Harold
prevails on the nobles and prelates at Westminster to
accept him as king.

At the death of the Confessor, the population of Eng-
land has been estimated at about 1,800,000; it was
divided into three classes—the nobles or thanes, the
free, and the serfs or slaves. The Saxons were emi-
nently an agricultural people, and it has been calculated
that in some districts, there was nearly as much land in
corn at this time, as at the beginning of the reign of
George III.^c About one-tenth of the entire property
of the country is said to have been held by the Church.
The Saxon institutions had gradually become more
aristocratic, and the Witanagemot, or "assembly of wise
men," was now permanent; the members were sum-

^c Hamilton's History of England, vol. i.

A. D.

1066

moned by the King's writ, and met regularly like our House of Lords. In this assembly, which was vested with extraordinary powers, and could even elect or depose the King, the commons had no share whatever, direct or indirect.

Harold II., King of England.

The monastery of St. Stephen's at Caen founded by William, Duke of Normandy, and that of the Holy Trinity by his consort, Matilda.

Harold totally defeats the Norwegians under their King, Harald Hardrada, and Earl Tostig, his own brother, at the battle of Stamford bridge, Sept. 25.

William, Duke of Normandy, lands at Pevensey in Sussex, Sept. 28.

Great battle of Hastings, Oct. 14. Defeat and death of Harold.

WILLIAM I., called THE CONQUEROR, King of England, 1066-87.

William, in the midst of a great tumult, is crowned in Westminster abbey on Christmas day.

Franco von Cologne, the founder of musical time.

1067

Battle abbey commenced by William, on the field of his great victory.

Strong castles, powerfully garrisoned by Normans, begin to be erected in every district of England.

Adam, Canon of Bremen, *Ecclesiastical History*.

1068

William re-establishes the tax of Danegelt. Edwin and Morcar, the brothers-in-law of Harold, revolt, but without success. Edgar Atheling, the Confessor's nephew, takes refuge with Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. Institution of the Curfew.

1069

The confiscated English lands are lavishly distributed among the Norman nobles, who add insult to their oppression of the Saxons. Insurrections follow. The Scots and Danes, joined by Edgar Atheling, invade England. York is burnt, and the whole country, from the Humber to the Tyne, made one wide waste.

Yussef founds Morocco, and under him the Almoravide empire is extended to the Straits of Gibraltar.

H

A. D.

1069

Medical school of Salerno, the first of its kind.

1070

Deposition of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is succeeded by Lanfranc. All the English bishops are subsequently dispossessed of their sees, except Wulstan, and the revenues of the Church as well as the lands of the laity become the possession of the Normans.

The feudal system, the foundation of which had been laid in the Anglo-Saxon time, is established in England by William. The country is eventually divided into 60,215 military fiefs, of which the King retains 1,400, and reserves to himself the general proprietorship of the soil.

The feudal system generally is now at its zenith. All things are given in fief, not only lands, but rights; the right, for instance, of felling in forests, and of fishing. The smallest details, and the most trifling facts of common life, have become a part of feudalism.

General erection of feudal towers and castles.

Trial by wager of battle introduced.

Contest between Genoa and Pisa for supremacy on the Mediterranean.

Bergen founded.

Olaf III. promotes trade and social order in Norway.

1071 Another attempt at insurrection by Hereward, Morcar, &c., in the Isle of Ely, is suppressed by William.

Romanus, Emperor of the East, is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan.

1072 William makes peace with Malcolm Canmore, who does homage for Lothian.

Assassination of Sancho, King of Castile, at Zamora, after a series of victories, in which he has been aided by the Cid.

1073 Hildebrand becomes Pope, and assumes the name of Gregory VII.

Advance of the scholastic theology in the Church.

Edgar Atheling makes submission to William in Normandy.

Marianus Scotus, chronologer and historian.

Assassination of Alp Arslan, who is succeeded by Melek Shah, one of the greatest princes of the age.

1074 The Council of Rome strictly enforces the celibacy of the clergy, and forbids simony.

A. D.

1074

Gregory earnestly endeavours to extend education.

Syria and Palestine subdued by Melek Shah, 1074-5.

His conquests Eastward subsequently reach as far as China.

Melek Shah encourages learning, and reforms the Calendar.

1075

Pope Gregory claims absolute dominion over all the states of Christendom, as successor of St. Peter, and Vicar of Christ, upon earth. All lay investiture, or appointment to spiritual offices, is denounced as simoniacal.

There can be no doubt that the lay administration of Church patronage had led to many abuses, in these days of turmoil. Emperors and kings who coveted, but dared not directly seize, the possessions of the Church, had attained their end by thrusting into her benefices minions of their own, who had nothing ecclesiastical but the name. The heavy hand of feudalism had established a rigid distinction of caste through every form and grade of civil life. In struggling, therefore, for the integrity of the only institution which knew no aristocracy but that of intellect, and for the purity of the only power which, by conferring her Orders, could not merely make sure the emancipation of the serf, but might exalt him to dignities eclipsing even those of kings, Gregory threw himself for support on the masses of the people, and became the representative at once of popery and democracy. And, although founded simply upon a daring assumption, it seems undeniable that, the sovereign authority at length established for the Church, by overawing and ameliorating the lawless ferocity everywhere prevailing, was, in its season, of sterling service to society.

Rebellion of Norman barons against William. Execution of Earl Waltheof, 1076.

Defeat of the Saxons at Neustadt, by the Emperor Henry IV.

On the destruction of the great temple at Upsal, in which the Scandinavians worshipped Odin and Thor, the Pagans revolt, and elect the Swerkers as their Kings,

A. D.

- 1075 who reign in Gothland, 1080. The Swedish Christians adhere to the Stenkils.
- 1076 Conquest of Jerusalem by the Turks, which ultimately leads to the Crusades.
The Emperor Henry refuses to submit to the Papal claims, and causes a Council at Worms to declare the Pope deposed. Gregory, in a Council at Rome, excommunicates the Emperor, and absolves his subjects from their allegiance.
Benjezla of Bagdad.
- 1077 The Countess Matilda of Este places her possessions at the disposal of the Pope.
The Emperor Henry submits to Gregory, and performs humiliating penance at Canossa. He afterwards joins the Lombards against the Pope.
Revolt in Normandy of Robert, King William's eldest son.
The first English monastery of Clugniacs founded at Lewes.
Rochester cathedral and castle, 1077-1107.
Lambert of Aschaffenburg, *Annals*.
- 1078 Rudolph of Bavaria is supported as anti-emperor by the Pope.
The Tower of London commenced.
In the Eastern empire, painting still survives, but becomes increasingly conventional, insipid, and incorrect.
- 1079 Hampshire partly depopulated to make space for the New Forest. Grievous oppression caused by the despotic Forest laws. The Saxon chronicler mournfully records that though William was "stern and hot" to his English subjects, yet "he loved the tall stags as if he were their father."
Arzachel of Toledo, astronomer.
Crypt and transepts of Winchester cathedral, 1079-93.
Hereford cathedral commenced, 1079-1115.
- 1080 Battle of Mersburgh. Rudolph is mortally wounded by Godfrey of Bouillon.
The general survey of England called *Dooms-day Book* commenced.

A. D.

1080

Ingulphus, secretary to King William, *History of Croyland abbey*, d. 1109.

1081

Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of the East, is defeated by Robert Guiscard at Durazzo. The last remains of the Italian exarchate are lost by the Greeks.

Osmond, Bishop of Sarum, frames the Service-book *In Usum Sarum*, which is generally adopted in England till the Reformation.

William of Spire, mathematician.

1082

William, in person, arrests Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, his half-brother.

Notwithstanding the troubles of the times, civilisation greatly advances in England by the taste and refinement of the Normans. Learning and art, especially architecture, improve; the laws are rigidly enforced; and commerce is promoted by the constant intercourse with the Continent. But agriculture, except on the church lands—always well cultivated, remains in a neglected state under the feudal system.

1083

The rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, London, commenced.

1084

The Emperor Henry IV. captures Rome. Pope Gregory takes refuge at Salerno.

The conquest of Asia Minor completed by the Turks.

The Carthusian Order, a reformed Benedictine congregation, founded by Bruno at Chartreuse near Grenoble.

These monks are employed, solitary and silent, in transcribing religious books. They become remarkable for their libraries, and their skill in gardening.

1085

Death of Pope Gregory in exile at Salerno. The struggle with the Emperor is continued by successive Popes, now become the absolute monarchs of the Church.

Toledo captured from the Saracens by Alfonso VI. and the Cid.

Influence of Arabian poetry in Europe.

Separation of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the civil, in England.

The feudalisation of England completed. William receives

A. D.

- 1085 the homage of *all* the landholders—both of those who hold in chief, and of tenants. This process of subinfeudation adds greatly to the King's authority. The Norman kings, however, although very powerful, never become entirely absolute. The consent of the General Council, composed of the bishops, abbots, and greater barons, and now known by the Norman name of Parliament, is always held necessary for the making of laws.
- The Bayeux tapestry, the famous embroidered chronicle of the Conquest, still preserved in the hotel of the Prefecture at Bayeux, is interrupted by Queen Matilda's death, this year.
- 1086 The Saracens in Spain invite over from Africa to their aid, the Almoravides under Yussef. Defeat of Alfonso, King of Leon, and Sancho, King of Aragon, at Zalaca.
- The *Dooms-day Book* completed.
- Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer.
- 1087 King William invades France. He dies Sept. 9, æt. 63.
- WILLIAM II., surnamed Rufus, King of England, 1087-1100.
- 1088 The Norman nobles under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, unsuccessfully revolt against William, on behalf of Robert, Duke of Normandy.
- The Christian pilgrims to Palestine are oppressed and plundered by the Turks.
- 1089 The revenues of the see of Canterbury and other vacant church livings are siezed by William.
- War between William and his brother Duke Robert, followed by a treaty.
- Contest between the Nominalists and the Realists.
- Rascelinus of Compeigne, head of the school of Nominalists.
- Anselm, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, the great adversary of Rascelinus, 1034-1109.
- 1090 The conquest of Sicily completed by Roger, brother of Robert Guiscard, 1060-90.
- Hussan Subah of Mishapur acquires the strong-hold of Almowat in Persia, from which he is called the Sheikh ab Jabul, or "old man of the mountain." His followers, called "Assassins," are numerous in Persia and Syria.

A. D.

- 1091 Henry, the Conqueror's youngest son, is besieged by his brothers at Mount St. Michael.
- 1092 Death of Melek Shah. Division of the Seljuk empire, out of which are formed the states of Iran, Iconium or Roum, and others.
- 1093 Revolt and defeat of Conrad, son of the Emperor Henry. Malcolm, King of Scotland, invades England, and is killed near Alnwick castle.
Durham cathedral commenced.
- 1094 Yussef makes himself master of Mohammedan Spain, and founds the dynasty of the Almoravides.
The aspect of England began now to be changed by Norman energy; and new roads, bridges, &c., were everywhere constructed. Before the close of this century, every one of the Saxon cathedrals was in course of renovation; and many were rebuilt from the foundations by their Norman bishops.
Sigebert of Brabant, *Chronicle*.
- 1095 Conspiracy of Robert de Mowbray against King William. Pope Urban II., influenced by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, "one mean in stature, but great in heart and speech," proclaims, at the Councils of Placentia and Clermont, a crusade against the infidels, and a vast multitude shout in response, "It is the will of God."
Henry of Besançon is created the first Count of Portugal.
- 1096 The first Crusade: a great popular movement undertaken by Europe in self-defence to arrest the further progress of the Turks, and to protect the Christian pilgrims. 600,000 fighting men, besides priests, women, and children, begin their march under Godfrey of Bouillon, Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond, Tancred, &c. "There was no nation so remote, no people so retired, as did not contribute its portion to the host. The Welshman left his hunting, the Scot his hills, the Dane his drinking party, the Norwegian his raw fish. Whatever was stored in granaries, or hoarded in chambers, to answer the hopes of the husbandman, or the covetousness of the miser, all was deserted; for

A. D.

1096

they hungered and thirsted after Jerusalem alone."—

William of Malmsbury. Godfrey's army had been preceded by a great multitude under Peter the Hermit and Walter the Pennyless, who nearly all perished on the way. The fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, serve as transports for men and provisions; and the Italian cities become greatly enriched by the successive Crusades.

The Romance and knightly poetry of the Middle Ages has its origin, about this time, in Provence and the South of France, and spreads from thence into Lombardy and Spain. William of Poitiers is the first Troubadour. The ballads of the Troubadours and Trouvères are in the Provençal tongue, a dialect of France, which becomes, for a time, common to Europe.

Norwich cathedral, 1096-1119.

1097 The Crusaders besiege Nice, June, and gain the victory of Dorylæum, July.

Institution of the Order of the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The principality of Edessa founded by Baldwin, 1097-1144.
C. Theod. Prodromus, *Rhodanthe and Dosicles*.

Euthymius Zygabenus, theologian.

King William quarrels with Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Norman friend of the oppressed Saxons, and siezes his revenues.

1098 Antioch besieged and taken by the Crusaders. It becomes a principality under Bohemond.

The Cistercian Order founded at Cîteaux, near Dijon, under Stephen Harding, an Englishman. This becomes the most popular of all the branches of the Benedictine Order, and numbers, within a century after its foundation, 3,000 affiliated monasteries.

Westminster Hall built.

Arius Polyhistor, *History of Iceland*.

1099 Jerusalem is besieged and taken by the Crusaders.

Foundation of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. Godfrey of Bouillon is elected King, but he will assume no prouder title than that of "Defender of the Holy Tomb."

A. D.

1099 Victory of Ascalon over the Saracens under the Fatimite Khalif, Mustali.

Death of the Cid Campeador, the Wellington of Spain.

1100 Death of Godfrey, who is buried in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. His brother, Baldwin, becomes King of Jerusalem.

Great inundation of the sea, which overflows the lands formerly held by Godwin, Earl of Kent.

King William is killed by an arrow in the New Forest.

HENRY I., surnamed Beauclerc, King of England, 1100-35.

He marries Matilda of Scotland, niece of Edgar Atheling, and thus blends the Saxon and Norman lines. Henry grants the first Charter: the rights and possessions of the Church are restored, the laws of the Confessor confirmed, and the Curfew abolished.

During the ensuing century, the darkness which has so long rested on European intellect begins to be dispelled. The teaching of Abelard, the controversy with the Waldenses and Albigenses, the influence of the early Crusades, the study of civil law, the revival of ancient learning, and the dawning development of the modern languages, all contribute to this result.

The cathedrals of Vienna, 1100-1433, and of Rouen.

Flourishing state of agriculture in the Netherlands.

1101 Robert, Duke of Normandy, invades England. A treaty follows between him and King Henry.

The first Charter of incorporation granted to the city of London.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at Clerkenwell.

William of Champeau, the head of the Realists, conducts a school of logic at Paris.

Peter Abelard, 1079-1142, a scholar and opponent of William, afterwards teaches at Paris, and gives a powerful impulse to the scholastic philosophy. Pupils crowd to hear him from all parts of Europe.

Thorwald, *Icelandic Ballads*.

A. D.

- 1102 The donation of Matilda of Este confirmed to the Church.
The Seljuk Kilij Arslan destroys a large army of Crusaders.
The priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, founded by Rahere.
Nestor of Kiow, *Chronicles of Russia*, continued by Sylvester.
Nathan ben Jechiel, a learned Jew at Rome, d. 1106.
- 1104 Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, defeats the Saracens, and takes Ptolemais or Acre.
"The most picturesque episode in medieval history is that of the kingdom of Jerusalem, with its handful of Christians, reproducing, beneath the bright skies of Palestine, the laws and institutions of the far West. For nearly a century, the little state sustains itself with its feudal observances, the 'Assizes of Jerusalem,' and its Christian rites, in the midst of a hostile population; while the fame of its gallant defenders, the Knights Hospitalers, and afterwards the Templars, goes forth to all lands."
Hildebert of Tours, scholastic philosopher and poet, 1057-1134.
- 1105 King Henry invades Normandy.
Rivalry of Milan and Pavia, in which the Lombard cities take part.
The Emperor Henry IV. is compelled to abdicate, by the rebellion of his son.
La Nobla Leçon, a poem exhibiting the tenets of the Waldenses, about this date.
- 1106 King Henry defeats Robert at Tinchebrai, and sends him to Cardiff castle, where he remains a prisoner for life.
Revolt of Milan, which declares itself a republic.
- 1107 Henry, now become master of Normandy, returns to England.
The Benedictine monk, Theophilus, in whose curious treatise, *Diversarum Artium Scheda*, the process of glass painting is minutely described, probably lived early in this century.
- 1108 Battle of "the Seven Counts" near Ucles, in which the Saracens, under Ali, the successor of Yussef, defeat the forces of Alfonso VI.

A. D.

- 1109 Matilda, daughter of King Henry, affianced to Henry V.,
Emperor of Germany.
The bishopric of Ely founded.
The dispute between the Pope and the Emperor respecting
investitures is renewed with great violence.
- 1110 Learning revived at Cambridge.
- 1111 The Emperor Henry takes the Pope prisoner, and compels
him to relinquish the claim of investiture.
Colonies of Flemings are settled by King Henry in Wales.
- 1112 The Pope's concession is annulled by a Council, and Henry
excommunicated. Nearly all Germany subsequently
rebels against the Emperor.
"A very heavy and sorrowful time in England, by reason
of a dreadful pestilence." *Saxon Chron.*
- 1113 Bernard, with 30 companions, retires to the new monastery
of Citeaux.
- 1114 The Niuche, or Tongusian Tartars sieze the North of
China, and drive the Emperor of the Song into the
Southern provinces.
The magnificent monastery of Kloster-Neuburg,
on the Danube, founded by Leopold of Austria.
- 1115 Bernard founds the renowned abbey of Clairvaux.
Bernard reforms the discipline of, and gives celebrity to,
the Cistercian Order. Clairvaux afterwards becomes
the head of 160 other Cistercian monasteries, in various
parts of Europe.
Malmsbury abbey built, 1115-39.
- 1116 The Emperor Henry again invades Italy.
- 1117 Ernulph, Bp. of Rochester, *Textus Roffensis*.
Peterborough cathedral, 1117-43.
- 1118 Institution of the Order of Knights Templars.
Death of Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of the East, under
whose able rule the declining empire has revived.
John II. (Comnenus), Emperor of the East, 1118-43.
A sagacious and successful sovereign. He regains
Armenia from the Turks; and is victorious in the West
and North.
Byzantine art, which in the 11th century had fallen
into decadence, revives in the 12th. Mosaics at
Venice, Murano, and Torcello.

A. D.

1118

Princess Anna Comnena, *Life of Alexius*.John Zonaras, *Byzantine History*.

1119

King Henry defeats the French at Brenville in Normandy. The long rivalry between the French and English crowns has its origin about this time.

Florence of Worcester, *Chronicle of England*. *

War between Pisa and Genoa, 1119-30.

1120

Prince William, and two other of King Henry's children, with many of the young nobility, perish by shipwreck off Barfleur.

Norman French has now become in England the language of the court, of law, and partially of literature; but Saxon remains the language of the masses of the people, who cling to their ancestral tongue with a tenacity prophetic of its future triumph.

Zengi, governor of Mosul, 1120-45. A powerful prince.

Tograi, Hariri, and Abdallah Sharfaddin, Arabian poets.

1121

The Order of Premonstrants founded by Norbert. It increases so greatly that it is said eventually to have 1,000 abbeys, 500 nunneries, and many priories.

Its members acquire a high reputation for their application to learning and art.

1122

The dispute respecting investitures terminated by the Concordat of Worms. The Emperor is empowered to invest with the sceptre, but not with the crosier and ring. Malta taken by Roger, Count of Sicily.

1123

First Lateran, or ninth General Council, which confirms the Concordat of Worms.

1124

The insurrection in Normandy, in favour of William, Duke Robert's son, is suppressed by King Henry.

Great scarcity and distress in England. "Full heavy a year was this; he who had any property was bereaved of it by heavy taxes, and he who had none, starved." *Saxon Chron.*

David I., King of Scotland, 1124-53. Educated in Henry's court.

David supports the influence of the Church, and promotes Scottish civilisation.

A. D.

1124 Eadmer, Abbot of St. Albans, *Chronicle from 1066 to 1122*, and *Life of Abp. Anselm*.

1125 Mysterious disappearance of Henry V., Emperor of Germany. His consort, Matilda, returns to England, 1126. Lothaire II. (of Saxony) elected Emperor.

Frederic and Conrad, the Hohenstaufen Dukes of Suabia and Franconia, oppose him, and are defeated.

Christianity established in Pomerania, by the labours of Otho, Bishop of Bamberg.

Contest between Abelard, who, although the champion of the scholastic philosophy, gives a vast impulse to the spirit of inquiry, and Bernard of Clairvaux, the promoter of mystical theology. Abelard is condemned by a Council at Sens, and retires to the monastery of Clugny.

1127 The Empress Matilda marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, æt. 16.

1128 William, Earl of Flanders, is killed at the siege of Alost. Peace between France and England.

In France, Segur, the minister of Louis VI. (le Gros), favours the Communes, who, to be protected from the oppression of the nobles, submit to the King. The restraint of baronial warfare by the influence of the Church, and the rise of free and chartered towns, gradually weaken feudal exaction, and increase the royal power.

The first English Cistercian abbey founded at Waverley in Surrey.

The abbey of Holy-rood in Scotland founded.

Athelard, a monk of Bath, mathematician.

1130 Roger, Count of Sicily and Apulia, is created King of Naples and Sicily, "the Two Sicilies," by Papal investiture.

Hugh de St. Victoire, theologian and historian, 1096-1140.

1131 The English barons swear allegiance to the Empress Matilda.

Canterbury cathedral dedicated.

The priories of St. Martin's, Dover, and Dunstable, founded.

The Cistercian abbey of Tintern founded.

A.D.

- 1131 Amalfi surrenders to the Normans.
While the Roman Pontiffs are triumphantly establishing their authority abroad, at home, in their own city, they are exposed to the violence of a tumultuous populace. For nearly 30 years, 1124-54, Rome has scarcely any intermission from civil convulsions. One Pontiff, Lucius II., loses his life in the attempt to restore tranquillity.
- 1132 A great part of London destroyed by fire.
The Cistercian abbeys of Rievaulx and Fountains founded.
Cathedral of Toledo, 1132-1217.
The palace chapel of King Roger at Palermo, and other churches in Sicily, about this period, are erected in a style blending the Norman and Saracenic elements.
- 1133 The dynasty of Stenkil becomes extinct in Sweden. One of the Swerker house is baptised, and finally puts down Swedish Paganism.
- 1134 The Council of Pisa condemns Henry of Lausanne.
Arnold of Brescia, a disciple of Abelard, begins to denounce the Papal system, and the corrupt lives of some of the clergy.
Robert, Duke of Normandy, dies in Cardiff castle, after an imprisonment of 28 years.
- 1135 Campaign of the Emperor Lothaire in Italy, 1135-37.
Defeat of the Normans. Capture of Amalfi.
Alfonso VIII., King of Leon and Castile, extends his dominions to the Sierra Morena, and is crowned Emperor of Spain.
The Khalif Mustershid is murdered by the "Assassins."
His successor Rashid defends Bagdad against the Turks, but is also killed by the "Assassins."
Death of King Henry in Normandy. He is buried in Reading abbey, of which he was the founder.
STEPHEN, King of England, 1135-54.
Stephen, taking advantage of the Empress Matilda's absence, usurps the throne, and is crowned at Westminster on St. Stephen's day.
- 1136 Stephen abolishes the tax of Danegelt.

A. D.

1136

St. Cross church, Winchester, founded by Henry de Blois.

The Empress Matilda invades Normandy.

David, King of Scotland, takes part with Matilda against Stephen, and invades England.

Melrose and other Scottish abbeys founded, about this date.

Averroes of Cordova, *Commentary on Aristotle*.

1137 Insurrection of the Welsh.

1138 Stephen defeats the Scottish King at the battle of "the Standard" on Cuton Moor.

Since the Conquest, large bows, with arrows a cloth yard long, have become the popular English arm. The lance is the weapon of the Scots.

Suabian or Hohenstaufen Emperors, 1138-1254.

Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, 1138-52.

Fall of Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, the head of the House of Guelph.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, *History of Britain*.

1139 Second Lateran, or tenth General Council, against heretics, and for the reformation of the Church.

The Empress Matilda arrives in England. Her half-brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester, takes arms in her behalf.

Count Alfonso defeats the Saracens at Campo Ouriques, and takes the title of King of Portugal.

Alured of Beverley, *English History to 1129*.

Robert Pulleyn, English theologian, d. 1150.

1140 The doctrine of Seven Sacraments becomes established, about this time.

Battle of Wimsberg. The war cry of the Guelphs and Ghibellines is now first raised.

Sanjar, Sultan of Persia, is defeated by the Khan of the Tartars.

The Canon law introduced into England.

William of Malmsbury, *History of Britain*.

1141 Battle of Lincoln. King Stephen is taken prisoner, Feb. 2, but is exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, Nov. 1.

Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, d. 1164. His famous book, *Libri Sententiarum*, gained him the name of "Master of the Sentences."

A.D.

1141 Suger, *Life of Louis le Gros*, 1082-1152.

1142 The Empress Matilda, besieged in Oxford by Stephen, escapes on foot by night to Wallingford, Dec. 20.

Saxony reconquered by Henry the Lion, the son of Henry the Proud.

Death of Abelard, who is buried in the convent of the Paraclete, of which Eloisa is now the Abbess.

1143 Louis VII., King of France, in a war with the Count of Champagne, storms the castle of Vitry. The village church takes fire, and 1,300 persons—many women and young children—perish in the flames.

Ordericus Vitalis, *Historiæ Ecclesiæ*.

1144 Edessa taken by the Turks, which leads to the second Crusade.

Rebellion and anarchy in Rome excited by Arnold of Brescia. The Pope's temporal power is suspended.

Otho, Bp. of Friesengen, introduces the Peripatetic philosophy into Germany, and writes a *Chronicle* to 1146, d. 1158.1145 In consequence of the protracted civil war, England is now reduced to a state of extreme misery. Not less than 1,500 fortresses, garrisoned by lawless and licentious men, are said to have been erected at this time. Feroocious banditti fill the woods, and unite with the licensed robbers of the castles in preying upon the wretched people. "The earth bare no corn, you might as well have tilled the sea, for the land was all ruined, and it was said openly, that Christ and his saints slept." *Saxon Chron.*

Nouraddin, son of Zengi of Mosul, makes himself King of Aleppo, Damascus, &c., and wages constant war with the Christians.

The Sultan of Ghizni is driven out of Ghizni by the Afghans of the mountains of Ghor, and makes Lahore his capital.

1146 Death of the Earl of Gloucester, the chief counsellor of Matilda. Normandy is subdued by her son, Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.

New House, the first English Premonstrant monastery, founded.

A. D.

- 1146 Geoffrey Gaimar, *Chronicle of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Kings*, in Anglo-Norman metre.
 The Almohades, followers of another reforming prophet of Islam, take Morocco, and acquire the Almoravide empire.
- 1147 The second Crusade, preached by Bernard, under Conrad, Emperor of Germany, and Louis VII., King of France. The Emperor's army is nearly destroyed by the Sultan of Iconium; that of Louis besieges Damascus, 1148, and is signally defeated. The power of the Crusaders in the East begins now to decline.
 Alfonso conquers Lisbon from the Saracens.
 Moscow founded. Russia is at this time divided into three great principalities.
- 1148 The Normans, under King Roger of Sicily, are defeated before Constantinople by Manuel, Emperor of the East, 1148-9.
 Roger, having captured some Greek weavers, establishes silk manufactories in Palermo. From Sicily the trade spreads into Italy and France.
 The Order of Gilbertines founded.
 Humenus of Egypt, astronomer.
- 1149 Dynasty of the Almohades in Mohammedan Spain.
 The Commons or Third Estate early rise to importance in Christian Spain. The chief towns become endowed with extensive municipal privileges, and send deputies to the Cortes or National Assembly.
 The *Chronicle of the Cid*, in Castile, "glowing with no common portion of the fire of the Iliad."
- 1150 Henry Plantagenet invested with the dukedom of Normandy.
 Revival of the study of Civil law, especially at Bologna, under Wernerus, and his disciples Bulgarus and Gosias. Vacarius teaches it at Oxford.
 Astrology, magic, and alchemy are now zealously studied.
 Gregorius Corinthus, *De Dialectis*.
- 1151 Gratian publishes a new collection of the *Canon law*.
- 1152 Henry Plantagenet marries Eleanor, the divorced queen of

A. D.

1152

Louis VII. of France, and acquires as her dowry, Guienne, Poitou, and other great possessions.

Frederic I. (Barbarossa) elected Emperor of Germany.

The baptistery at Pisa built by Dioti Salvi.

Kirkstall abbey founded by Henry de Lacy.

During Stephen's reign, more monasteries are founded in England than during the previous 100 years. And this is not strange. Amidst the ceaseless conflicts of the age, monasteries must in truth have been beyond all price as places of quiet and religious refuge for defenceless women and for contemplative men. "Had not such retreats been scattered here and there, among the huts of a miserable peasantry and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, society would have consisted merely of beasts of burden and beasts of prey."

1153 Treaty of Winchester, by which the succession to the English crown, after Stephen's death, is secured to Henry Plantagenet.

Death of Bernard, "the last of the Fathers," and not undeservedly the most influential man of his age. His works occupy 6 volumes folio.

Messué of Cordova, physician.

Aben Esra of Toledo, Jewish historian, d. 1165.

1154 Stephen, "who deserves no other reproach than that of having embraced the profession of a captain of banditti," dies at Canterbury, Oct. 25, and is buried in Faversham abbey, which he had founded.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET in England.

HENRY II. (Plantagenet), King of England, 1154-89.

By his vast possessions in France, nearly one-fifth of the country, Henry has an influence there almost equal to the French King. Henry confirms the Charter of Henry I., destroys many castles erected without warrant of law, and by his wise and energetic government gradually re-establishes order in England. The invidious exclusion of the English from offices of state now ceases.

The *Saxon Chronicle*, "an invaluable record" of English history, continued by successive writers

A. D.

1154 in the abbey of Peterborough, closes with this year.

Nicholas Breakspeare becomes Pope under the name of Adrian IV. He rose from the position of a convent servant, and is the only Englishman who ever sat on the Papal throne.

Campaign of the Emperor Frederic in Italy, 1154-5.

Buono, architect of St. Mark's tower at Venice.

1155 Thomas a Becket, of low birth, but of Saxon race, Chancellor of England.

Robert Wace, *Brut d'Angleterre*, a Norman metrical translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Latin History.

Frederic captures and burns Tortona, and is crowned at Pavia and Rome.

Arnold of Brescia is burnt alive before the gates of the castle of St. Angelo, and the energy of Pope Adrian restores tranquillity at Rome.

The Greeks, under the Emperor Manuel, subdue Apulia and Calabria. He fails in his project of reconquering the Western empire, and peace ensues, 1156.

Eric "the Saint" assumes the Swedish crown. Contest between the Erics and the Swerkers.

Al Edrisius, Arabian geographer.

1156 Ireland granted to Henry II. by bull of Pope Adrian.

Henry of Huntingdon, *Chronicles of England*.

Bavaria restored to Henry the Lion. Austria created an hereditary duchy.

Institution, in Spain, of the three Orders of Alcántara.

The foundation of the military religious Orders greatly aids the progress of the Christian arms.

The Carmelite Order of monks founded by Berthold on Mount Carmel.

1157 The Welsh do homage, and swear allegiance to King Henry.

Waldemar I., King of Denmark, 1157-82.

He carries on a series of successful wars against the Slavonic pirates. Copenhagen founded.

Improvement of the Danish laws.

In Norway, during this and the following century, many

A. D.

- 1157 competitors contend for the throne. The fire-ordeal is still admitted as a test of legitimacy.
 Death of Sanjar, Sultan of Persia, at Mene. He had been captured by a Turkish tribe in Balkh, and carried about in an iron cage, but had escaped.
 The Bank of Venice founded.
- 1158 The Emperor Frederic marches into Italy, and takes Milan.
 Diet of Roncaglia. Institution of Podestas.
 The *Expedition of Ighor*, a famous Russian poem.
- 1159 War between England and France.
 Introduction of scutages in England; a feudal tax, by which men relieve themselves from personal service in war.
 Malcolm IV. of Scotland, who has done homage to Henry for Lothian, attends him during the French war.
 Double election to the Pontificate.
 Milan refuses to submit to the ordinances of Roncaglia, and again takes arms against the Emperor.
 John Tzetzes of Constantinople, critic and gram.
- 1160 Charles Swerker becomes the first King of Sweden and Gothland.
 Peter of Waldo commences his preaching, and causes portions of Scripture to be translated into the French tongue. The Waldenses, supposed to owe their origin to him, were really of far earlier date.
 Colleges of law and medicine at Montpellier.
 Colleges of divinity, law, and philosophy, at Paris.
 Bristol cathedral restored and partly rebuilt.
- 1161 Pope Alexander III. mediates between the French and English Kings, who each take the bridle of his horse, and lead the Pope home.
 The Benedictine nuns of Fontevrault settle in England from Poitiers.
 Richard de St. Victor, Scotch theologian, d. 1173
 Eustathius, *Commentary on Homer*, d. 1194.
- 1162 Thomas a Becket is made Archbishop of Canterbury. He resigns the great seal.
 The Emperor Frederic blockades and takes Milan, which is razed.
- 1163 Becket opposes the King's plans of church government.
 John of Salisbury, *Polycraticon*, d. 1182.

A.D.

- 1163 The cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, commenced.
The glass paintings in the abbey church of St. Denys in France, the oldest known examples, are probably about this date.
- 1164 Becket rejects "the Constitution of Clarendon," by which the clergy were subjected to the jurisdiction of the temporal courts. He quits England, and puts himself under the protection of the Pope and the French King. Simeon of Durham, *Chronicle of England*.
Increasing commerce of the Russian free cities or republics of Pleskow and Novgorod.
- 1166 Becket, now in France, "solemnly curses with book, bell, and candle," all the supporters of the Council of Clarendon. The Emperor Frederic again marches into Italy.
- 1167 League of the Lombard cities to preserve their independence against the Emperor.
- 1168 The Emperor's army takes Rome, but is compelled by the plague to return.
Benjamin of Tudela, Asiatic traveller, *Itinerary*, d. 1173.
- 1169 Richard, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, lands in Ireland.
- 1170 Becket returns to England. He is assassinated before the altar of Canterbury cathedral, Dec. 29.
Ely cathedral.
Waldemar, King of Denmark, captures Jomsberg, the largest city of the North, and celebrated alike for its wealth, trade, and paganism.
Henry of Veldeck, the first Minnesinger of Germany.
- 1171 Ireland taken possession of by King Henry. The Irish princes do homage to him. Henry is now the most powerful monarch in Europe.
The social condition of England is now considerably improved. Many municipal charters are granted; and English commerce begins slowly to advance. The chief imports at this time consisted of woollen cloths from the Netherlands, wines from France, furs and ermines from Norway and Russia, and gold, silks, spices, and other products of the East imported by the

A. D.

1171

Venetians and Genoese. The principal articles of export were wool, always the staple product of England, tin, lead, salt, salmon, cheese, in plentiful years corn, and contrabandly slaves. Woollen manufactories were established at Worsted and Norwich, about this time.

Saladin, or Salah ad din, Sultan of Egypt, 1171-93.

This great Eastern prince subsequently subdues Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.

1172 The Church in Ireland now first becomes subject to the Roman See.

Dublin Castle built.

Great naval power of Venice. Institution of the Grand Council. Mystic marriage of the Doge with the Adriatic sea.

Peter Comestor of Troyes, d. 1198.

Jarchi (Rashi) Jewish expositor, d. 1180.

1173 Rebellion of King Henry's sons, aided by their mother Queen Eleanor, from jealousy of "Fair Rosamond," and by the Scottish and French Kings.

1174 Henry performs penance at Becket's shrine.

William, King of Scotland, is taken prisoner by the Yorkshire barons, and does homage to Henry for Scotland and all his territories.

Submission of Henry's sons.

William Fitzstephen, *Description of London*.

Fourth expedition of the Emperor Frederic into Italy.

The Hanging Tower of Pisa erected.

1175 Rise of the funding system at Venice.

1176 Judges appointed to go the circuits in England. Trial by Juries. Trial by ordeal is virtually abandoned.

London Bridge commenced by Peter Coleman, a priest of Colechurch.

The Emperor is totally defeated by the Lombard League, at Lignano, near Como.

1177 Six years' truce between the Emperor and the Guelphic cities.

The King of France and the Earl of Flanders come in pilgrimage to Becket's tomb.

1178 Persecution of the Waldenses in the valley of Piedmont.

A. D.

1178

Absolom, Abp. of Luna, 1128-91.

Cathedral of Monreale, in Sicily, 1178-82.

1179

Third Lateran, or eleventh General Council, on discipline.

Commencement of the Naviglio Grande of Milan, which distributes the waters of the Ticino over Lombardy.

1180

Philip II. Augustus, King of France, 1180-1223.

The greatest French monarch since Charlemagne. He strengthens the power of the throne by the annexation of several of the great fiefs.

Henry the Lion put under the ban of the empire. Saxony divided, and Bavaria granted to Otho, Count Palatine of Wittelsbach. The "Vehm" in North Germany.

Venice is the chief city of the Lombard League.

Ranulph de Glanville, Chief Justice of England,

Digest of the Laws and Customs of England.

Dedication of the splendid church of Sienna.

Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, consecrated.

Late in this century, a new style of architecture, eminently original, yet duly developed from the Norman or Romanesque which immediately preceded it, appears suddenly and simultaneously in almost every country of Europe on this side the Alps. The Pointed or Modern Gothic architecture, which, in its first phase among us, is known as the Early English, owes both its origin and rapid diffusion "to those parliaments of genius, the Masonic lodges of the North." Its grand distinguishing feature is the substitution of the vertical for the horizontal principle, and the exclusive adoption of the pointed instead of the round-headed arch.

1181

King Henry's sons at enmity with their father.

The first English Carthusian monastery founded at Witham.

Nicetas Acominatus, Greek historian and theologian.

John Cinnamus, *Byzantine History*.

1182

Lubec and Ratisbon free Imperial cities. Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, and Pomerania constituted states of the empire.

A. D.

- 1182 The Jews expelled from France.
 The Galilee of Durham cathedral, 1180-97.
 Maimonides of Cordova, *Talmud abridged*, 1139-1205.
- 1183 Death of Prince Henry of England.
 The memorable peace of Constance, which secures the liberties of the Italian republics.
 Many buildings of singular beauty are erected in Italy during this and the following century. Stately churches, convents, public palaces, and town halls, become very numerous, as city after city rises to greatness.
 Saladin captures Aleppo, and deposes the Sultan of Mosul.
 Peter of Blois, *Epistolæ*, d. 1200.
 Bayeux cathedral rebuilt, 1183-1205.
- 1184 The Pope excommunicates the Waldenses.
 Mohammed Ghori, the first Afghan Sultan of Ghizni, puts an end to the Ghiznide sovereignty of Lahore.
 The restoration of Canterbury cathedral commenced in 1175, in almost pure Norman, has changed before its completion this year, almost into Early English.
- 1185 Prince Richard of England again rebels against his father, but submits, 1186.
 Murder of Andronicus I. (Comnenus), Emperor of the East. He is succeeded by Isaac II. (Angelus), 1185-95.
 The Temple church, London, dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem.
 Sæmund, Icelandic poet and historian.
- 1186 Marriage of the Emperor's son Henry, King of the Romans, to Constance, heiress of Sicily.
 The Bulgarians revolt from the Eastern empire. Servia an independent kingdom.
 Propagation of Christianity in Livonia.
 Sueno Agonis, *History of Denmark*.
- 1187 Saladin defeats the Christians at Tiberias, captures Jerusalem, Oct. 3, and takes Guy de Lusignan, the King, prisoner. Many gallant Templars and Hospitallers

A. D.

1187

suffer martyrdom, rather than renounce their faith. These events lead to the third Crusade.

York minster, the largest English Gothic church, commenced.

Chichester cathedral, 1187-98.

Giraldus Cambrensis, *Conquest of Ireland, Itinerary of Wales, &c.*, d. 1220.

Averroes, Arabian philosopher and physician, d. 1206.

1189

Death of King Henry at Chinon, in Normandy.

RICHARD I. (Cœur de Lion), King of England, 1189-99.

Massacre of the Jews by the populace in London, Norwich, &c., instigated chiefly by thriftless profligates, who resorted to murder in order to cancel their debts. Previous to this outrage, the Jews in England practising as physicians, goldsmiths, jewellers, and bankers, had enjoyed more than a century of peaceful commerce.

Scotland recovers its independence by treaty with Richard.

The third Crusade. Richard, Philip Augustus of France, the Emperor Frederic, &c., unite in this Crusade.

Siege of Acre, 1189-91. Isaac, Emperor of the East, refuses the Crusaders a passage through his dominions.

Walter Mapes, *Satires and Songs*.

Nigellus, *Speculum Stultorum*.

1190

Institution of the Order of Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem.

Chivalry has now by the influence of the Crusades attained its perfect organisation. Fostered in feudal castles, and jealously restricted to those of gentle birth, it exercises, notwithstanding its exclusiveness, a powerful influence on the general feeling of the age. By the spirit enjoined in the mimic warfare of its jousts and tournaments, the horrors of real war are alleviated; by its association with religion and poetry, the moral feelings are strengthened and refined; and devotion, loyalty, gallantry, and good faith, become at least professedly the attributes of that knightly character, out of

A. D.

1190

which has been evoked the gentleman of modern Europe.

Richard Cœur de Lion, Roger of Sicily, Alfonso and Pedro of Aragon, the Emperor Frederic, and many other princes, during this and the following century, cultivate "El Gai Saber"—the gay science, as the Provençal poets designate their art. The renowned tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, of Reynard the Fox, and the story under Abp. Turpin's name of Charlemagne and his Paladins, the sources of innumerable fictions, are of about this period.

Rise of Heraldry.

Death of the Emperor Frederic, who is drowned while bathing in a small Eastern river. He is succeeded by his son Henry, King of the Two Sicilies, 1190-7.

1191 Acre surrenders to Richard and Philip. Quarrel of Richard with Leopold of Austria. Many eminent Mohammedans as well as Christians are put to death by the "Assassins," or followers of the "old man of the mountain."

The kingdom of Cyprus founded.

Joseph of Exeter, *Trojan War, Crusades, &c.*, in Latin verse.

Hugh Falcandus, *History of Sicily*.

1192 Richard defeats Saladin at Ascalon, takes Joppa by storm, and after many heroic deeds, concludes a truce with the Sultan for "3 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days, and 3 hours." Meanwhile, the safe conduct is secured of all Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem.

Philip, jealous of Richard's fame, returns to France, and attacks Normandy.

Richard, driven by shipwreck into the dominions of the Duke of Austria, is made prisoner, and sold to the Emperor Henry.

The Afghan Sultan Mohammed obtains a great victory over the Hindu rajas, on the Saraswati. Prithwi Rai, Raja of Ajmer and Delhi, is captured and put to death.

A. D.

- 1192 Roger de Hoveden, *Chronicle of England*.
Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, *History of England*, 1170-92.
- 1193 Prince John of England endeavours, by bribery, to prolong his brother's captivity.
Death of Saladin, the great Sultan, and division of his empire.
William of Tyre, *Hist. of the Crusades*, 1100-84.
- 1194 King Richard is ransomed, and returns to England.
Vigorous war is carried on against France. Richard visits Sherwood Forest, now the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood, "the gentlest of thieves."
Toghrel, the last Seljukian Sultan of Persia, is killed in battle with Taksh Khan, Sultan of Kharizm.
The Sultan Mohammed defeats and slays the Raja of Kanoj, and extends the Afghan dominion to the Ganges.
Boahoddi Ibu Shaddad, *Life of Saladin*, in Arabic.
- 1195 Alfonso, King of Castile, is defeated by the Saracens at Alarcos.
Isaac II., Emperor of the East, is dethroned and blinded by his brother, Alexius III.
The rebuilding of Lincoln cathedral commenced.
The presbytery at Winchester, 1195-1205.
William of Newbury, *Chronicle of England*.
The Mysteries, or Miracle plays—dramatic representations of Scripture.
- 1197 Cessation of hostilities between England and France.
Death of Henry VI., Emperor of Germany.
Abdollatiph, Persian historian.
- 1198 Contest between Philip of Suabia, supported by the Ghibellines, and Otho of Saxony, supported by the Guelphs, for the Imperial crown, till 1208.
Innocent III., Pope of Rome, 1198-1216.
An able, energetic, and self-denying man, who successfully re-establishes and augments the Papal dominion, both spiritual and temporal. He boldly affirms that "the Church owes reverence only to the Pope, and that the Pope has no superior but God."

A. D.

1198

The Galilee of Ely cathedral, one of the finest porches in the world, 1198-1215.

1199 King Richard is mortally wounded at the siege of the castle of Chalus, and dies, April 6.

JOHN, King of England, 1199-1216.

The usurper of the rights of his elder brother Geoffrey's son, Prince Arthur.

Campanus of Lombardy, astronomer.

1200

During the 13th century, civilisation continues steadily to advance: the institution of universities, the zealous study of the scholastic philosophy and the Roman civil law, and the cultivation of the vernacular languages, give new impulse to learning; and, while the manners of those in high places are softened by minstrelsy and chivalry, the social condition of the people at large is also greatly ameliorated.

The successive Crusades, 1096-1270, although their immediate effect is to exalt still higher the Papal power, ultimately conduce in many ways to the progress of European society: men's minds are expanded by travel to lands so unlike their own—geographical research is promoted—a powerful impetus is given to the commerce first of the Italian towns, and then of Europe in general—Eastern inventions in science, art, and agriculture, are introduced—the estates of many great feudal lords (especially in France) are broken up, and by their division the royal power is strengthened, and the class of petty freeholders made numerous and influential—and, in these wars, the various European nations are drawn together, for the first time, in one great co-operative league.

The French King sacrifices the interests of Arthur, and makes peace with John.

Rouen cathedral rebuilt, 1200-50.

The cathedral of Limburg in Germany.

1201 The Order of Poor Catholics, one of the earliest Mendicant Orders, is confirmed by Pope Innocent.

A. D.

1201 Saxo Grammaticus, *History of Denmark*, d. 1208.

1202 The fourth Crusade. Composed of French, Germans, and Venetians, under the Marquis of Mountserratt.

Institution of the Brothers of the Short-Sword, or Knights of Livonia, against the Prussians.

Waldemar II., King of Denmark, 1202-41, under whom the Danish dominion acquires its greatest extent.

Gervase of Canterbury, *Chronicle of England*, 1122-99.

1203 The Crusaders besiege and capture Constantinople, dethrone Alexius III., and restore Isaac, who reigns with his son, Alexius IV.

Murder of Prince Arthur at Rouen.

The French King takes possession of Touraine, Anjou, and Maine.

The Anglo-Saxon is now gradually developing into the English tongue. From 1150 to 1250, what has been called "Semi-Saxon" prevailed. In this is written, about this time, Lyamon's translation of Wace's *Brut d'Angleterre*.

1204 Revolution at Constantinople, in which the Emperors Isaac and Alexius are slain. The Crusaders again capture Constantinople, and divide the Greek provinces between themselves. Venice, under the Doge Dandolo, obtains the Morea, Candia, &c.

Latin empire at Constantinople under Baldwin I., Count of Flanders.

The Greek kingdoms of Nice under Theodore Lascaris, of Trebizond under Alexius Comnenus, and other smaller principalities, established in Asia.

Several Greek painters now pass into Italy and Germany. "They bring over the Byzantine types of form and colour, the long lean limbs of the saints, the dark-visaged Madonnas, and the blood-streaming crucifixes."

The four bronze horses at Venice brought from Constantinople.

King Philip siezes Normandy from John, and re-unites it to France, after a separation of 300 years.

The *Chronicle of the Conquest of Constantinople*

A. D.

1204

by Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Marshal of Champagne, in the quaint "langue Romaine," - is almost the earliest known literary production of a layman.

Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire, founded.

1205 The Latin Emperor Baldwin is defeated and taken prisoner by the Bulgarians.

Extensive conquests of Waldemar II. of Denmark, 1205-18.

1206 Jenghis Khan, chief all the Mogul or Mongol tribes, 1206-27.

The Mohammedan kingdom of Delhi founded, under the Afghan "Slave Kings."

The University of Paris founded.

Bologna, the great seat of the study of Civil law, is said now to contain 10,000 students. Period of the Glosses.

1207 Dispute between John and Pope Innocent respecting the appointment of Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury.

Foundation of the Franciscan Order of Mendicants by Francis, a native of Assisi, in Umbria.

1208 London obtains by charter the right to elect its own Mayor. Charters of incorporation are granted, about this time, to various towns.

England is laid under an interdict by the Pope.

Otho IV. becomes sole Emperor of Germany, by the assassination of Philip.

1209 Pope Innocent excommunicates John.

John obtains successes over the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, 1209-11.

Crusade against the Albigenses and Raymond of Toulouse, under Simon de Montfort, commenced. All Languedoc is desolated, the cities burnt, and the people put to the sword. Heroic defence of the unfortunate Raymond Roger, Viscount of Albi.

Ralph de Diceto, historian.

1210 War between Venice and Genoa.

Venice almost monopolises the Eastern trade. The Italian merchants, commonly called Lombards,

A. D.

- 1210 distribute throughout Europe the silks, spices, and other Asiatic produce received from the Venetian factories, and are now the chief bankers and money dealers of the age.
- 1211 The Order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of slaves and captives, founded by John de Matha and Felix de Valois, the Wilberforces of their time.
The cathedral of Rheims commenced.
- 1212 Council of Paris, on discipline.
The Pope publishes a sentence of deposition against John, and gives England to Philip, King of France.
Frederic II. (in opposition to Otho), Emperor of Germany, 1212-50.
Great victory of Alfonso, King of Castile, over the Saracens at Navas de Tolosa. From this period, the Saracen power declines.
Soissons cathedral completed.
- 1213 John submits to the Pope, does homage to the Roman legate at Dover, and declares England a Papal fief subject to an annual tribute of 1,000 silver marks.
Walter of Coventry, historian.
Wells cathedral, 1213-39.
Victory of Simon de Montfort at Muret; Peter, King of Aragon, the ally of Count Raymond, is slain.
Strange and disastrous Crusade of French boys.
- 1214 Philip, King of France, gains the great victory of Bouvines over John, the Emperor Otho, and the Earl of Flanders.
Birth of Roger Bacon.
- 1215 The English barons, headed by Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Fitz Walter, " Marshal of the army of God and of holy Church," rise in arms against John, who is compelled to grant the charter they demand.
MAGNA CHARTA, the great foundation of English liberty, is signed at Runnymede, June 19. The Charter of the Forests, restraining the worst abuses of the feudal tenure, is signed at the same time.
Fourth Lateran and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses and other heretics, and for the reformation of the Church.

A. D.

- 1215 The doctrines of transubstantiation and auricular confession are now virtually established, and the Papal power of dispensing indulgences assumed.
Raymond of Toulouse is stripped of nearly all his possessions, which are conferred upon Simon de Montfort.
- 1216 John, supported by the Pope, makes war upon the barons, who call to their aid Louis of France. Death of John at Newark, universally detested and despised.
HENRY III., King of England, 1216-72.
William, Earl of Pembroke, Regent.
The Mendicant Order of Dominicans or Black-friars, founded by Dominic de Guzman.
Defeat of the Knights of the Short-Sword in Esthonia.
Jenghis Khan, having wrested the North of China from the Tongusian Tartars, subdues all Tartary.
Accursius of Florence, *Corpus Juris Glossatum*, 1151-1229.
- 1217 Louis is defeated at the battle of Lincoln, and returns to France.
The fifth Crusade under Andrew II., King of Hungary, 1217-18. Fruitless in its result.
Haco V., King of Norway, 1217-63, recovers Iceland and Greenland.
Norwegian commerce is encouraged, and the ordeal by fire abolished.
- 1218 The Sheriffs are charged to read Magna Charta publicly at the county courts, and to see it duly observed.
Simon de Montfort is killed, while besieging Toulouse.
Waldemar, King of Denmark, is now master of the entire coast of the Baltic as far as Holstein, together with Lubec and Hamburg. But he is taken prisoner by stratagem, 1223, and loses most of his conquests.
Jenghis Khan invades Khorasan and Persia.
- 1219 Death of the Earl of Pembroke. Hubert de Burgh and the Bishop of Winchester become rival ministers.
- 1220 The Mendicant friars established at Oxford.
The re-building of the abbey church of Westminster commenced.
Salisbury cathedral, the most perfect example of the Early English style, 1220-58.

A. D.

1220

Amiens cathedral, 1220-88. Friburg minster, 1220-72.

Flourishing period of the Minstrels in England, the Troubadours in France, and the Minnesingers in Germany, who greatly develope and refine the languages of their respective countries. Their stirring lays were now sung by all classes from the prince to the jongleur, to the rich in the castle hall, and to the poor on the village green. The harp or the viol was the usual instrumental accompaniment.

The King of Delhi conquers Bengal, and Central India, 1232.

Laws of Jenghis Khan.

1221 Death of Dominic at Bologna, the chief convent of his Order.

Commencement of the beautiful cathedral of Burgos.

1222 Jenghis Khan drives the Sultan of Kharism into India, and chases him to the Indus. Persia becomes subject to the Moguls.

The Charter of Andrew II., the basis of Hungarian freedom.

The University of Padua founded.

Guido of Sienna, and Giunta of Pisa, the painters.

1223 The Mendicant Order of Franciscans, or Grey-friars, formally established.

Antony of Padua, a learned Franciscan preacher, 1195-1231.

First general assembly, at Bergen, of the spiritual and temporal lords and landholders of Norway.

1225 The English Parliament grants the King a subsidy for war with France, on condition that the Great Charter is confirmed; the first example of that combination of a grant of supply with a redress of grievances which, by its check on the King's prerogative, becomes the "balance-spring of the constitution."

Second League of the Lombard cities, supported by the Pope, against the Emperor. Continued contests between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The Lombard

A.D.

1225

cities now begin to hire regular troops, a practice which afterwards gives rise to the Free Companies.

The Moguls invade Russia, and gain a great victory on the river Kalka.

1226

New war against the Albigenses.

Louis IX. (St. Louis), King of France, 1226-70.

A noble and heroic character.

The Order of Carmelites, or White-friars, which originated in Palestine, is now received into the Western Church by Pope Honorius III., and becomes a Mendicant Order, 1245.

Death of Francis of Assisi. Legend of the "Stigmata."

The spiritual democrats of the age, the Mendicant Orders, work the greatest and most effectual reform the Church has yet seen. "Nothing in the histories of Wesley or of Whitfield can be compared with the enthusiasm which everywhere welcomed the Mendicant friars, or with the immediate and visible result of their labours. In an age of tyranny, they were protectors of the weak; in an age of ignorance, instructors of mankind; in an age of profligacy, stern vindicators of the holiness of the sacerdotal character and the virtues of domestic life;" but they soon became firm supporters of Papal encroachment, and diffusers of morbid superstitions.

Cathedral of Toledo, 1226-1492.

1227

Death of Jenghis Khan, on his march to China.

Eccelino da Romano, tyrant and lord of Treviso, 1227-59.

The able but merciless ally of the German Emperors.

The Emperor Frederic, *De Arte Venandi*.

German poetry flourishes greatly during the period, 1170-1250. Among many others may be named Gunther, Freydonk, and Walther V. D. Vogelweide. The most noted of the epic romances are the *Helden Buch* (Book of Heroes), and the *Nibelungen Lied* (Lay of the Nibelungs).

The south transept of York cathedral, 1227-50.

1228

The sixth Crusade, undertaken by the Emperor Frederick II., who had been previously excommunicated by the Pope.

The University of Salamanca founded.

A. D.

1228

Church of the Holy Franciscan at Assisi, interesting both as the first example of Pointed architecture in Italy, and as the scene where, for 300 years, the greatest Italian artists were successively employed. Many remarkable works in painting, sculpture, and architecture, signalise the progress of the Mendicant Orders.

1229 The Emperor Frederic obtains the restitution of Jerusalem and other cities to the Christians, which they retain till 1244.

The Albigenses are finally defeated, and their territory annexed to the French crown.

Establishment of the Inquisition at Toulouse. The Council of Toulouse prohibits the reading of Scripture by laymen.

The University of Toulouse founded.

James I. (the Conqueror), King of Aragon, conquers Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Valencia, 1229-38.

1230 Unsuccessful expedition of King Henry to France, to recover his Norman inheritance.

The Teutonic Order—28 knights and 100 men at arms arrive in the territory of Culm.

The kingdoms of Leon and Castile finally united under Ferdinand.

Alexander de Hales, "the Irrefragable Doctor," at Oxford, d. 1245.

The tenets of Aristotle, promoted by the authority of the Church and the industry of the schoolmen, now predominate in the colleges and schools. But the scholastic philosophy, though zealously cultivated, never advances. Its teachers are always employed in urging and parrying the same arguments; in tying and untying the same knots; and in forming and dissipating the same clouds. The poet's censure of "the Sons of Aristotle" is as just as it is happily expressed:

" They stand
Locked up together hand in hand;
Every one leads as he is led,
The same bare path they tread,
And dance like Fairies a fantastic round,
But neither change their motion nor their ground."

A. D.

- 1231 The Teutonic Knights conquer all Prussia, 1231-83.
The Prussians are extirpated, and the country repopled with Germans and Poles.
Death of Elizabeth of Hungary.
The cathedral of St. Elizabeth at Marbourg commenced.
The *Almagest* of Ptolemy translated from Arabic into Latin, by command of the Emperor Frederic.
- 1232 King Henry dismisses Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justice of England and Earl of Kent, and recalls the Bishop of Winchester.
University College, Oxford, founded.
Great influence in the Universities of the Mendicant Orders.
The Order of the Servi established at Florence.
William, Bishop of Paris.
- 1233 Disturbances in England, caused by the King's preference for foreigners. Italian and other foreign absentees now hold the richest English benefices.
The choirs of Worcester and Rochester, and the nave of Lincoln cathedrals, are of about this date.
Ferdinand, King of Castile, conquers Toledo, Cordova, the whole of Murcia, Jaen, Seville, and Cadiz, 1233-50.
The convent of Port Royal des Champs between Paris and Versailles founded.
- 1234 Hubert de Burgh is recalled by the King.
Unsuccessful revolt of the Emperor Frederic's son.
Raymond de Pennafert publishes 5 books of *Decretals*.
P. de Vineis, Italian historian, d. 1249.
Rodrigo Ximenez, Abp. of Toledo, *Hist. of Spain*, d. 1245.
- 1237 The Emperor Frederic gains the victory of Cortenuova, captures the Caroccio or great banner of Milan, and subdues Lombardy as far as Milan and Brescia.
An immense host of Moguls and Tartars, under Batu Khan, advance from the North of the Caspian to invade Europe. They burn Moscow and Kiow, subdue

A. D.

1237 all Russia, 1237-8, and thence hold the country in subjection till 1477. The duchy of Wladimir is the only native Russian dynasty which preserves its existence.

Union of the Knights of the Short-Sword with the Teutonic Order as "Brothers of the Cross," in Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia.

Polish salt works of Wiliczka.

1238 Venice and Genoa declare war against the Emperor.
Foundation of the Saracen kingdom of Granada under Mohammed I.

Thibaut, King of Navarre, one of the royal Troubadours.

1239 The Emperor Frederic again excommunicated by the Pope.
Paper money is said to have been now used in China. From the East it is introduced into Italy.

1240 John Holiwood, English astron. and mathem., d. 1256.

The *Saxon Mirror* of laws and customs.

Laws of Waldemar in Denmark.

1241 The Moguls under Batu Khan, the first Khan of Kipchak, attack Poland, and totally defeat at Liegnitz the forces of Silesia, the Polish Palatines, and the Teutonic Knights. Hungary is next invaded, and reduced to a wilderness; cities, churches, and people being ruthlessly destroyed. The Mogul forces advance on Germany, but after desolating Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, they retreat to the Volga.

The kingdom of Denmark enfeebled by partition.

Snorre Sturlason, *History of Norway to 1241*, continued to 1263 by Sturla Thoridson, the last of the Scalds.

1242 Second expedition of King Henry into France. He and his ally, the Count de la Marche, are defeated by St. Louis at Taillebourg and at Saintes.

Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, *History of England*, d. 1259.

Albertus Magnus, a Dominican, distinguished for his skill in natural philosophy, and as a commentator on Aristotle, 1193-1280.

A. D.

1243 Death of Hubert de Burgh.

Under the vigorous government of Pembroke and Hubert de Burgh, England has considerably advanced in trade, wealth, and luxury. Agriculture revives, and much waste land is gradually brought into cultivation. Flourishing tin mines of Cornwall. Coal was first discovered at Newcastle, 1233.

Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, famous for his attainments both in theology and philosophy, 1175-1253.

The Kharismian Turks, pressed forward by the Moguls, invade Palestine, and pillage and burn Jerusalem, 1244.

The Greek empire of Nice under John Ducas (Vataces), its second Emperor, 1222-55, acquires dominion over the other Greek states, and in alliance with the Bulgarians, gradually limits the Latin empire to the city of Constantinople.

1245 Thirteenth General Council, at Lyons.

The Pope publishes a sentence of deposition against the Emperor Frederic, and sets up first, Henry of Thuringia, and at his death William, Count of Holland, as anti-emperors.

Rise of the Hanseatic League for the protection of commerce from piracy and pillage. 80 towns constitute the confederacy, divided into 4 colleges, over which Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic, respectively preside. Its 4 great factories abroad are London, Bruges, Bergen, and Novgorod. The merchants of the League become endowed with many privileges, enact commercial statutes and codes of maritime laws, and soon command the trade of the Western and Northern seas.

1246 The festival of Corpus Domini first celebrated in Flanders.

Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, d. 1286.

Abulfaragius, *Universal History*, 1226-86.

1247 The English Parliament, three times this year, sends letters to Rome, complaining of Papal exactions.

Aragon Code of laws.

A. D.

- 1247 Jewish schools at Seville, Cordova, &c.
- 1248 The seventh Crusade under St. Louis, King of France.
The Emperor Frederic is compelled by the Guelphs to raise the siege of Parma.
Cologne minster commenced. That built by Charlemagne was burnt, early this year.
John of Sacro Bosco, mathem. at Halifax, d. 1256.
- 1249 Damietta taken by St. Louis.
Defeat of the Ghibellines at Fossalti.
The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen.
- 1250 The language of some metrical *Lives of the Saints*, which appear about this time, may be deemed English; but the first specimen of the English tongue bearing a precise date, is a proclamation of Henry III. to the people of Huntingdonshire, 1258. The era of its gradual ascendancy, 1250-1350, is known as that of the "Early English."
The north transept of York cathedral, 1250-60.
St. Louis is taken prisoner, and surrenders Damietta. He returns to France, 1254, without having visited Jerusalem.
The college of the Sorbonne founded at Paris.
The beautiful Sainte Chapelle at Paris built by St. Louis to receive "the Crown of Thorns," 1245-57.
- The House of Saladin is overthrown by the Mamelukes, originally Turkish slaves formed into a body-guard for the Sultan; they govern Egypt, 1250-1382.
- Death of the Emperor Frederic. The Lombard cities had now reached the summit of their power. After Frederic's death, the nobles entrusted with the command of their militias begin to usurp the supreme authority. Parties are formed against these, and in every municipal district, contests are carried on between the Guelphs and Ghibellines.
In this democratic collision, talent is awakened, and Upper Italy still flourishes above all the European states in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and art.

A. D.

1252 Assassination of Peter Martyr, the Inquisitor General, and, next to their patriarch, the most renowned of the Dominican Order.

1253 Great assembly at Westminster, in which excommunication is denounced against all violators of the Great Charter.

Groteste, Bishop of Lincoln, resists the Papal appointment of an Italian boy to a canonry in his cathedral. The Papal exactions demanded from Lincoln alone, in one year, are said to have amounted to £20,000.

Rome governed by the Senator Brancalone. He attacks the bandit nobles who had converted the Colosseum, the triumphal arches, and other great old monuments, into fortresses of plunderers, and hangs them outside their palace windows.

The *Astronomical Tables* of Alfonso, King of Castile, composed about this date. He also publishes the famous Code prepared by his father Ferdinand, known as "the Seven Parts." Learning and science now flourish in Castile.

Foundation of the great palace of the Alhambra, near Granada.

Rubruquis, by the direction of St. Louis, travels among the Moguls.

1254 General persecution of the Jews. Many are imprisoned and tortured, on a charge of crucifying a boy, which is sworn to by 25 knights.

Death of Conrad IV., Emperor of Germany.

St. Louis returns to France, and subdues the turbulent barons.

Thomas Aquinas, "the Angelic Doctor," a Dominican, 1224-74. Under him the scholastic philosophy reaches its zenith. The chief of his works, which fill 17 volumes folio, is the *Summa Theologiæ*. From him is derived the school of the Thomists.

1255 Konigsberg founded by Ottocar II., King of Bohemia.

Bills of exchange used in Italy.

1256 Pope Alexander IV. establishes the Mendicant Order of the Hermits of St. Augustin.

A. D.

1256

Cardinal Bonaventura, "the Seraphic Doctor,"
scholastic and mystic, 1221-74.

Nicephorus Blemmidas, theologian and logician.

Death of the Emperor William of Germany. During the
interregnum which follows, 1256-73, great anarchy
prevails. 74 Rhenish cities form a confederacy for
their joint defence, 1254-73.

Flourishing silk manufactories are carried on in
Lucca, and woollen in Milan and Tuscany.

Hulaku, the grandson of Jenghis Khan, becomes Sultan
of Persia, 1256-65.

1257 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III.,
and Alfonso, King of Castile, are elected by their re-
spective partisans to the German Imperial throne, but
remain utterly destitute of influence in the empire.

Milan subject to the family of Della Torre. Rivalry
between the Houses of Della Torre and Visconti.

Nicholas of Pisa, a great sculptor, "the first who
gives a grand impulse to modern art," d. 1276-7.
Three of his greatest works are the pulpits of
the baptistery at Pisa and the cathedral at
Sienna, and "the arca" or shrine of St. Dominic
at Bologna.

Death of the famous Dominican, Hyacinth, who is said to
have left no region unvisited from Scotland to China.

1258 "The Provisions of Oxford," enacted by the barons
under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, son of the
De Montfort who hunted down the Albigenses, virtually
divest the King of all power.

Naval war between Venice and Genoa.

Manfred, guardian of Conradin, the rightful heir, by
the aid of Arab soldiers, becomes King of the Two
Sicilies.

Hulaku captures Bagdad, and puts the Khalif to death.
End of the Khalifat of Bagdad. Mesopotamia sub-
dued by Hulaku.

1259 Peace between England and France. Louis restores
Limousin and other conquered provinces, and Henry
surrenders his right to Normandy and Poitou.

Defeat and death of Eccelino da Romano.

A. D.

1260 Burgher troops of Aragon for the protection of the public roads.

The Mamelukes conquer Damascus and Aleppo.

Hulaku invades Syria, but is driven back by the Mamelukes.

William de Lorris, *Le Roman de la Rose*, continued by Jean le Meun.

Chartres cathedral dedicated.

1261 Michael Palæologus, the Greek Emperor of Nice, with the aid of the Genoese, reconquers Constantinople, and overthrows the Latin empire. Genoa obtains an acquisition of territory, and great commercial privileges.

1262 Civil war in England between the King and the barons. The dispute between them is referred to St. Louis of France.

1263 Alexander III. of Scotland defeats Haco, King of Norway, at Largs, and acquires the sovereignty of the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, 1266.

Vincentius of Beauvais compiles, at the cost of St. Louis, the *Speculum*, an Encyclopedia.

Baliol college, Oxford, founded.

1264 Battle of Lewes, in which King Henry, the King of the Romans, and Prince Edward, are taken prisoners by the barons.

Great numbers of chauntries, in which daily masses are sung for the souls of the dead, are founded in England, about this time.

Merton college, Oxford, founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester.

1265 FIRST REGULAR PARLIAMENT in England, called by De Montfort. Two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough, are summoned by writs in the King's name.

Prince Edward escapes, and gains the battle of Evesham, in which the barons are defeated, and De Montfort is slain. The lower orders regard him as a martyr to their liberties, and long cherish the memory of "Sir Simon the Righteous."

Introduction of hereditary nobility in Sweden. City deputies are called to the Danish parliament.

The long struggle between the Pope and the Emperors

A. D.

1265

ends in favour of the Pope, who bestows on Charles of Anjou, Count of Provence, and brother of St. Louis, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to be held as a fief of the Papal see. Manfred is defeated and slain near Benevento.

The Pope claims the general right of presenting to all benefices. The Papal power has now attained its highest point, and a supremacy subtler and more exacting than the Cæsars, dictates from Rome mandates to all Europe.

Giovanni Cimabue of Florence, the most illustrious painter of his time, 1240-1302. His greatest work, the Madonna and Infant Christ, was conducted to its destination in the church of Santa Maria Novella, by a long procession of the magistrates and chief citizens of Florence, to the sound of triumphal music.

1266 Democratic government in Florence.

1268 The Pragmatic sanction. The election of French bishops independent of the Pope.

Conradin, a boy of 16, the last of the House of Hohenstaufen, endeavours to regain his inheritance, and is barbarously put to death in the market place of Naples, Oct. 29.

Papal interregnum of nearly 3 years.

The Mamelukes capture Antioch.

1269

St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, founded.

Oxford is now second only to Paris in the celebrity of its disputations, and the number of its students.

Roger Bacon, "the Wonderful Doctor," a Franciscan friar, the first reviver of experimental science, makes important discoveries in chemistry, mechanics, and optics. For his lectures at Oxford known as the *Opus Majus*, he is prohibited teaching in the University, and confined to his convent.

1270

The "Establishments" or Code of laws of St. Louis, suppressing private wars, and trials by wager of battle.

A. D.

1270 The eighth and last Crusade. Prince Edward, whose genius has re-established his father's authority in England, with St. Louis joins the Crusade. St. Louis dies at Tunis, Aug. 25.

1271 Prince Edward delivers Acre, and takes Nazareth. He is dangerously wounded by an assassin, and saved, according to the legend, by his wife Eleanor's devotedness.

Michael Scott of Balwirie, in Fife, celebrated in popular tradition for his skill in the occult sciences.

John de Joinville, *Memoirs of St. Louis*.

Andrea Tafi and Gaddo Gaddi, the friends of Cimabue, and Fra Giacomo, a Franciscan friar of Sienna, famous for their beautiful mosaic work.

1272 Death of King Henry III. His memorable reign has not only witnessed "the rise of the House of Commons, but the entire dissolution of the feudal gradations of rank."

EDWARD I., King of England, 1272-1307.

The "English Justinian," as he is not unjustly called, for his wise amendments of the English law.

Interference in the functions of the parochial clergy by the Mendicant Orders, who are exempt from all episcopal authority.

Conquest of Anatolia by the Moguls.

Arnolfo of Florence, a pupil of Nicholas of Pisa, called "the father of modern architecture," 1232-1300. Among his chief works are the Palazzo Vecchio, and Franciscan church of St. Croce, 1294. The splendid duomo at Florence was commenced by him, 1298.

1273 Rudolph of Hapsburg, the founder of the House of Austria, is elected Emperor of Germany. A dauntless and sagacious prince.

The first patent of nobility is granted to his goldsmith by the King of France.

Saadi, Persian poet, *The Rose Garden and Orchard*.

1274 Fourteenth General Council, at Lyons. The number of

A. D.

1274

the Mendicant Orders is restricted to four: Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Hermits of St. Augustin.

First re-union of the Latin and Greek Churches, 1274-85.

Durandus, Bp. of Mende, *Speculum Juris*, d. 1296.

Marchetti of Padua extends and improves the musical system of Franco von Cologne.

1276

King Edward invades Wales, and compels Llewellyn, its King, to do him homage.

Hanseatic settlement at Novgorod.

This seat of one of the great Hanseatic factories, becomes the chief trading mart of Europe. Its commerce ranges from Ireland to the frontiers of China, and its fame is proverbial—"Who can resist God and Novgorod the great?"

1277

Defeat of Napoleon della Torre. The Visconti become lords of Milan.

Cathedral of Strasburg, 1277-1449.

1278

Ottocar, King of Bohemia, is defeated and slain by the Emperor Rudolph.

1279

The first statute of Mortmain enacted in England.

The Conquest of China completed by the Moguls, under Kublai Khan, who adopts the Chinese religion and customs. Extirpation of the Song dynasty.

The great canal of China commenced by Kublai.

Marco Polo visits the court of the Great Khan at Peking, his capital, between 1272 and 1295.

Commencement of the church of St. Maria Novella at Florence, now in the spring-tide of her greatness.

1280

County deputies of the peasantry sent to the Danish parliament.

Esteve de Bezier, the last of the Troubadours.

The Provençal language, or "langue d'oc," becomes superseded by the dialect of Northern France, or "langue d'oui."

Henry of Ghent, the scholastic, d. 1293.

1282

Llewellyn, the last King of Wales, is defeated and slain by Edward.

Carnarvon castle built.

A.D.

1282

Robert of Gloucester, the earliest *Chronicle* in old English rhymes.

The Sicilian Vespers, March 30. All the French in Sicily, except William Parcellet and his family, whose virtues saved them, are suddenly massacred. The revolt began as the congregations were assembling at Palermo for the Easter evening service.

Peter III. of Aragon becomes King of Sicily, 1282-5.

Eric V., King of Denmark, concedes the first Handveste, or constitutional charter.

The *Suabian Mirror* by the Counts of Grimmenstein. From this period, the Public Records of Germany are kept in the German language.

1283 The conquest of Wales completed by King Edward.

The Welsh bards said to have been put to death.

John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1291.

Raymond Lully, "the most Illuminated Doctor," chemist and scholastic, d. 1315.

The Emperor Rudolph invests his son Albert, with the duchy of Austria, &c.

1284 King Edward's son, Edward, born at Carnarvon, April 25. The first English Prince of Wales.

Statute of Entail passed in England.

Peter Langtoft, *English Chronicle*.

Peter-house College, Cambridge, founded.

Naval victory of Genoa at Meloria, which destroys the naval power of Pisa. Great power of Genoa.

Extensive trade of the Genoese on the Black Sea, &c.

Death of Alfonso X. of Castile, a good astronomer but a bad king, followed by contests for the succession.

1285 Institution of the Court of King's Bench—justices of the peace—and mixed juries for foreigners. The assizes in each county held thrice a year.

Completion of the abbey church of Westminster.

Andronicus II., Emperor of the East, dissolves the union of the Greek and Latin Churches.

Philip IV. (the Fair), King of France, 1285-1314.

Jacobus de Voragine, *Golden Legend*, d. 1298.

A. D.

- 1286 Alexander III. of Scotland is killed by a fall from his horse, and is succeeded by Margaret, the "Maid of Norway."
Kaikobad, King of Delhi, is murdered by Jelal-ad-din-Feroz of the Afghan tribe of Khilji, who becomes Sultan of Delhi, and founder of the second or Khilji dynasty.
- 1287 King Edward imprisons the English Jews till they have paid a heavy fine, and then expels them from the kingdom. They appear no more in England till the days of Cromwell.

Thomas Lermont of Ercildowne, called Thomas the Rhymer, *Sir Tristrem*, a metrical romance.
Cathedral of Upsal in Sweden, 1287-1435.

- 1288 Nicholas IV., Pope of Rome, 1288-92.
He encourages literature, and embellishes Rome.
Elmacin, *History of the Saracens*, d. 1302.
Peter of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist, 1250-1315.
- Death by starvation of Count Ugolino, the dictator of Pisa, and his family.
Poetry, painting, and sculpture, have combined to celebrate this event.

- 1289 Contests of the Piasts for the crown of Poland, 1289-95.
Mino of Sienna, painter.
Albertet, poet and mathematician.
Richard Middleton, theologian, d. 1304.

- 1290 A law passed prohibiting the creation of new manors in England.

Death of Margaret of Norway, on her passage to Scotland.

Contest between Robert Bruce, John Baliol, and others, for the Scottish crown.

The Emperor Rudolph destroys the castles and towers of the freebooting nobles and knights of Germany.

Destruction of the ports of Pisa and Leghorn.

Giovanni of Pisa, son of the great sculptor Nicholas, architect and sculptor, d. 1320.
Among his many works is the famed Campo Santo, or public cemetery of Pisa, "perhaps the most beautiful cloister in the world." It contains 50 ship-loads of earth from Jerusalem.

A. D.

1290

George Pachymeres, *Byzantine History*, &c.

John Actuarius, Greek physician.

The University of Lisbon founded.

1291

Edward, as Lord Paramount of Scotland, receives at Norham an oath of fealty from the Scottish nobility and clergy, who pledge themselves to submit to his award of their crown.

Death of Queen Eleanor at Hornby. Wherever her body rests on its way to Westminster, at Waltham, St. Albans, Charing, &c., the King erects a stately cross.

The nave of York cathedral, 1291-1360.

English architecture, during the reign of Edward I., is in a state of transition from the Early English to the Decorated style. The Eleanor crosses belong to the latter style.

Prosperous and extensive trade of London and other English cities.

Death of the great Emperor Rudolph. His dying words, "I am on my way to Spire to visit the kings my predecessors."

Adolphus of Nassau elected Emperor.

The Mamelukes take Acre, complete the conquest of Palestine, and put an end to the kingdom of Jerusalem. All the Christian churches and fortresses are destroyed, the Knights of St. John take refuge in Cyprus, and "a mournful and solitary silence prevails along the coast which had so long resounded with the World's Debate."

1292

Edward declares John Baliol King of Scotland, and receives homage from him at Newcastle.

St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, 1292-8.

Fine effigy and tomb of Queen Eleanor in Westminster abbey. The sculpture of the early Decorated period is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty.

Death of Roger Bacon.

Death of Pope Nicholas IV. The Papal see remains vacant for upwards of two years.

Democratic constitution of Florence. The nobility rigorously excluded from power.

The Moguls overthrow the last Sultan of Iconium.

A.D.

- 1293 Naval War between Venice and Genoa.
 John Duns Scotus, "the most Subtile Doctor,"
 a Franciscan, founder of the school of Scotists,
 d. 1308. His works have been collected in
 12 volumes folio.
- 1294 Death of Kublai, the Great Khan. Division of his
 empire.
- 1295 War between England and France.
 First Letters of Marque, granted by Edward I. to priva-
 teers against the Portuguese.
 Trade, agriculture, and mechanical art flourish
 both in Christian and Mohammedan Spain, and
 in Portugal.
- 1296 Edward conquers the whole of Scotland, carries John
 Baliol a prisoner to the Tower, and transfers from
 Scone to Westminster, the famous Coronation Stone
 of the Scottish kings.
 Disputes between the French and English Kings and
 Pope Boniface VIII., who treats all secular power as
 wholly subordinate to the Church.
 Rise of the parties of the Neri and Bianchi at Florence.
 Thebit, Arabian astronomer.
- 1297 Successful expedition of Edward in Flanders.
 The exactions of the King for the support of his constant
 wars having excited great discontent in England, he is
 now compelled to grant a solemn confirmation of the
 Great Charter, with the important addition that, hence-
 forth no tax shall be levied without consent of the
 knights, citizens, and burgesses, assembled in Parlia-
 ment. The amended Charter is ordered to be read
 twice a year in every cathedral. From this period, the
 modern constitution of Parliament may be said to take
 its origin.
 Nicholas Trivet, *English History*, d. 1328.
 Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot and hero,
 rouses his countrymen to recover their ancient inde-
 pendence. He defeats the English at Cambuskenneth,
 and drives them out of Scotland.
 Decree, closing the Grand Council of Venice. The go-
 vernment becomes a close hereditary aristocracy.

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A.D.

1298 King Edward invades Scotland, and gains the battle of Falkirk.

The Emperor Adolphus is deposed by the Diet, and Albert, son of the late Emperor Rudolph, is elected to the Imperial throne.

The University of Montpellier founded.

1299 Othman invades Nicomedia, and founds the Ottoman empire.

Oppression of the Swiss by the Emperor Albert. The Swiss towns, which, during this and the preceding century, have risen into importance, repeatedly but fruitlessly remonstrate.

Cathedral of Barcelona.

Bruce, Comyn, and Lamberton, acting as regents, refer the struggle for Scottish independence to the Pope's arbitration.

1300 The Pope answers the regents' appeal by claiming Scotland for himself, as a fief of the Papal see.

Institution of the Jubilee or Holy Year. A plenary indulgence granted to pilgrims to Rome.

The Universities of Lyons and Lerida founded.

The same causes, which promoted social progress during the last century, continue to work during the ensuing with accelerated power. The modern vernacular languages now assume a fixity of form by being made the medium of the writings of various eminent men. Italy becomes the first distinguished in this way by the works of Dante, the "father of Italian poetry"—of Petrarch, the reviver of classical learning—and of Boccaccio, who causes the Tuscan dialect in which he writes to be regarded thenceforward as the language of Italy. In England, notwithstanding her great wars, the century is one of steady development. Geoffrey Chaucer is justly held the "Homer of English poetry," and John Wycliffe powerfully promotes by his writings, activity and freedom of thought. The Sermons of John Tauler, the mystic, may

A.D.

- 1300 be considered the first effort in German prose composition. The arts of architecture, carving in stone and wood, painting on glass, and the illumination of manuscripts, all attain during this period a high degree of excellence.
- 1301 Quarrel between Pope Boniface and Philip of France. William de Nogaret.
Dante Alighieri, *Divina Commedia*, 1265-1321.
- 1302 Defeat of the English forces in Scotland.
Pope Boniface issues the bull *Unam Sanctam*, declaring the doctrine of the sovereign and unlimited power of the Pope to be a necessary article of faith.
First assembly of the States General in France. They resolve that "the Pope has no authority over the King." Flemish victory over the French at Courtenay.
Reputed invention of the mariner's compass by Flavio Gioja at Amalfi.
- 1303 Edward again invades Scotland, and concludes a treaty with John Comyn.
Boniface excommunicates Philip, who appeals to a General Council, and brings charges against the Pope. Boniface is made prisoner at Anagni, released by the people, and dies at Rome.
The University of Avignon founded.
- 1304 Sir William Wallace, "the Guardian of Scotland," is betrayed to Edward by Sir John Monteith.
Death of Ghazan, Khan of Persia. Decay of the Mogul power.
Birth of Petrarch.
- 1305 Execution of Sir William Wallace in Smithfield. The Scottish nobles submit to Edward.
Clement V., a Frenchman, elected Pope, after a vacancy of nearly 11 months. The seat of the Popes is soon after transferred from Rome to Avignon. Here the Papal court is made a focus of vicious luxury, and its moral influence in Europe proportionately declines.
- 1306 Robert Bruce stabs Comyn, the heir of John Baliol, and is crowned at Scone, King of Scotland.
Edward banishes from England Piers Gaveston, the unworthy favourite of his eldest son.

A.D.

1306

The use of coal in London prohibited, on account of the smoke.

1307

King Edward, at the head of the finest army yet seen in England, sets out to invade Scotland, but dies on his march, at Burgh on the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, "leaving behind him the character of a great statesman and commander."

EDWARD II., King of England, 1307-27.

Piers Gaveston is recalled, and created Earl of Cornwall. Edward marries Isabella, daughter of Philip IV., through whom comes the English claim to the throne of France.

Mission of John de Monte Corvino, &c., in China and Tartary.

Persecution of the Knights Templars in France.

William Tell shoots Gesler.

1308

The English barons demand the banishment of Gaveston. He returns, 1309.

The Emperor Albert assassinated by his nephew. Henry of Luxemburg elected Emperor of Germany.

General insurrection of the Swiss cantons; all the Austrian bailiffs are expelled. 10 years' confederacy of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden.

The scholastic philosophy begins now to decline.

The University of Coimbra founded.

Vasco Lobeira writes *Amadis de Gaul*.

1309

The independence of the Swiss Forest cantons confirmed by the Emperor.

The seat of the Teutonic knights removed from Verdun to Marienburg.

1310

Revolt of the English barons.

Defeat of the conspiracy of Tiepolo, and institution of the Council of Ten, at Venice.

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem conquer Rhodes.

The Sultans of Delhi invade and pillage the Dekkin, and gain successive victories over the Hindus, 1294-1319.

1311

The barons extort the King's consent to the "Ordinances." All grievances are to be redressed, and Parliaments held once each year, or oftener if need be. Gaveston is banished.

A.D.

- 1311 Fifteenth General Council, at Vienne. Condemnation of the Knights Templars.

The University of Orleans founded.

- 1312 Gaveston again returns to England, is seized by the barons, and beheaded on Blacklow Hill, near Warwick. The Knights Templars are barbarously put to death by Philip of France, and the Order abolished.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded.

- 1313 The contest at Milan, between the Guelfs under the family of Della Torre and the Ghibelines, ends in the triumph of the latter under Matteo Visconti. Influence of Robert (the Good) King of Naples, the head of the Guelf party, who aims at the sovereignty of Italy.

Birth of Boccaccio.

- 1314 Edward II. invades Scotland, and is totally defeated by King Robert at Bannockburn, June 25.

Exeter College, Oxford, founded.

General war between the Guelfs and Ghibelines, 1314-15.

Double election of Emperors, Louis of Bavaria and Frederic of Austria, followed by civil war in Germany. Louis X. (the Quarrelsome) succeeds his father, Philip IV. of France.

- 1315 Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert, invades Ireland. He is crowned King, 1316; and defeated and slain, 1318.

Victory of the Swiss at Morgarten, "the Marathon of Switzerland." A permanent Republic is now formed by the renewal of the League of 1308.

- 1316 King Robert holds a Parliament at Scone, in which a Capitulatory is drawn up on the model of the Great Charter of England.

John XXII. elected Pope after an interval of 2 years. The Popes are now elected by French influence, and dependent on French support.

Philip V. (the Long) becomes King of France, by virtue of the Salic law.

- 1319 Hugh le Despenser succeeds Gaveston as the King's favourite.

A.D.

- 1319 The Order of Christ instituted by Dionysius of Portugal.
William Occam, an English Franciscan, supports
the Nominalist philosophy, d. 1347.
Giotto, pupil of Cimabue, painter, architect, and
sculptor at Florence, d. 1336.
- 1321 Insurrection of the English barons, provoked by the
King's favouritism of the Despensors, father and son,
who are banished.
Gheias-ad-din founds the third Turkish, or Toghlek
dynasty at Delhi.
- 1322 The King recalls the Despensors, and defeats the barons.
The Earl of Lancaster and other nobles beheaded.
Charles IV. succeeds Philip V. as King of France.
Frederic of Austria is defeated and taken prisoner by
Louis of Bavaria at Mühldorf. Pope John XXII.
declares the Imperial throne vacant, and claims the
government.
Sir John Maundeville travels in the East,
1322-56.
- 1323 Thirteen years' truce between England and Scotland.
- 1324 The Emperor Louis, excommunicated by the Pope,
appeals to a General Council.
Birth of John Wycliffe, "the morning star of
the Reformation."
- 1325 Queen Isabella, now in France, plots with the barons
against the King.
The Emperor Louis releases Frederic.
Mohammed Toghlek, Sultan of Delhi, 1325—51. A
capricious tyrant.
- 1326 Isabella, with her favourite, Mortimer, lands in England.
The Despensors are hanged, and the King sent
prisoner to Kenilworth.
Death of Mundinus, anatomist.
- 1327 Edward II. is deposed, Jan. 7, and barbarously mur-
dered at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21.
EDWARD III., King of England, 1327-77, æt. 14.
The Government is carried on by a Council of Regency,
directed by Isabella and Mortimer.
The Emperor Louis invades Italy, and is crowned, 1328.
Rainulph Higden concludes his *Polychronicon*.

A.D.

- 1328 Peace between England and Scotland. Recognition of Scottish independence.
The House of Valois succeeds to the French crown.
Philip VI., King of France.
Annates or first fruits, fines, &c., levied by the Pope through Europe. John XXII. is deposed, and Nicholas V. elected.
Ivan, Grand Duke of Russia, makes Moscow his capital.
- 1329 Edmund, Earl of Kent, the King's uncle, arrested by Isabella and Mortimer on a fictitious charge of conspiracy, and beheaded, 1330.
Death of King Robert (Bruce). He is succeeded by his son, David II, æt. 5.
Birth of Geoffrey Chaucer.
Nicephorus Callisti, historian.
- 1330 King Edward assumes the Royal authority. Mortimer is hanged at Tyburn, and Isabella imprisoned for life.
The Ottomans under Orchan, 1326-60, conquer Bithynia, Nicomedia, &c.
Germany under Papal interdict.
Nicholas de Lyra completes his *Biblical Commentaries*.
- 1331 Manufacture of woollen cloths in England by the Flemings, who arrive on the King's invitation.
The nave of Exeter cathedral, 1331-50.
Death of Abulfeda, Arabian historian and geographer.
- 1332 Edward Baliol claims the Scottish crown, aided by Edward III. defeats the Regent, and is crowned at Scone, September.
The Flemings, under D'Artois and Artevelde, revolt against Philip VI., and acknowledge Edward III. as King of France.
Nicephorus Gregoras, historian.
- 1333 King Edward defeats the Scots at Halidon Hill, July 19, and seats Baliol on their throne. Young David takes refuge in France.
Casimir the Great, King of Poland, 1333-70. Under the wise government of the "Peasant King," Poland rapidly advances in prosperity and power.

A.D.

- 1333 Death of Durandus, a Dominican, "the most Resolute Doctor."
- 1334 Baliol does homage to King Edward, but the Scots rise, and drive him across the Border.
- 1335 Edward again invades and reduces Scotland.
Italy still a prey to factions. Appearance of the "Flagellants."
Peace of Vishegrad.
- 1336 Birth of Timur-leng, or Tamerlane.
- 1337 King Edward claims the French crown in right of his mother, Isabella, and assumes the title of King of France. Beginning of the great wars between France and England, which last, with brief interval, above 100 years. In France they make the King more powerful by depressing the nobles, and in England they make the people more powerful by the King's concessions to obtain supplies.
Oriel College, Oxford, founded.
Birth of Froissart.
- 1338 Edward lands at Antwerp. New privileges conceded to Ghent.
In Scotland, Alex. Ramsay, from the caves of Hawthornden, makes sallies upon the English troops.
Union of six Electors to maintain German independence against the Pope.
- 1339 Edward invades France without result. He returns to England, and, promising to redress grievances, receives supplies.
Rise of the Mercenary Companies, Condottieri, in Italy.
Simon Boccanegra, first Doge of Genoa.
The Universities of Pisa and Grenoble founded.
- 1340 Edward destroys the French fleet at Helvoet Sluys, June 24.
Victory of the Kings of Castile and Portugal over the Moors at Tarifa.
The plague, or "black death," introduced into Europe from the East.
Gunpowder said to be invented by Schwartz, a monk of Cologne.
Queen's College, Oxford, founded.

A.D.

1340

The Heralds' College, London, established.
Heraldry is now an object of great interest and study.

1341

Tumults in Rome, caused by the families of the Colonna (Ghibelines) and the Ursini (Guelfs).

Petrarch the poet crowned with laurels at Rome on Easter Day.

John Cantacuzene usurps the throne of his pupil, John V., Emperor of the East.

1342

King Edward sends Sir Walter Manny to relieve the Countess of Montfort, who is besieged in Hennebon.

Louis the Great, King of Hungary, 1342-82, begins, æt. 16, a reign distinguished for sagacity and signal success.

1343

Division of the English Parliament into two Houses, lords spiritual and temporal, and knights for the shire and burgesses, as at present. The privileges of Parliament confirmed and enlarged.

Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded.

Walter of Brienne, Duke of Athens, expelled from Florence.

Joanna, Queen of Naples, 1343-82, consort of Andrew, brother of Louis of Hungary.

The Turks, invited by John Cantacuzene, form their first permanent settlement in Europe.

1344

The "Statute of Provisions" enacted by Parliament, to prevent the Pope giving English church preferment to foreigners. War renewed with France.

Gold first coined in England.

Discovery of Madeira by Macham, an Englishman.

1345

Murder of Artevelde in a tumult at Ghent.

Queen Joanna of Naples causes Andrew, her husband, to be assassinated.

Andrea Dandolo, Doge of Venice, *Chronicle*.

Giovanni Villani, *Chronicle*.

1346

Great victory of Cressy gained by King Edward and his son, the Black Prince, over the French, Aug. 26. The Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, and the Count D'Alençon, brother of the King of France, are among the many slain. Cannon now first used by the English.

A.D.

1346 David, King of Scotland, invades England. He is defeated and taken prisoner by Queen Philippa, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, Oct. 17.

The German empire is offered to Edward III., and, on his refusal, conferred on Charles IV., King of Bohemia.

The Universities of Heidelberg and Valladolid founded.

1347 Calais captured by the English. Retained by them till 1558. Eustace de St. Pierre and his fellow burgesses saved by Queen Philippa's intercession.

St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, afterwards the House of Commons, built.

Democracy at Rome, under Nicholas Rienzi, "the last of the Tribunes."

First written Polish laws promulgated at Vislicza.

Casimir founds the University of Cracow, and fosters learning and art.

Esthonia purchased from Denmark by the Livonian "Brothers of the Cross," and made the seat of their Master.

Prosperous commerce of Dantzic. Amber fisheries.

Contest in Aragon between Peter IV. and his barons, who are defeated, 1348.

Louis of Hungary invades Naples to avenge his brother's murder.

Revival of the contest between the Realists and Nominalists.

1348 Truce between England and France.

Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge, founded.

Death of Thomas Bradwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury, "the most Profound Doctor."

Joanna expelled from Naples by Louis. She is restored, 1349.

Louis' campaigns lead to the introduction in Hungary of Italian customs and civilisation.

Vines planted at Tokay. The University of Prague founded.

War between the Genoese and John Cantacuzene.

A.D.

- 1348 Dreadful visitation of the plague in Europe. 50,000 are buried this year in the Charter-house yard, London, alone.
- 1349 Institution of the Order of the Garter by King Edward. Brilliance of the English court.
 Rapid growth of manufactures and commerce in England. The Goldsmiths', Skinners', and Grocers' Companies have their origin in this reign.
 Increase of the "Flagellants" in Germany, &c. Papal bull issued against them.
 Writings of the Mystics, Suso, Ruysbrock, &c.
- 1350 John (the Good), King of France, 1350-64.
 Naval war between Venice and Genoa, 1350-55.
 The Visconti, lords of Bologna, and of great power in Lombardy.
 The Society of St. Luke, painters, at Florence.
- 1351 The English statute defining high treason enacted.
 Corpus Christi College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded.
 Death of Mohammed Toghlek. Decline of the Delhi Sultan's power.
- 1352 First appearance of the "Flagellants" in England.
- 1354 Expedition of the Emperor Charles IV. into Italy.
 Submission of Florence, Pisa, &c.
 Death of Rienzi in a tumult. Albernoz, Cardinal legate, restores the Papal dominion at Rome, 1354-60.
 The Ottomans establish themselves at Gallipoli.
- 1355 Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, is denounced to the Council of Ten, and beheaded for conspiracy.
 John Cantacuzene abdicates, and retires to a monastery.
- 1356 Victory of Poitiers gained by Edward the Black Prince, Sept: 19. John, King of France, and his son Philip, are taken prisoners.
 Baliol, for a pension, cedes to Edward his claim to the Scottish crown.
 First war between Louis of Hungary and Venice. Louis conquers Dalmatia.
 Promulgation of the "Golden Bull," defining the rights of the German Electors.

A.D.

- 1356 John Wycliffe's *Last Age of the Church*.
- 1357 Triumphant entry of the Black Prince into London, escorting the captive King of France. Release of David II. of Scotland.
- 1358 Anarchy in France. Revolt of Stephen Marcel against the Dauphin Charles. War of the peasantry ("Jacquerie") against the nobles.
The "Thomas à Becket Society" of English Merchant Adventurers formed.
Meistersängers, or popular poets, in Germany.
- 1359 Edward again invades France, and besieges Rheims, but is repulsed by the Archbishop and citizens.
Windsor Castle rebuilt by William of Wykeham, 1359-74.
Louis of Hungary conquers the principalities on the Danube, 1359-69.
Continued barbarities of Peter of Castile.
Amurath I. succeeds Orchan as Sultan of the Ottomans.
- 1360 Treaty of Bretigni, by which the French king is released. Wycliffe commences his contest with the Mendicant Friars.
Cantacuzene writes his *History* at Mount Athos.
Leontius Pilatus, introduced by Boccaccio, teaches Greek at Florence.
- 1361 Great plague in England.
The choir of York minster commenced.
Amurath conquers Thrace, and makes Adrianople his capital.
The University of Pavia founded.
Death of John Tauler, German Mystic, *Sermons*.
- 1362 Law proceedings ordered to be conducted henceforth in English, instead of French.
The English language is now fully established as that of the nation. In its speech, as in its polity, the Saxon element has absorbed that of the conquerors. The period of its full development, during the two following centuries, is known as that of the "Middle English."
The *Vision of Piers Ploughman* is of about this date.

A.D.

- 1362 War between Florence and Pisa. The Pisans engage English auxiliaries, commanded by Sir John Hawkwood, 1364.

Amurath, from his levies of Christian youths, forms the "Janizaries."

- 1363 The Black Prince takes possession of the principality of Aquitaine.

Matthew of Westminster, *Flowers of History*.

- 1364 John, King of France, being unable to fulfil the treaty of Bretigni, honourably re-surrenders himself to Edward, and dies in London, April 8. He is succeeded by his son, Charles V. (the Wise). France is now over-run and pillaged by the "Free Companies."

Chaucer writes his *Canterbury Tales*.

- 1365 Great power of the Hanseatic League. Deputies from above 80 cities assemble triennially at Lubeck.

The University of Vienna founded.

- 1366 Parliament puts an end to the Papal tribute granted by King John.

Bertrand du Guesclin expels Peter from Castile, and places Henry of Trastamare on the throne.

- 1367 The Black Prince defeats Du Guesclin at Najara, and restores Peter.

The Kremlin at Moscow built.

- 1368 Second expedition of the Emperor Charles IV. into Italy, 1368-69. Pisa and Sienna recover their independence.

The last Mogul emperor driven from China, which is governed by the native Ming dynasty, 1368-1644.

- 1369 War renewed between England and France. King Charles summons the Black Prince to Paris, and declares the English possessions in France confiscated. Henry of Trastamare defeats and assassinates Peter, and becomes King of Castile.

Timur, or Tamerlane, a subordinate chief of Zagatai, acquires political power; founds a new empire; and makes Samarkand his capital, 1369-1405.

- 1370 Union of the crowns of Hungary and Poland under Louis the Great, by the death of Casimir, the last of the Piasts.

A.D.

- 1370 Contest between the rich and poor classes in Florence.
Du Guesclin made Constable of France. Capture of the Captal de Buch.
The Bastille at Paris commenced.
- 1371 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, marries Constance, daughter and heiress of Peter the Cruel, and claims the crown of Castile.
HOUSE OF STUART in Scotland. Robert II., 1371-90
- 1372 Du Guesclin besieges Rochelle.
Second war between Hungary and Venice, 1372-73
- 1373 Treaty between Amurath and the Greek Emperor, who now retains little beyond Constantinople and Thessalonica, and is compelled to pay tribute to the Turks.
Winchester College founded by William of Wykeham.
John Barbour, Scottish poet, *The Bruce*.
- 1374 Truce between England and France. Owing to the old age of the King, and the failing health of the Black Prince, the English lose all their French conquests except Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Calais. King Edward is now under the influence of Alice Perrers.
Death of Petrarch.
- 1375 The Waldenses in the valleys of Piedmont.
New College, Oxford, founded by William of Wykeham.
Death of Boccaccio.
- 1376 Edward, the Black Prince, dies June 8, æt. 45, and is buried at Canterbury.
- 1377 Death of King Edward at Richmond, June 21, æt. 64.
RICHARD II., King of England, 1377-99, æt. 11. The son of the Black Prince. First Speaker of the House of Commons chosen by its members. War renewed with France, followed by a truce, 1379.
Pope Gregory XI. returns with great pomp to Rome, which again becomes the seat of the Pontificate.
The gradual transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style of architecture, commenced some years before, is almost completed by this time. A few later buildings of the Decorated style may be found, but the works of William

A.D.

1377

of Wykeham, and many others of this period, are of decided Perpendicular character, and this style continues to prevail down to the reign of Henry VIII.

The cathedral of Ulm commenced.

1378 Wycliffe, condemned by a Papal bull, is protected by John of Gaunt.

Great Schism in the Church, 1378-1429.

Urban VI., at Rome, is acknowledged by Germany, England, Hungary, Portugal, &c. Clement VII., at Avignon,, is acknowledged by France, Spain, Scotland, Naples, &c. This schism, jointly with the preaching of Wycliffe and his disciples, greatly weakens the Papal prestige and power. "The two anti-popes," it is said, "make one anti-Christ."

Silvester de Medici, Gonfaloniere of Florence. Beginning of the power of the House of Medici.

The Emperor Charles IV. is succeeded by his son, Wenceslas.

1380 Surrender of the Genoese fleet to the Venetians at Chiozza. Peace, 1381.

Wycliffe begins his *English translation of the Bible*.

1381 Insurrection of Wat Tyler, caused by the imposition of a poll-tax. He is killed, while insulting the King in Smithfield, by William Walworth.

Charles of Durazzo conquers, and becomes King of Naples. Joanna is put to death, 1382.

Prosperous government of the Albizzi at Florence, 1381-1434.

The cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, 1381-1412.

John of Gaunt's "Court of Minstrels" at Tetbury.

1382 Richard marries Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. Wycliffe compelled to retire from Oxford to Lutterworth.

Charles VI. of France defeats the Flemings at Rosebecque. Death of Artevelde.

Death of Louis the Great, King of Hungary and Poland,

A.D.

- 1382 who is succeeded by his daughter, Maria. She is dispossessed of Poland by her sister, Hedwiga, 1384, and of Hungary by Charles of Naples, 1385.

The University of Pesth founded.

Moscow sacked by the Tartars.

- 1383 Wycliffe presents seven articles to Parliament containing the substance of his doctrines. Unsuccessful crusade of Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, in support of the Flemings.

Oppression of the commons, and insurrections in France.

John I. (the Bastard), Regent of Portugal, and King, 1385. The founder of Portuguese prosperity.

Timur conquers Turkistan.

- 1384 Accusation of treason against John of Gaunt. General discontent in England. Edward's long wars, and the extravagance of Richard's court, compel oppressive taxation, and Wycliffe's preaching has now created a wide demand for reformation in the Church. The Scots, aided by the French, invade England.

Death of Wycliffe at Lutterworth vicarage.

The Fishmongers' Company, London, founded.

Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, inherits the earldom of Flanders.

Timur invades Persia.

- 1385 The English burn Edinburgh, then consisting chiefly of "miserable huts."

War between Austria and Switzerland.

John Galeazzo, Lord of Milan, 1385-1402.

- 1386 John of Gaunt proceeds to Spain, and endeavours, but without success, to win the Castilian crown. Abortive French attempt to invade England. The House of Commons impeach the Chancellor, De la Pole.

Battle of Sempach, July 9. Leopold of Austria defeated and slain by the Swiss. Heroic self-devotion of Arnold of Winkelried.

Assassination of Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples.

House of Jagello in Poland. Jagello, Grand Duke of Lithuania, consort of Hedwiga, is baptised, and becomes king, as Vladislas V.

The duomo of Milan built.

A.D.

- 1387 The King's ministers impeached by the Commons, which confides the government to 14 lords, headed by the Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle.
Conversion of the Lithuanians, the last pagans of Europe.
Sigismund of Luxemburg, consort of Maria, becomes King of Hungary.
Timur captures Ispahan, and massacres the people. Pyramids are formed by him of human heads.
Conquests of the Sultan Amurath from Cilicia to Albania.
- 1388 Execution of Chief Justice Tresilian, and others. The Scots ravage the English Border. Percy (Hotspur) slays the Earl of Douglas, but is defeated and captured by the Scots at the battle of Otterbourne—"Chevy Chase," Aug. 15.
The University of Cologne founded.
- 1389 King Richard declares himself of age, and assumes the government. William of Wykeham, Chancellor. John of Gaunt returns to England.
Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, "the Semiramis of the North," overthrows King Albert at Falkioping, and becomes Queen of Sweden also.
Victory of the Swiss over the Austrians at Näfels.
The Ottomans are victorious over the combined Christian forces at Kossova, in Servia. Assassination of Amurath, who is succeeded by Bajazet I.
- 1390 Robert III., King of Scotland. Ruled by his brother, the Duke of Albany.
Bajazet conquers Bulgaria, Servia, and the last Greek possessions in Asia, 1390-96.
- 1391 Pisa becomes subject to the Visconti.
In the latter part of this century, during the waning power of successive Sultans of Delhi, several Indian states are either founded or restored, viz.: Kandesh, Mulwa, Guzerat, Jonpur, Lahore, Samana, Byana, and Kalpi.
The University of Ferrara founded.
- 1392 Charles VI. of France becomes subject to paroxysms of insanity. The Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans contend for the regency.

A.D.

1392

Playing cards invented, to relieve the French King's melancholy.

Timur completes the conquest of Persia, and takes Bagdad. He defeats the Golden Horde in Kipchak, and penetrates to, and plunders Moscow.

The University of Erfurt founded.

1393 Insurrection in Ireland.

1394 Death of Richard's consort, "the good Queen Anne."

Nicholas de Clemangis, a church reformer, *De Ruinâ Ecclesiæ*.

The nave and aisles of Winchester Cathedral re-modelled by William of Wykeham, 1394-1410.

Contentions at Genoa. Doges are set up and deposed in quick succession.

1395 Persecution of the Wycliffites, or Lollards, in England.

The open timber roof of Westminster Hall erected.

Galeazzo Visconti purchases the title of Duke of Milan, and hereditary rights.

Bajazet besieges Constantinople by sea and land. Whilst the Greek empire is thus assailed by fierce foes without, civil war and tumult are paralysing it within.

1396 Marriage of Richard to Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France. Great tournament held in London.

Scotland is distracted by private feuds. Combat between the clans Chattan and Quhele. Albany conspires against, and ultimately destroys the King's son, David, Duke of Rothsay.

Great victory of Bajazet at Nicopolis over the confederated Christians, under Sigismund, King of Hungary.

1397 The Duke of Gloucester arrested, and put to death.

The Union of Calmar. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, have each their own separate parliament and laws; the united monarchy is elective.

1398 The wager of battle between Henry of Lancaster and the Duke of Norfolk is interrupted by the King, and both combatants banished.

Gothland subdued, and ceded by Sweden to the Teutonic Order, which is now at the height of its power, and rules the whole coast from Dantzic to Narva.

A.D.

1398 Timur invades Hindustan, and plunders Delhi.

Froissart writes his *Chronicles*.

1399 Death of John of Gaunt, Feb. 2. His son, Henry, banished 1398, becomes Duke of Lancaster, but all his possessions are confiscated by the King. Oppressive public fines and exactions levied by Richard. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, returns from exile, July 4. Great numbers of the nobility and people join him. King Richard is deserted, and resigns the crown, Sept. 29. He perishes soon after in Pontefract Castle.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER in England.

HENRY IV., King of England, 1399-1413.

The Bianchi, or "White Penitents," in Italy.

The hymn *Stabat mater dolorosa* is composed and sang by them.

1400 King Henry invades Scotland.

War of Timur against Bajazet. Timur invades Syria, and sacks Aleppo.

Peace between Bajazet and the Greek Emperor, who is compelled to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 ducats. The Turks obtain some of the principal streets in Constantinople. The Emperor Manuel visits England, France, and Italy, in the vain attempt to obtain aid.

The 15th century, "the threshold of modern history," is destined to witness those great events and providential discoveries which have caused a complete revolution in the aspect and relations of society. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks scatters its fugitive scholars over Europe as missionaries of classical learning, and the invention of printing produces, just at the right moment, a ready supply for the intellectual demand thus newly created. The publication of the great authors of antiquity, hitherto only to be studied in rare and costly manuscripts, necessarily leads to the prevalence of a higher taste and a sounder philosophy. In the 15th century, as in the 14th, the poets, the artists, and the scholars of Italy, are still preeminent. The

A.D.

1400

great European governments now begin to acquire a unity and an organisation before unknown; the national supplants the merely local power; the use of gunpowder revolutionises the tactics and practice of war, and standing armies take the place of the old feudal tributaries. Lastly, the discoveries of the New World and of the Cape passage to India, which signalise the close of this century, not only soon substitute a maritime for an overland commerce, but lead in many ways to social changes of incalculable importance.

Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.

- 1401 Rebellion of Owen Glendower in Wales. The first Act passed in England for punishing heresy; the first sufferer under it is William Sawtré, who is burnt in Smithfield, Feb. 19.

Death of Froissart. From 1400, Monstrelet continues his *Chronicles*.

- 1402 Defeat of the Scots, and capture of Earl Douglas at Homildon Hill by the Percys.

Jerome of Prague returns from Oxford to Prague where he propagates Wycliffe's doctrines. John Huss preaches at the chapel of Bethlehem.

The exhibition of "Mysteries," or sacred dramas, licensed by royal letters patent in France.

Death of Sir John Gower, poet.

Bajazet is defeated and taken prisoner by Timur at Angora, July 28.

- 1403 Defeat of Owen Glendower, Douglas, and the Percys, at Shrewsbury. Death of Harry Percy (Hotspur).

Vladislas of Naples, crowned King of Hungary at Zara.

John de Medici, the great banker of Italy.

Death of Bajazet in captivity. His sons contend for the Ottoman throne, and anarchy prevails for 10 years.

- 1404 Contest between John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke of Orleans, for the regency of France.

- 1405 Insurrection of the Earl of Northumberland and Scrope, Archbishop of York. The Archbishop is taken and

A.D.

- 1405 beheaded. Henry, Prince of Wales, defeats Owen Glendower in Wales. Prince James of Scotland captured off Flamborough Head.
Death of Timur at Otran, on an expedition to China. His empire, which extended from the Indus to the Dnieper, is dissolved at his death.
Walsingham writes his *English History*.
- 1406 Death of Robert, King of Scotland, who is succeeded by his son, James I., æt. 9, now a prisoner in England.
Subjugation of Pisa by Florence.
- 1407 Assassination of the Duke of Orleans, at the instigation of the Duke of Burgundy. Distracted state of France.
The Bank of St. George at Genoa established.
- 1409 General Council of Pisa, which deposes Popes Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII., and elects Alexander V.; but as neither will yield, the result is that, instead of two Popes at once, there are now three.
Condemnation of Wycliffe's works at Oxford. Sbinco, Abp. of Prague, accuses John Huss at Rome of being a disciple of Wycliffe.
Massacre of the French at Genoa, which regains its independence.
Martin the Elder, King of Aragon, annexes Sicily to his dominions.
The University of Leipsic founded.
Andrew of Wyntown's *Orygynale Chronykil of Scotland*.
- 1410 The House of Commons petition the King to relax the penal statutes against heretics, but without success.
Civil war in France between the factions of Orleans and Burgundy. Interference of Henry IV. of England.
Sigismund, King of Hungary, elected Emperor of Germany, 1410-37.
Defeat of the Teutonic Order by the Poles at Tannenberg. The Grand Master slain.
The University of Valentia founded.
- 1411 Henry, appealed to by the disputants, sends an English force to France.
John Huss excommunicated by Pope John XXIII., the profligate successor of Alexander V.

A.D.

1411

The Guildhall, London, built.

The University of St. Andrews founded.

1412

Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison by Chief Justice Gascoigne. Wycliffe's bones dug up at Lutterworth, and publicly burnt.

John Huss and Jerome of Prague protest against the doctrine and sale of Papal Indulgences. John Gerson, Chancellor of the University of Paris, and Peter d'Ailly, Archbishop of Cambray, maintain the paramount authority of a General Council for the control, and, if needful, deposition of the Pope. They demand a general reformation of the Church.

Lombardy is now subject to various petty tyrants.

Eric VII., of Pomerania, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

1413

Death of King Henry IV., in the "Jerusalem" chamber at Westminster.

HENRY V., King of England, 1413-22.

Mohammed I., having subdued all other pretenders to the Ottoman throne, reigns alone, 1413-21. Subjection of the Seljuk emirs.

Vladislas, King of Naples, takes possession of Rome. Flight of Pope John XXIII.

1414

King Henry V. demands the crown of France.

General Council of Constance, 1414-18, for the reformation of the Church. Attended by great numbers of all ranks, and memorable for its decree of the superiority of Councils over Popes. The three Popes are deposed, and Martin V. elected, 1417.

Joanna II., Queen of Naples, 1414-35. Confusion and anarchy mark her reign:

Sayid Khizn Khan founds the 4th Turkish, or Sadat dynasty at Delhi.

1415

Henry lands at Havre, captures Harfleur, and gains the great victory of Agincourt, Oct. 25.

John Huss inveigled to Constance, condemned, and burnt, July 6.

Ceuta taken by John I., King of Portugal.

Outlawry of Frederic, Duke of Austria, who loses all his Helvetian possessions.

A.D.

- 1415 Bosnia subdued by Mohammed I.
- 1416 Jerome of Prague burnt, May 30. Religious troubles in Bohemia.
- 1417 Sir John Oldcastle, the "good Lord Cobham" of the populace, head of the English Lollards, burnt in Smithfield.
- 1418 Henry conquers the greater part of Normandy.
Great massacre of the Armignacs (Orleanists) in Paris.
Miserable state of France.
First appearance of the Zingari, or Gipsies, in Europe, about this time.
Mohammed I. conquers Wallachia.
- 1419 Sir Richard Whyttington, for the third time, Lord Mayor of London.
Death of the Duke of Albany. His son, Murdoch, succeeds him as Regent of Scotland.
Assassination of the Duke of Burgundy, in the French King's presence.
Commencement of the great maritime discoveries of the Portuguese, under Prince Henry, third son of the King. Madeira colonised, 1420.
Cape Bojador doubled, and the Azores discovered, 1433.
- 1420 Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry V. marries Catherine of France, and, the Dauphin being excluded, is declared the successor of Charles VI. Henry at once assumes the regency of France.
War between the Emperor Sigismund, now King of Bohemia, and the Hussites, who have risen under John Ziska. The Hussites become subdivided into the parties of the Calixtines and Taborites.
- 1421 John de Medici, Gonfaloniere of Florence.
- 1422 Death of King Henry V. at Vincennes, Aug. 31, æt. 33; and of Charles VI. of France, Oct. 21.
HENRY VI., King of England, 1422-61.
He is peaceably proclaimed at Paris King of France and England, under the regency in France of his uncle, the Duke of Bedford. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Protector in England.
The Dauphin is crowned at Poitiers as Charles VII.

A.D.

- 1422 Sigismund defeated by the Hussites, and expelled from Bohemia.
Fruitless attempt of the Sultan, Amurath II., on Constantinople.
- 1423 English victory over the French at Crevant.
James I. of Scotland ransomed from his long captivity in England.
- 1424 Victory of the English, at Verneuil, over the united forces of France and Scotland. The English rule in France has now attained its widest range, and Charles VII. is reduced to "the little King of Bourges."
The Visconti at Milan now maintain themselves only by the Condottieri.
Death of Ziska. Procopius Rasa succeeds him as general of the Hussites.
- 1425 Dissensions in England between the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort.
King James arrests the Earls of Douglas, Angus, &c., and endeavours to humble the great Scottish lords.
James energetically represses robbery, encourages art and learning, and labours to humanise his semi-barbarous people. He is himself a poet
—*The King's Quhair*.
Capture of Belgrade, which becomes the bulwark of Hungary.
Painting in Oil invented by John and Hubert Van Eyck, of the early Flemish school.
- 1426 Shah Rokh, a son of Timur, rules Khorasan and Transoxiana, and makes Samarkand his capital, 1410-46.
Persia subject to the Turkomans, 1420-1500.
The University of Louvain founded.
- 1427 War between Venice and Milan, 1427-28.
Lincoln College, Oxford, founded.
- 1429 Orleans, after 7 months' siege, is saved from capitulation by the sudden appearance of Joan of Arc, who compels the English to raise the siege, May 8. Joan leads the French from victory to victory, until Charles VII. is crowned at Rheims, July 17.
By the resignation of Clement VIII., Martin V. becomes sole Pope, and an end is put to the Great Western

A.D.

- 1429 Schism. The Papal influence, however, continues to decline. Deep discontent everywhere prevails at the exactions of annates, expectancies, &c.
Cosmo de Medici in Florence, 1429-64.
The munificent encourager of art and learning, under whom Florence became a second Athens.
Death of John Gerson, scholastic.
- 1430 Joan of Arc taken prisoner, and delivered to the Duke of Bedford.
The Order of the Golden Fleece founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.
Hussite campaigns, with varying fortunes, 1430-35.
The University of Caen founded.
Poggio Bracciolini writes his Dialogue, *De Varietate Fortunæ*.
- 1431 Joan of Arc is barbarously burnt as a witch, in the market-place of Rouen. The English influence in France now rapidly declines.
General Council of Basle. Its chief objects are the re-union of the Greek and Latin Churches, and the general reformation of the Church.
Renewed war between Venice and Milan, 1431-33.
The University of Poitiers founded.
- 1433 The Emperor Sigismund is crowned at Rome by Pope Eugenius IV.
Philip, Duke of Burgundy, acquires Holland, Hainault, and Friesland.
The seat of Portuguese government removed from Coimbra to Lisbon.
The University of Florence founded.
Cosmo de Medici banished from Florence.
- 1434 Cosmo de Medici returns from exile, and firmly establishes his power. The Albizzi banished from Florence.
- 1435 Treaty of Arras, by which Charles VII. and Philip of Burgundy are reconciled, and his duchy made independent of France. The Burgundian provinces speedily attain a great prosperity.
Death of the Duke of Bedford, who is succeeded in his regency by Richard, Duke of York.
Naples, by the death of Queen Joanna, becomes a

L

A.D.

- 1435 province of Aragon, and is united to Sicily under Alfonso V. of Aragon.
- 1436 War between Scotland and England.
The French recover Paris from the English, who have now held it 16 years. Charles VII. is roused to exertion by the beautiful Agnes Sorel, and his generals gradually wrest from the English their various French conquests.
Treaty of Iglau, between the Emperor Sigismund and the Hussites.
Third war between Venice and Milan, 1436-42.
Civil war in Switzerland.
Between this year and 1450, PRINTING is invented and matured by John Gutenberg of Mayence, assisted by John Faust and Peter Schöffer.
- 1437 The Scottish nobles, headed by the Earl of Athol, conspire against James I., and assassinate him at Perth. His son succeeds him as James II.
All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by Archbishop Chicheley.
- 1438 John VII., Emperor of the East, visits Italy, submits himself to the Pope, and solicits in vain aid against the Turks.
The Pope opens a new General Council at Ferrara, in opposition to that of Basle, and the two General Councils excommunicate one another.
The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, which establishes the liberties of the Gallican Church.
Succession of the House of Hapsburg to the Imperial throne. Albert II., Emperor of Germany, 1438-39, also King of Hungary and Bohemia.
- 1439 The Council of Basle deposes Pope Eugenius IV., and elects Amadeus of Savoy to the Papacy, as Felix V. Council of Florence, under Eugenius, which declares the union of the Greek and Latin Churches.
Deposition of Eric, King of Denmark.
Unsuccessful attempt of the Turks on Belgrade. Death of the Emperor Albert.
Gemistius Pletho propagates the Platonic philosophy in Italy.

A.D.

- 1440 The Duke of Orleans released, after 25 years' captivity in England.
 Dissensions in Scotland, under the Regents Crichton and Livingstone. Turbulence of the great nobles. Murder of William, Earl Douglas, and his brother.
 Rebellion of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in France. He is disarmed and pardoned.
 League, at Marienwerder, of the nobles and cities of Prussia and Pomerania against the Teutonic Order.
 Frederic III., Emperor of Germany, 1440-93. Hungary and Bohemia are inherited by Albert's posthumous son, Vladislas.
 Christopher of Bavaria elected King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
- 1441 Peace made between the Italian states. Marriage of Francesco Sforza with Bianca Visconti of Milan, daughter of Duke Philip.
 Overthrow of the Kipchak, or Golden Horde, out of which arise the small states of Crimea, Chasan, Astracan, Siberia, &c.
 Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, founded by King Henry VI.
- 1442 The African slave trade commenced by the Portuguese.
 Abdication of Amurath in favour of his son, Mohammed II.
 Christ College, Cambridge, founded.
- 1443 Victory of John Hunniades and Scanderbeg (G. Castriotes) over the Turks near Nyssa. Scanderbeg becomes independent in Albania.
 Death of Leonardo Aretino, historian of Florence, and of Masaccio, painter, of the Florentine school.
- 1444 Truce of Tours, between England and France. Marriage of King Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou.
 Establishment in France of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army. During this and the succeeding reign, the spirit of feudalism rapidly sinks, and the sovereign becomes virtually absolute.
 Battle of St. Jacobs near Basle, between the French and Swiss.
 Peace of Segedin with the Turks. Julian, the Pope's

A.D.

- 1444 Legate, incites the Christian princes perfidiously to break this peace. The battle of Varna follows, in which the Turks are victorious, and Julian and the King of Poland slain.
 Discovery of the Cape de Verd Islands by the Portuguese.
 Public library founded at Florence.
 Death of Brunelleschi, Italian architect.
- 1445 Cabal in England of Queen Margaret, Beaufort, and Suffolk, against the Duke of Gloucester.
 Casimir IV., King of Poland, 1445-92.
 The University of Catania founded.
 Card. Bessarion, a promoter of the Platonic philosophy.
 G. von Peurbach, astronomer at Vienna.
 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci, the first of the great Modern masters.
- 1446 Great inundation of the sea at Dort. 100,000 persons perish
 Fourth war between Venice and Milan, 1446-48.
 Ulugh Begh succeeds his father Shah Rokh, 1446-49.
 His court at Samarkand becomes famous for his encouragement of astronomers and geographers.
 Syropolus writes his *History of the Council of Florence*.
 King's College chapel, Cambridge, 1446-1515.
- 1447 The "good Duke Humphrey" of Gloucester is arrested by the Queen's party, and soon after found dead.
 Death of Philip, Duke of Milan, the last of the Viscontis.
 His son-in-law, Francesco Sforza, claims his dominions.
 Amurath II., who has been compelled to resume the government, besieges Croya with 100,000 men, but is repulsed by Scanderbeg.
- 1448 Hostilities resumed between England and France.
 Dissensions in England caused by the Duke of Suffolk's unpopular government.
 Queen's College, Cambridge, founded.
 John Hunniades, Regent of Hungary, defeated by Amurath at Kossova.
 Dissolution of the Union of Calmar, on the death of

A.D.

1448

Christopher. Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, becomes King of Denmark, and Charles Cnutson, King of Sweden and Norway.

Flourishing state of Aragon and the two Sicilies, under Alfonso V.

Art and literature are warmly encouraged at Alfonso's brilliant court.

Constantine XI., the last Emperor of the East, 1448-53.

He implores, in vain, succour from Western Europe against the common enemy.

German Concordat with the Pope, compromising the liberties of the German Church, concluded by the influence of Æneas Sylvius.

Pope Nicholas V. promotes classical learning at Rome, and founds the library of the Vatican.

Leon B. Alberti, architect to Pope Nicholas.

1449 The schism of Basle ended by Felix V. resigning the Papal title.

1450 The Duke of Suffolk impeached by the Commons, and beheaded at sea, May 2. Insurrection headed by Jack Cade. Great discontent prevails in England.

French victory of Fourmigni over the English, Apr. 18.

Francesco Sforza acknowledged Duke of Milan.

Norway transferred from Sweden to Denmark.

Behlol Lodi founds at Delhi the 5th or Afghan dynasty, called Lodi.

The University of Glasgow founded.

1451 Death of Amurath II.

The Flemish school of musical composers begins about this period.

1452 James II. of Scotland stabs Earl Douglas in Stirling Castle. The Earl's brothers take up arms. A truce follows, 1454.

The Emperor Frederic III. crowned at Rome with the iron crown.

Renewed war between Venice and Milan.

Guinea discovered by the Portuguese. Their successive discoveries give a great impulse to maritime enterprise throughout Europe.

1453 The French, under Dunois, defeat the English at Chatillon.

A.D.

1453

Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, Lord Lisle, are among the slain. End of the great French and English wars, without any formal peace. Of all their French possessions the English now retain only the Channel Islands and Calais. Birth of Edward, Prince of Wales. Somerset, successor to Suffolk's power, committed to the Tower.

FALL OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE. Mohammed II., after vast preparations, takes Constantinople by storm, May 29. Heroic defence, and death of the Emperor Constantine.

Great numbers of the Greek scholars and philosophers seek refuge in Italy. From this time the study of classical literature rapidly revives, and the scholastic philosophy with its subtle refinements continues to decline. Mysticism still prevails. Alchemy and astrology yet find many zealous students.

Alvaro de Luna condemned and executed in Castile.

1454

Insanity of King Henry, who is declared incapable by the House of Lords. Richard, Duke of York, appointed Protector.

The Prussian cities and nobles of the Marienwerder League transfer their allegiance from the Teutonic Order to Poland.

1455

King Henry recovers. The protectorate is annulled. Great Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, 1455-85, destined in their progress completely to break the power of the great nobles. Battle of St. Albans gained by the Yorkists, May 22. Somerset slain.

The Douglasses again take arms in Scotland, but are defeated by the King, and seek refuge in England.

War of the Teutonic Order with Poland, 1454-66.

Majano, Italian architect.

Fra Angelico de Fiesole, of the Florentine school.

Gianozzo Manetti, classical scholar.

1456

Mohammed besieges Belgrade which is saved by Hunniades. Mohammed conquers Athens, and makes Moldavia tributary. All the small Greek states successively fall under his rule.

A.D.

1456

Gutenberg completes his edition of the Latin *Bible*, the first book ever printed.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded by William of Waynflete.

The University of Friburg founded.

1457

The Council of Ten depose Foscari, Doge of Venice, and he dies of grief when he hears St. Mark's bells pealing for the accession of his successor.

The Union of Calmar is temporarily restored by the expulsion of Charles VIII. from Sweden, which now acknowledges Christian of Denmark as King.

Rise of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, "*Unitas Fratrum*," from the remnant of the Hussites. They have, for many years, to sustain at intervals severe Papal persecution.

The *Book of Psalms* now issued by Faust & Schöffer, at Mayence, is the earliest dated work in print.

1458

Deposition of Pocock, Bishop of Chichester, for supporting Wycliffe's doctrines.

Æneas Sylvius becomes Pope as Pius II., and by his ability and energy stays, for a brief time, the waning influence of the Papacy.

Genoa subject to the French.

Matthias Corvinus, son of Hunniades, is elected King of Hungary.

Death of Alfonso V. He is succeeded in Naples by his natural son, Ferdinand, and in Aragon and Sicily by his brother John, King of Navarre.

Death of Alain Chartier, poet and chronicler.

1459

John Hardyng writes his *Chronicle of England*.

1460

Battle of Northampton, July 10; Henry taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick. The Duke of York enters London and claims the crown, but is defeated and beheaded at Wakefield, Dec. 30.

James II. of Scotland, at war with England, is killed while besieging Roxburgh.

Conquest of Thurgau by the Swiss.

Death of the great navigator, Prince Henry of Portugal. The spirit of Portuguese enterprise subsides for a time.

A.D.

1460

The University of Basle founded.

1461

Battles of Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 1, and of St. Albans, Feb. 17. King Henry declared deposed.

HOUSE OF YORK in England.

EDWARD IV., King of England, 1461-83. Son of Richard, Duke of York. Edward gains the battle of Towton, in which 37,000 Englishmen are said to have been slain, Mar. 29.

Louis XI., King of France, 1461-83.

Ferdinand I. of Naples is supported against Anjou by Scanderbeg, who in return receives several fiefs.

1462

The Emperor Frederic, besieged at Vienna, is delivered by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

Ivan III., of Russia, 1462-1505, takes advantage of the Tartar weakness, and unites the small states which sprang from the Kipchak decline.

Platonic Academy of Florence.

Argyropylus, Hermonymus, Chalcondylas, &c., now aid the revival of Greek literature in Italy.

1463

Matthias of Hungary wrests Bosnia from the Turks.

War of Venice with the Turks, 1463-70.

Music increasingly cultivated in England.

The University of Bourges founded.

1464

King Edward gains the battle of Hexham. Queen Margaret and her son escape to France. Marriage of Edward to Elizabeth Woodville.

Death of Cosmo de Medici, who is succeeded at Florence by his son, Pietro.

"League of the Public Good" in France, incited against Louis by Philip, Duke of Burgundy.

Posts for letters first established in France.

Flourishing state of Hungary. Formation of the famous "Black Guard."

Matthias gathers learned men round him, and founds the University and Library of Buda.

Death of Pope Pius II., while preparing to lead an expedition against the Turks. One of the worthiest occupants of the Papal chair, since the days when the Bishops of Rome were martyrs and saints.

As Æneas Sylvius, distinguished as an historian.

A.D.

- 1464 Death of Nicolaus Cusanus, theologian and mathematician.
- 1465 Henry VI. imprisoned in the Tower.
Battle of Monthléry. Peace of Conflans. Louis XI. promises, without intention of performance, to redress all grievances.
Death of Sir John Fortescue, English jurist, and of Laurentius Valla, theologian and classical critic.
- 1466 Peace of Thorn. Western Prussia is ceded by the Teutonic Order to Poland. Eastern Prussia is to be held as a Polish fief.
Death of Scanderbeg, after which Mohammed II. completes the conquest of Albania.
Matthias of Hungary acquires Moldavia.
The Venetians under Victor Capello capture Athens.
Regiomontanus composes his *Ephemerides*.
- 1467 Charles (the Bold), Duke of Burgundy, 1467-77. At the time of his accession, the most powerful prince in Christendom. He marries, 1468, Margaret, sister of Edward IV. of England.
Flourishing woollen manufactures and great general trade. The Burgundian court is famous for its splendid pageants and tournaments.
Order of the Minimi founded by Francis of Paulo.
Antonius de Rusellis, of Pavia, *Monarchia*.
Erasmus born at Rotterdam.
- 1468 Christian I. of Denmark mortgages the Shetland and Orkney Isles to Scotland.
First Diet of Polish country Deputies at Petrikau.
Great power of the nobles; the peasants mere slaves.
The Library of St. Mark, Venice, founded by Cardinal Bessarion.
- 1469 Louis XI. receives from the Pope the title of "Most Christian" King.
Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon to Isabella of Castile.
Turkish invasions of the Austrian states, 1469-80.
Lorenzo de Medici (the Magnificent) succeeds Pietro at Florence, 1469-92.
Birth of Machiavelli at Florence.

A.D.

- 1470 The Earl of Warwick, "the king-maker," restores King Henry. Edward passes over to Holland.
 Rebellion of Hungarian nobles. Suppressed, 1471.
 Hungarian war with Bohemia and Poland.
 Mohammed takes Negropont from the Venetians after a gallant defence.
 Crosby Hall, London, built.
 Platina writes his *History of the Popes*.
- 1471 Battle of Barnet, Apr. 14; the Earl of Warwick killed.
 Battle of Tewkesbury, in which Margaret and the Lancastrians are totally defeated, May 4. King Henry and his son, Prince Edward, are put to death, and Margaret imprisoned.
 The first printing press in England set up by William Caxton, in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey.
 Death of Thomas a Kempis, the reputed author of the *Imitation of Christ*.
 Birth of Albert Durer.
 Sten Sture elected Protector of Sweden.
- 1472 Ivan of Russia marries Sophia, niece of the last Greek Emperor; hence arises the Russian claim to the Greek empire. First adoption of the title of Czar (Cæsar).
 Musical notes first printed.
 The Universities of Ingolstadt and Trèves founded.
- 1473 The Genoese deprived by the Turks of their possessions in the Crimea.
 Venice acquires Cyprus, and many Greek islands which submit for protection against the Turks.
 The Levant and Black Sea trade passes from Genoa to Venice.
 Birth of Copernicus.
- 1474 On the death of Henry IV., Isabella, the wife of Ferdinand, succeeds to the crown of Castile.
 The University of Saragossa founded.
 Publication of Caxton's first book, *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*.
 Birth of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, and of Ariosto.
- 1475 King Edward invades France. Peace of Pecquigni.

A.D.

1475 Queen Margaret is ransomed, and retires to the little court of her father René, the landless King of many titles, at Provence.

War between Louis XI., in alliance with the Swiss, and Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Treaty of Soleure. The Constable de St. Pol delivered to Louis and beheaded.

The Cardinals protest in vain against the nepotism of Pope Sixtus IV.

Catherine Hall, Cambridge, founded.

Munificent patronage of learning at Florence by Lorenzo de Medici.

1476 Charles the Bold defeated by the Swiss at Granson, and at Morat.

Institution of the "Santa Hermandad," or Union of the cities of Castile, against the plundering nobles. Civil dissensions in Aragon.

Assassination of Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan, who is succeeded by his brother Ludovico (the Moor) 1476-99.

St. George's chapel, Windsor, commenced by Bishop Beauchamp.

The University of Upsal founded by Sten Sture.

1477 Battle of Nancy, Jan. 5; defeat and death of Charles the Bold. Marriage of Mary, his heiress, to the Archduke Maximilian afterwards Emperor, by which the Netherlands, &c., are united to Austria. Burgundy and Artois are seized by Louis XI.

War between France and Austria, 1477-82.

The Turks enter Italy, 1477-78. In these terrible invasions the country is utterly desolated, the towns and villages burnt, and the people killed or carried off to slavery. From Udine, where the peasants took refuge, all the country round looked at night like a sea of fire, and the glare of the flames was seen even at Venice.

War between the Emperor Frederic and Matthias of Hungary. Peace, 1478.

The University of Mayence founded.

1478 The Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., suffocated in Malmsey wine.

A.D.

- 1478 Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence, instigated by Pope Sixtus IV. Giulio de Medici assassinated in the cathedral during the elevation of the host. The conspirators are massacred by the populace.
Novgorod taken by Ivan of Russia.
Birth of Titian, head of the Venetian school of painting.
- 1479 War between England and Scotland.
Conspiracy of the Scottish nobles. They murder the Earl of Mar, imprison the King, and refuse to act against the English invaders.
Union of Aragon and Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella.
Venice, now supported only by Matthias of Hungary, obtains peace from the Turks by great sacrifices, and agrees to pay tribute for trading in the Black Sea.
The University of Copenhagen founded.
- 1480 Otranto taken and destroyed by the Turks. They besiege Rhodes, which is successfully defended by the Knights under D'Aubuisson.
War between Matthias of Hungary and the Emperor.
Ambassadors from the European states are sent for the first time to Moscow. Dissolution of the Golden Horde. Russian independence established.
The power of the Spanish nobles repressed. Ferdinand assumes the Grand Mastership of the three great military Orders of Spain.
The Cathedral of Ratisbon.
Death of Philelphus, historian and moral philosopher.
- 1481 Death of Mohammed II., after having, as Turkish chroniclers proudly record, "subdued 2 empires, 12 kingdoms, and 300 cities," and firmly established Turkish power in Europe. He is succeeded by Bajazet II., 1481-1512.
Otranto retaken from the Turks by Alfonso of Naples.
Establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.
John II. (the Great), King of Portugal, 1481-95. Parliament of Evora. The laws reformed, and the power of the nobles curtailed.
Revival of Portuguese maritime enterprise.

A.D.

- 1481 *The Boke of Tulle of Olde Age*, printed by Caxton.
 Death of Sir Thomas Littleton, *Tenures*.
 Lady Juliana Berners, *The Boke of Hawkyng and Huntynge*.
The Paston Letters.
- 1482 Rebellion of the Scottish nobles.
 The last Spanish war with the Mohammedan state of Granada begins.
 Treaty of Arras, Dec. 23.
 Academy for the study of Antiquities at Florence.
 Caxton prints the *Polychronicon*.
- 1483 Death of Edward IV. of England, Apr. 9, æt. 41.
 EDWARD V., King of England, April—June, 1483, æt. 14.
 Deposed by his uncle, the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who himself usurps the throne. Lord Hastings beheaded. Edward and his young brother, the Duke of York, are soon after murdered in the Tower.
 RICHARD III., King of England, 1483-85.
 Penance of Jane Shore. Rebellion and execution of the Duke of Buckingham.
 Death of Louis XI. at Plessis les Tours. His son, æt. 13, succeeds him as Charles VIII.
The Chronicle of Englonde published at St. Albans.
 Birth of Martin Luther at Eisleben, and of Raffaello Sanzio, the great master of the Roman school of painting.
- 1484 The first auto-da-fe at Seville. The wealthy Jews are the first victims.
- 1485 Henry, Earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven, Aug. 6.
 Battle of Bosworth, in which Richard is defeated and slain, Aug. 22.
 HOUSE OF TUDOR in England.
 HENRY VII., King of England, 1485-1509, æt. 29.
 The "sweating sickness" carries off many thousands of all ranks.
 Vienna captured by Matthias, King of Hungary.
 Ivan employs Italians to fortify the Kremlin at Moscow.
The Polychronicon printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Death of R. Agricola, theologian and classical critic.

A.D.

- 1486 Marriage of Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, thus uniting the Houses symbolised by the Two Roses. Imposture of Lambert Simnel, who is proclaimed and crowned in Ireland.

B. Diaz, a Portuguese, reaches, but does not pass, the Cape of Good Hope, which he names the "Cape of Storms."

Death of George of Trebizond.

- 1487 Lambert Simnel invades England. He is defeated and made a scullion in the King's kitchen. King Henry appoints 50 Yeomen of the Guard, the first standing armed force in England.

Truce between the Emperor and Matthias of Hungary, who retains Vienna and all his other Austrian conquests till his death.

- 1488 Insurrection of the Scottish nobles against James III., who, infatuated by astrology, has given himself up to worthless favourites. The King is slain, and succeeded by his son, James IV., 1488-1513, under whom Scotland is for a time tranquil.

The Duke of Orleans defeated by L. de la Tremouille, at St. Aubin.

War between Sweden and Ivan of Russia, who acquires numerous provinces.

Publication, at Florence, of the *Homer* of D. Chalcondylas.

- 1489 Savonarola, a Dominican, begins to preach at Florence a reformation of the Church.

Death of John Wessel, theologian.

- 1490 Death of the great King Matthias at Vienna. He is succeeded by Vladislas II. of Bohemia, who makes peace with the Emperor, 1491, and cedes Matthias' conquests.

- 1491 Brittany united to France by the marriage of Charles VIII. to the Duchess Anne. France has now recovered from the miseries of her protracted wars, and exercises great influence on European politics.

- 1492 Conquest of Granada, the last of the Mohammedan states of Spain, by Ferdinand's great general, Gonzalo de Cordova. Persecution of the Spanish Jews, who

A.D.

1492 are compelled to choose between baptism and exile. Great numbers emigrate to Africa.

Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia), "the Pontifical Nero," 1492-1503. He, with his son, Cæsar Borgia, and his daughter, Lucretia, can hardly be paralleled for crafty cruelty, avarice, and profligacy. Under such a Pontiff, the prevailing corruption of manners naturally becomes even more general and more gross.

Death of Lorenzo de Medici. Pietro II. succeeds his father at Florence, which has now seen its greatest days.

AMERICA DISCOVERED by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese in the service of Spain.

The tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1492-1505.

1493 Perkin Warbeck counterfeits Richard, Duke of York. He is supported by Margaret of Burgundy, the French King, the Irish, &c.

Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, 1493-1519.

First Turkish establishment of a voiyade of Wallachia.

Second voyage of Columbus. Spanish colony at Hispaniola.

1494 Sir W. Stanley betrayed by Clifford to the King, and beheaded. Persecution of the Lollards in England. The Poynings Act passed in Ireland, giving force there to the laws of England.

Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy. Commencement of the Italian wars, lasting till 1559.

Pietro de Medici, who had invited the French invasion, is expelled from Florence. Anarchy prevails there, 1494-1513.

The Aldine printing press set up at Venice by Aldus Manutius.

Death of John Picus de Mirandola, Platonist, and of Angelo Politiano, class. schol.

Birth of Correggio, head of the Lombard school of painting, and of Luke of Leyden, founder of the Dutch school.

1495 Ferdinand II., King of Naples, on the resignation of Alfonso II.

A.D.

- 1495 Charles VIII. of France takes Naples without a battle, and in $4\frac{1}{2}$ months completes the conquest of Italy. League of Venice against Charles, between the Emperor, the Pope, Ferdinand of Spain, Ludovico Sforza, and Venice. Charles retreats from Naples, and, on his way to France, gains the victory of Fornuovo. Diet of Worms. Establishment of the Imperial "Chamber of Justice;" proclamation of perpetual public peace in Germany. Emanuel the Great, King of Portugal, 1495-1521. Jamaica discovered by Columbus.
- 1496 Perkin Warbeck, assisted by James IV. of Scotland, invades England, but soon retreats. Marriage of Philip of Austria to Joanna, heiress of Ferdinand of Spain, from which ensues the union of the Netherlands with Spain. Frederic III., uncle of Ferdinand, King of Naples. Jesus College, Cambridge, founded.
- 1497 Insurrection of Cornishmen. Headed by Lord Audley they march towards London, and are defeated at Blackheath. Sten Sture deprived of the Swedish Protectorate. John, King of Denmark, crowned at Stockholm. Persecution of the Jews in Portugal. Power of Guzerat under Mahmud Shah, 1459-1511. Vasco de Gama DOUBLES THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and ARRIVES at Calicut in INDIA, May, 1498. John and Sebastian Cabot, commissioned by Henry VII., discover Newfoundland and explore the Coast of North America, 1497-98. The University of Aberdeen founded. Birth of Philip Melancthon.
- 1498 Warbeck surrenders to Henry VII., and admits his imposture. Louis XII., "the father of his people," King of France, 1498-1515. He is divorced by Papal bull, and marries Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII. Savonarola is accused of heresy, and at the Pope's instance, burnt in the market-place of Florence.

A.D.

- 1498 League of the Grisons with the Swiss, whose military prowess now makes their alliance courted.
The Usbek Tartars established in Bochara by Shaibek Khan. Babur, 5th in descent from Timur, is expelled, and goes into India.
Third voyage of Columbus. Discovery of Trinidad and New Spain.
- 1499 Execution of Warbeck. The young Earl of Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets, unjustly put to death.
Louis XII. of France, in alliance with Venice, takes Milan and Genoa, and captures Louis Moro of Milan, 1500.
The Emperor Maximilian defeated by the Swiss. Treaty of Basle.
Ferdinand compels the Spanish Moors to choose conversion or banishment.
Voyage of Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci. The South American coast explored.
D. Chalcondylas publishes the *Greek Lexicon of Suidas*.
Death of Marsilius Ficinus, a zealous reviver of Greek philosophy in Italy.
- 1500 Prosperous state of England under Henry's government. The power of the nobles is vigilantly kept down; wise laws are enacted and enforced; and the royal authority permanently strengthened. The King's rapacity, however, and the extortions of his ministers render him unpopular.
Commerce, navigation, and all the arts of peace, sedulously encouraged.
John, King of Denmark, &c., defeated at Meldorf.
Columbus is superseded in command, and sent back to Spain in chains.
Birth of the future Emperor Charles V. at Ghent.
Bath Abbey church, 1500-39.
Alvarez de Cabral, driven there by a tempest, discovers the coast of Brazil.

MODERN HISTORY.

A.D.

- 1501 Marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, to Katherine of Spain, Nov. 6.
 Partition of Naples by Louis of France and Ferdinand of Spain.
 Pope Alexander creates his son, Cæsar Borgia, Duke of Romagna, and with him, practises the foulest crimes to obtain possession of the territory.
 League of Venice with Vladislas of Hungary against the Turks. Peace, 1503.
 First institution of the Aulic Council.
 Sten Sture re-established as Administrator of Sweden.
 Ismael I. founds the Sofi dynasty in Persia.
- 1502 Death of Arthur, Prince of Wales, æt. 16.
 Marriage of James IV. of Scotland to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., which leads, a century later, to the accession of the House of Stuart to the English throne.
 Compulsory baptism of the Mohammedans in Spain. Revolts ensue.
 Ivan of Russia defeated by the Teutonic Knights at Pleskow.
 Fourth voyage of Columbus, 1502-4. Wrecked on the coast of Jamaica, he returns to Europe, and dies, 1506.
 Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, 1502-19.
 The University of Wittenberg founded.
- 1503 Death of Henry's consort, Elizabeth of York, Feb. 11.
 Death of Pope Alexander VI., caused by his drinking in mistake some poison he had prepared for 9 new Cardinals, whose heir he proposed to be.
 Pope Julius II., 1503-13. An ambitious and warlike priest, who re-establishes the Papal influence by force of arms, and himself heads his troops.

A.D.

- 1503 The Spaniards, under Gonsalvo de Cordova, defeat the French at Cerignola, where the Duke de Nemours is slain, April 28. At the end of the campaign, all Naples except Gaeta is in Spanish possession.

The power of Venice now begins gradually to decline.

Portuguese settlements in India. The Duke of Albuquerque viceroy.

The Indian trade, so long monopolised by the Venetians, after the discovery of the Cape passage, falls to the Portuguese, and is exclusively maintained by them for nearly a century.

- 1504 Compulsory loans, under the name of "benevolences," introduced in England.

The Arch-Duke Philip of Austria succeeds Isabella in Castile, in right of his wife, Joanna.

Ferdinand attempts, unsuccessfully, to introduce the Inquisition at Naples.

The dynasty of the Sherifs founded in Morocco, about this period.

- 1505 Treaty between France and Spain. Naples ceded to Ferdinand, and the Two Sicilies become Spanish provinces, governed by viceroys, till 1700.

Baber conquers Kabul, 1505-9.

Factories founded on the coast of Malabar by Almeida, the Portuguese governor.

- 1506 The "Great Harry," the first English two-decker, built.

Death of Philip, King of Castile. His infant son, Charles (afterwards emperor), is acknowledged heir to the Spanish crown.

Sigismund I. (the Great), King of Poland, 1506-48.

The church of St. Peter at Rome commenced by Bramante. The greatest monument of the revived Classical, or Cinque-cento style of architecture.

The University of Frankfort on the Oder founded.

The sugar cane first brought from the Canaries to Hispaniola.

A.D.

- 1507 Revolt at Genoa suppressed by the French.
The "Council of the Indies" instituted at Seville.
Ferdinand's minister, Ximenes, created a cardinal.
Discoveries of Ceylon by Almeida, and of Madagascar by Tristan d'Acunha.
- 1508 Thomas Wolsey made Dean of Lincoln.
League of Cambray; Louis of France, the Emperor, Pope Julius, and Ferdinand, against Venice.
Martin Luther, now an Augustine monk, Professor of Philosophy at Wittenberg.
- 1509 Death of King Henry VII., April 22.
HENRY VIII., King of England, 1509-47, æt. 18.
Marriage of Henry to Arthur's widow, Katherine of Spain, June 3.
Louis XII. of France defeats the Venetians at Agnadello. They lose all their Italian acquisitions.
Peace, 1510.
Oran taken by Ximenes. Algiers made tributary to Spain.
Erasmus at Oxford.
St. John's College, Cambridge, founded.
St. Paul's School, London, founded by Dean Colet.
Death of Philip de Comines, *Hist. of his Times*.
- 1510 Wolsey made Almoner to the King, and virtually minister. Empson and Dudley, the extortionate ministers of Henry VII., beheaded. Treaty of alliance with Ferdinand of Spain.
"Holy League" formed by Pope Julius for the expulsion of the French from Italy. Ferdinand of Spain, Henry of England, the Emperor, Venice, and the Swiss, ultimately join the League.
First Spanish settlement on the mainland of America, at Darien.
Goa conquered by the Portuguese.
- 1511 Ineffective Council of Pisa, convened by French influence.
Martin Luther visits Rome, which splendid city of sin he thinks must be "built over hell."
N. Machiavelli, Secretary of State at Florence.
Conquest of Cuba by the Spaniards.

A.D.

- 1511 Death of Giorgone, of the Venetian school.
 Flourishing period of the Italian and German
 schools of painting.
- 1512 Skirmishes on the border between the English and
 Scotch. The privateer Barton taken by the English.
 General Council of the Lateran, 1512-17.
 French victory over the Spaniards at Ravenna, in which
 Gaston de Foix, Duke de Nemours, is killed. Ex-
 pulsion of the French from Genoa and Milan by the
 Swiss, who reinstate Maximilian Sforza.
 Restoration of the Medici at Florence.
 Division of the German empire into ten circles.
 Albert of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Teutonic
 Order, refuses homage to Poland, and swears alle-
 giance to the Emperor.
 Selim I. (the Ferocious), Sultan of Turkey, 1512-20.
 He dethrones and murders his father, Bajazet, and
 puts to death all his brothers.
 Discovery of Florida by the Spaniards.
 Death of R. Fabyan, *Chron. of England and*
 France.
- 1513 Poll tax levied in England to support the French war.
 Henry VIII. invades France, and gains the victory of
 Guinegate, "Battle of the Spurs," Aug. 16. Tour-
 nay surrenders, Sept.
 James IV. of Scotland invades England, and, with the
 flower of the Scottish chivalry, is routed by the Earl
 of Surrey, and slain at Flodden, Sept. 9.
 The French repulsed from Novara by the Swiss, June 6.
 Pope Leo X. (John de Medici), 1513-22. Kindly and
 benevolent, but luxurious to prodigality in his tastes.
 Peace of Blois by France with Venice, Spain, and the
 Pope.
 Christian II., King of Denmark and Norway. Not
 acknowledged in Sweden, of which Sten, son of
 Svante Sture, is now Protector.
 Accession of Appenzel, the last of the 13 Swiss cantons.
 Brazenose College, Oxford, founded.
 The Pacific Ocean first reached by Balboa.
- 1514 Peace between England and France. Marriage of

A.D.

1514 Louis XII. to Mary, sister of King Henry. Wolsey appointed Archbishop of York.

Smolensko taken by the Russians.

The Persians, under Ismael Shah, totally defeated by the Turks at Kaldaroon. Kurdistan and Mesopotamia annexed to the Turkish empire.

On the death of Bramante, Raffaele continues the building of St. Peter's.

The search of Portuguese explorers for the kingdom of "Prester John," makes Abyssinia known to Europe, about this time.

1515 Wolsey made Cardinal, and Chancellor of England. His power and influence almost unlimited.

Francis I., King of France, 1515-47.

Renewed League against France by the Pope, the Emperor, Ferdinand, &c. Francis invades Italy, and entirely defeats the Swiss and other allies at Marignano, Sept. 14. Milan and Genoa again become subject to France. Peace between the Pope and Francis, who agrees to a new Concordat, repealing the Pragmatic Sanction.

Death of Gonzalo, "the Great Captain" of Spain.

Rome is once more the chief seat of art and learning, now munificently supported by Leo X.; but, though literature is thus fostered by the Pope, Erasmus, Reuchlin, &c., in their efforts to promote its revival, are vigorously opposed by the monks.

Rio de la Plata discovered by De Salis.

1516 Charles I., by Ferdinand's death, King of Spain and the Netherlands, 1516-55. Ximenes, Regent.

Treaty of Noyon between France, Spain, and the Emperor.

Treaty of "Perpetual Peace" at Friburg, between France and the Swiss.

The Mameluke Sultan of Egypt defeated and slain near Aleppo by Selim, who adds Syria, Palestine, and Egypt to his dominions, 1516-17.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded.

Erasmus publishes his *Greek Testament*, with a Latin translation and notes.

A.D.

- 1517 Outbreak of the London apprentices against foreigners on "evil May-day."

THE REFORMATION commences. Martin Luther publicly protests and preaches against the shameless sale of Papal Indulgences in Germany by Tetzel, a Dominican friar.

31 new Cardinals created at one time.

The first patent granted for the importation of Negro slaves.

The Abbasside Khalifat being finally extinguished, and Mecca and Medina subjected, the Turkish Sultan assumes spiritual supremacy, and henceforth takes the title of "Commander of the Faithful."

Erasmus publishes his *Paraphrase on the Epistle to the Romans*.

Stephen Hawes' *Passe Tyme of Pleasure* published.

Death of Cardinal Ximenes, who has printed at his own cost the famous *Complutensian Polyglot Bible*, published in 1520.

Portuguese trade with the Chinese at Macao.

- 1518 The English restore Tournay to France.

Martin Luther summoned before the Diet of Augsburg by the Legate, Cardinal Cajetan. He appeals from his decision to the Pope, and afterwards to a General Council, and is protected by Frederic, Elector of Saxony.

Hayraddin Barbarossa, who has possessed himself of Algiers, &c., begins the piracies for which the Barbary states soon become notorious.

The Royal College of Physicians, London, founded.

Discovery of Mexico by Grijalva.

Portuguese settlement of Aden on the Red Sea.

Birth of Palladio, the architect.

- 1519 Wolsey sole Papal Legate.

Death of the Emperor Maximilian. Competition for the Imperial crown between Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain. It is offered by the electors to Frederic of Saxony, but he refuses in favour of Charles. Charles V. (King of Spain, &c.) Emperor of Germany,

A.D.

- 1519 1519-58, æt. 19. He signs the first "Capitulation" with the electors.
 War of the Teutonic Order of Prussia with Poland.
 Ulrich Zwingli preaches ecclesiastical reform in Switzerland.
 Conquest of Georgia by Ismael of Persia.
 Baber, in India, advances to the Indus.
 Invasion of Mexico by Ferdinando Cortez.
 Luther publishes his *Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians*.
 Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded.
 Magelhaens sails on the first voyage round the world, and discovers the Straits which bear his name, 1520, and the Ladrone and Philippine Islands, 1521.
- 1520 Visit of the Emperor Charles V. to England, which now holds the balance of power between him and Francis of France. Gorgeous meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" at Ardres.
 Scotland, under the regency of the Duke of Albany, harassed by the contentions of the nobles.
 Papal bull against Luther and his writings published by Eck, and publicly burnt by Luther at Wittenberg.
 Sten Sture II., Protector of Sweden, is defeated and slain at Bogesund, and Christian II. of Denmark is crowned at Stockholm. Massacre of the Swedish senators and nobles.
 Soliman the "Magnificent," Sultan of Turkey, 1520-66, under whom the Ottoman empire attains its highest power. Great Turkish navy commanded by Barbarossa.
 Mexico subdued by the Spaniards under Cortez. Oppression of the natives. The Emperors Montezuma and Guatimozin put to death.
 Hampton Court Palace built, 1520-40.
 Pegu and Siam discovered by the Portuguese.
 Death of Raffaele, and of Leonardo da Vinci.
- 1521 The Duke of Buckingham beheaded. Spread of the Reformed doctrines in England. King Henry writes a treatise *De septem Sacramentis* against Luther, and receives in return from the Pope the title of "Defender

A.D.

- 1521 of the Faith." Treaty between Henry and the Emperor Charles concluded by Wolsey.
 First war between Francis and the Emperor, 1521-26.
 Milan captured from the French.
 Diet of Worms. Luther condemned and put to the ban of the Empire. The Elector Frederic shelters him in the Castle of Wartburg.
 Death of Pope Leo X.
 Gustavus Vasa, at the head of the Dalecarlian peasants, defeats the forces of Christian.
 Ferdinand of Austria, brother of the Emperor, marries Anne of Hungary and Bohemia.
 The Turks take Belgrade by storm.
 Earthquake at Lisbon, in which 30,000 persons perish.
 The University of Geneva founded.
- 1522 Fruitless English invasion of France, under the Earl of Surrey.
 The Scotch, under Albany, invade England, but make an ignominious retreat.
 The French defeated at Bicocca, and expelled from Italy.
 The Diet of Nuremberg sends to Pope Adrian VI. its "Centum Gravamina," or Hundred Complaints.
 Luther returns from the Wartburg to Wittenberg, and allays the agitation excited by Carlstadt.
 Xavier, the "Apostle of the Indies," commences his mission.
 Rhodes surrenders to the Turks. The Knights at first take refuge in Italy.
 Death of Bishop Gawain Douglas, Scottish poet, and of John Reuchlin, Hebrew scholar.
- 1523 Failure of Wolsey to obtain the Pontificate. Julius de Medici elected Pope as Clement VII. Rapid spread of the Reformed doctrines in the Netherlands, and the Northern states of Europe.
 Final dissolution of the Union of Calmar (formally 1524).
 Deposition of Christian II. Frederic I., Duke of Sleswic Holstein, King of Denmark, 1523-33. Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden, 1523-60.
 The Constable Charles of Bourbon enters the Emperor's service, and, on the death of Prospero Colonna, takes the command in Italy.

M

A.D.

- 1523 Pilgrimage of Ignatius Loyola to Palestine.
Munzer excites an insurrection of the German peasantry.
Death of W. Lily, first Master of St. Paul's School, *Latin Grammar*.
- 1524 Death of Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." Milan retaken by the French.
New monastic order of the Theatins sanctioned. That of the Capuchins, 1525.
Great defeat of the Russians by the Tartars on the Volga. Baber captures Lahore.
The studies of Scripture and of Greek literature now attract attention in England.
Discovery of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro, 1524-26.
Death of Perugino, of the Roman school, Raffaele's master.
Birth of Camoens.
- 1525 Henry VIII., apprehensive of the Emperor's growing power, makes peace with France.
Battle of Pavia, Feb. 24; Francis I., taken prisoner by the Emperor, "loses all except his honour." Spanish ascendancy in Italy.
Adoption of the Reformed doctrines at Zurich, and in Prussia and Saxony.
John (the Constant) succeeds Frederic as Elector of Saxony.
Luther marries Katherine de Bora, a nun.
The German insurgents are defeated, and Munzer beheaded at Mulhausen.
Secularisation of the territory of the Teutonic Order. Albert of Brandenburg, Grand Master, becomes Duke of Prussia, 1525-68.
Christ Church, Oxford, endowed by Wolsey.
- 1526 Treaty of Madrid; Francis cedes Burgundy, Flanders, and Milan to Charles, and is released. The Pope absolves him from fulfilling his engagements, and himself heads the "Holy League" against the Emperor. The Constable Bourbon made Duke of Milan by Charles V.
Declaration of the Diet of Spires for freedom of religion.

A.D.

- 1526 The Hungarians defeated by the Turks at Mohacz. Louis, the last Jagellon King, is drowned in flight. The Turks take Buda.

The great library of Matthias Corvinus burnt.

Baber puts an end to the Afghan dominion, and founds the empire of the "Great Moguls."

Tyndal's *English translation of the New Testament*.

Hans Holbein, the German painter, arrives in London.

- 1527 The alleged scruples of Henry VIII. respecting his marriage with Katherine of Spain first made public. England unites with France in the "Holy League" against the Emperor.

Second war between Francis and Charles, 1527-29.

Genoa retaken by the French. The Imperialists take Rome by storm, May 6, and make the Pope prisoner. The Constable Bourbon is killed in the assault.

The Medici expelled from Florence, and the republic restored.

Connection of Hungary and Bohemia with the House of Hapsburg by the accession of the Archduke Ferdinand to the Hungarian throne. His rival, Zapolya, becomes King of Transylvania.

Progress of Lutheranism in Denmark and Sweden.

The first Protestant University founded at Marburg.

Death of Nicholas Machiavelli, *The Prince*.

- 1528 Commencement of the Reformation in Scotland. Patrick Hamilton burnt at St. Andrews.

Andrew Doria expels the French from Genoa, and establishes an aristocratic republic under biennial doges.

Death of Albert Durer, the head of the German school.

- 1529 Queen Katherine pleads her cause before Henry, and the Papal Legates, Campeggio and Wolsey. Disgrace of Wolsey. Sir Thomas More made Chancellor.

Peace of Cambray, "La Paix des Dames," between Henry, Francis, and the Emperor, Aug. 5. Francis regains Burgundy.

A.D.

- 1529 Diet of Spires. The Reformers protest against its decrees, from whence arises the name of PROTESTANTS.
The Turks invade Germany, and besiege Vienna.
Bengal invaded and made tributary by Baber.
Xavier preaches the Gospel in Japan.
- 1530 Rise of Cranmer and Cromwell. Death of Wolsey at Leicester abbey, Nov.
The Emperor Charles V. crowned at Bologna, the last Imperial coronation in Italy.
The Imperialists take Florence, and restore the Medici.
Diet of Augsburg, against the Protestants. Melancthon draws up the Protestant Confession of Augsburg.
Malta given by the Emperor to the Knights of St. John.
Mendoza, the first Spanish viceroy in America.
Flourishing state of art and learning in France.
Painting, music, and civil law, are studied with great success. Commencement of the Louvre.
Erection of palaces and public works.
Death of Andrea del Sarto, of the Florentine school.
- 1531 The English clergy acknowledge the King's supremacy.
Henry and Katherine part at Windsor.
League of the Protestant princes at Smalcald.
Death of Zuinglius, the Swiss reformer, in the battle of Cappel.
Alexander de Medici, first hereditary Duke of Tuscany.
Invasion of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro, 1531-33.
Establishment in France of the "Imprimerie Royale." Other presses are forbidden.
- 1532 Appeal of Queen Katherine to Pope Clement. Sir T. More resigns the Great Seal. Cranmer made Archbishop of Canterbury.
John Calvin preaches the Reformed doctrines in France.
Treaty of Nuremburg between the Emperor and the Protestants.
Second invasion of Germany by the Turks.
Humayun, son and successor of Baber, subdues Mohammed Khan Lodi in Jonpoor.
The University of Compostella founded.
- 1533 Marriage of Henry to Anne Boleyn. Parliament prohibits all appeals to Rome. Archbishop Cranmer pronounces

A.D.

1533 Katherine's divorce, May 23. Birth of Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England, Sept. 7.

Queen Margaret of Navarre avows heretical opinions.

Death of Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*.

Rabelais publishes *The Gargantua*.

1534 The Parliament declares the King Supreme Head on earth of the English Church. Final rupture between Henry and the Pope. Imposture of Elizabeth Barton, "the holy maid of Kent."

Persecution of the Reformers in France.

The Bishop expelled from Geneva, and the Roman faith proscribed.

Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese).

Christian III., King of Denmark and Norway, 1534-59.

Civil war.

Barbarossa seizes the state of Tunis.

Luther's *German Bible* published.

Copernicus matures his system of the universe.

Newfoundland and Canada discovered by Cartier.

Death of Cardinal Cajetan, theologian, J. Aventinus, *Annals of Bavaria*, and of Correggio.

1535 Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded for denying the King's supremacy. Cromwell, now Earl of Essex, made Vicar General. King Henry excommunicated by Pope Paul III., and England put under interdict.

Insurrection and excesses of the Anabaptists at Munster, under John, a tailor of Leyden. Suppressed, 1536.

Francis I. seizes Savoy. Geneva and the Valois join the Swiss confederation.

The Emperor Charles retakes Tunis from Barbarossa, and releases 20,000 Christian captives.

Lima founded. Spanish settlement of Paraguay. Buenos Ayres built.

Publication of Tyndal's and Coverdale's *English translation of the Bible*.

Luther's *Second Commentary on the Galatians*.

Calvin's *Institutio Religionis Christianæ*.

Death of H. Corn. Agrippa, *De Incertitudine Scientiarum*.

A.D.

- 1536 Death of Queen Katherine. Accusation, and execution of Queen Anne Boleyn, May 19. Third marriage of King Henry to Jane Seymour, May 20. Every "parson" ordered to set up in the choir of his church a Bible in Latin and English for the use of the people. Suppression of the lesser monasteries. Popular discontent and revolts.
- Publication of the Papal bull "In Cœnâ Domini." First Helvetic Confession. John Calvin settles at Geneva.
- Renewed war between Francis and the Emperor, who invades Provence, and besieges Marseilles. League of the Turks with France. Their first alliance with any Christian state.
- Renewal of the Protestant League of Smalcald for 10 years. Germany is now almost equally divided between the Protestant and Papal communions.
- Christian III. takes Copenhagen, and establishes the Reformation in Denmark.
- Death of Erasmus, and of Garcilas de la Vega.
- 1537 Birth of Edward, Prince of Wales. Death of Queen Jane Seymour. Continued discontent. Insurrection in the North called "the Pilgrimage of Grace."
- Cosmo de Medici (the Great), Duke of Tuscany, 1537-74.
- Devastation of Apulia by the Turkish fleets. Attack on Corfu.
- Papal bull declaring the natives of America to be rational beings.
- Dissensions of the Spaniards in Peru, 1537-38. Almagro slain by Pizarro.
- The *Bishop's Book*, or *Institution of a Christian Man* published.
- Matthewe's *English Bible* (by John Rogers).
- 1538 Suppression of the remaining English monasteries, and general destruction of relics. Henry publicly disputes with Lambert, and then burns him.
- Treaty of Nice, between Francis who retains Savoy, and Charles who retains Milan.
- Turkish conquest of the Venetian possessions in the Archipelago and Morea, and of Arabia.

A.D.

1538 Roman Catholic League of Nuremberg in opposition to that of Smalcald.

The Antinomian doctrines supported by Agricola are combated by Luther.

1539 The "Six Articles" (called the Bloody Statute) established by Henry as a rule of faith. The Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester hanged and quartered.

Progress of the Reformation in Scotland. 7 Protestants burnt as heretics.

Discontent in Spain excited by the taxes levied by Charles to support his German and Italian wars. Dissolution of the Castilian Cortes. The King becomes virtually absolute.

Calvin at the head of the Genevan Church.

Cranmer's *Great Bible*, and Taverner's *Bible* published.

1540 Henry's fourth marriage to Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, and divorce shortly after. His fifth marriage to Catherine Howard, Aug. 8. Protestants and Papists are alternately and impartially persecuted by the King. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, disgraced and beheaded. New bishoprics founded, 1540-41.

Charles V. entertained by Francis at Paris.

The Order of Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola some years before, is formally established by Pope Paul III.

Return of Cortez to Spain. He dies neglected, 1547.

Orellana first sails down the Amazon river to the sea.

Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University of Lausanne founded.

Cherry trees from Flanders first planted in Kent.

1541 The Countess Dowager of Salisbury, mother of Cardinal de la Pole, barbarously executed.

Unsuccessful expedition of the Emperor Charles against Algiers.

The Sultan Soliman occupies Hungary, and makes Buda the seat of a pasha.

Diet of Ratisbon.

Assassination of Pizarro by the son of Almagro. Civil war between the Spaniards in Peru.

A.D.

1541

Death of Dr. Theophrastus Paracelsus, alchemist, and discoverer, he said, of the "Elixir of Life."

1542

Queen Katherine Howard beheaded, Feb. 13.

War between England and Scotland. The mutinous Scottish troops surrender to the English at Solway Moss without striking a blow, Nov. 25. James V. dies of a broken heart, Dec. 14, and is succeeded by his infant daughter, Mary, under the regency of the Earl of Arran.

Fourth war between Francis and Charles, 1542-44. Denmark and Sweden in alliance with France against the Emperor.

Advance of the Reformation in Poland, now at the height of its power.

The wealth and influence of Portugal attain their greatest extent. Commercial treaty with Japan.

Lisbon is now the chief market of the world.

Jesuit mission under Xavier in India.

Las Casas appeals to the Emperor against Spanish cruelty to the native Americans.

1543

Sixth marriage of Henry to Katherine Parr, July 12.

Alliance of England with the Emperor against France.

The Turkish fleet, under Barbarossa, destroys Rheggio, appears at the mouth of the Tiber, and, united with the French, besieges Nice.

The *King's Book*, or *Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man*.

Iron first cast in England by Flemish workmen.

Death of Copernicus, *De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus*.

A. Vesalius of Brussels, on *Anatomy*.

1544

The English, under the Earl of Hertford, take Edinburgh. Henry invades France, and takes Boulogne.

Battle of Cerisolles. Peace between Charles and Francis, who gives up Italy. Peace between the Northern powers and the Emperor; the free navigation of the Baltic conceded to the Flemings, a fatal blow to the Hanseatic trade.

The *Litany* published in English.

The University of Königsberg founded.

A.D.

1544

Birth of Torquato Tasso.

1545

Persecution of the Vaudois by Francis I.

The last General Council, of Trent, meets Dec. 13.

Pope Paul III. creates his son Duke of Parma.

Ivan IV. of Russia (the Terrible) crowned as Czar.

The *King's Primer*.*Danish translation of the Bible.*

Discovery of the mines of Potosi.

1546

Henry makes peace with France and Scotland. Death of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Cardinal Beaton assassinated by the Master of Rothes.

The German Protestants put to the ban of the Empire.

War between the Emperor and the Smalcald League.

Death of Barbarossa.

Robert Stephen's edition of the *New Testament*.

Death of Martin Luther, Feb. 18, Card. Bembo,

History of Venice, and of Giulio Romano, pupil of Raffaele.

1547

Execution of the Earl of Surrey.

His *Poems* and those of Sir T. Wyatt help now to refine and soften the English language.

Death of Henry VIII., Jan. 28.

EDWARD VI., King of England, 1547-53, æt. 10.

Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector.

Repeal of the "Six Articles." Reformation of the English Church, under Archbishop Cranmer, 1547-48.

Gardiner and Bonner zealously oppose reform. Invasion of Scotland by Somerset. Scottish defeat at Pinkey.

Death of Francis I. of France, who is succeeded by his son, Henry II., 1547-59, married to Catherine de Medici.

Fiesco's conspiracy at Genoa.

Battle of Mühlberg, Apr. 24. Defeat of the German Protestants. Deprivation of the Elector of Saxony, who is succeeded by Maurice, and of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The first *Book of Homilies* published.

St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and the University of Rheims founded.

A.D.

- 1547 Birth of Cervantes.
- 1548 Images removed from all English churches. The Lord's Supper administered in both kinds to the laity. Cabals in the English Council. Discontent and popular insurrections, 1548-49. War with France respecting Boulogne.
- Mary, the young Queen of Scotland, betrothed to the Dauphin, and sent to France. 6,000 French troops are stationed in Scotland.
- France disturbed by the factions of Condé and Guise.
- Imperial decree of the "Interim" proclaimed at the Diet of Augsburg, objectionable to both the great religious parties.
- Philip of Neri founds the Society of Priests of the Oratory, called at first the Order of the Holy Trinity.
- Fagius, Tremellius, and Bucer at Cambridge.
- Peter Martyr and Occhius at Oxford.
- The University of Jena founded.
- Orange trees first brought from China to Portugal.
- 1549 Execution of the High Admiral, Lord Seymour, brother of the Protector. Insurrection of Kett put down by Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who from this time controls the Council. Resignation of Somerset.
- Portuguese colonisation of Brazil. San Salvador founded.
- The first *Liturgy* of Edward VI. published.
- 1550 England makes peace with Scotland and France, and restores Boulogne. Deprivation of Bishops Bonner and Gardiner.
- Pope Julius III., 1550-55. He bestows the Cardinal's hat, vacant by his election, on the keeper of his apes.
- Prosperous state of Denmark and Sweden. Decline of the Hanse-towns.
- John Marbeck sets the English cathedral service to music.
- 1551 Bishops Day and Heath deprived. The Earl of Warwick created Duke of Northumberland.
- Treaty of Friedewalde, between Henry II. of France and Maurice of Saxony.

A.D.

- 1551 The Council of Trent re-assembles, but the French King protests against its authority.
The Turks take Tripoli from the Knights of St. John.
St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and Shrewsbury School founded by King Edward.
- 1552 The Duke of Somerset beheaded, Jan. 22.
War renewed between France and the Emperor.
Treaty of Passau, between the Emperor and Maurice of Saxony, securing religious liberty for the Protestants of Germany.
Death of Francis Xavier.
The second *Liturgy* of Edward VI.
Death of John Leland, *English Antiquities*, and of Paul Jovius, historian.
- 1553 Marriage of Lord Guilford Dudley, Northumberland's son, to Lady Jane Grey. King Edward, who has been persuaded by Northumberland to declare Lady Jane Grey his successor, dies, July 6.
Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell founded by King Edward.
- MARY, Queen of England, 1553-58.
Northumberland, who has fruitlessly proclaimed Lady Jane Grey, is executed, Aug. 22.
Calvin causes Servetus to be burnt as a heretic at Geneva.
Socinus propagates his heresy in Poland.
Death of Maurice of Saxony in the victory of Sieverhausen over Albert of Brandenburg.
Chancelour, an English captain, discovers the passage round the North Cape to Archangel.
New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
Death of Rabelais.
Birth of Edmund Spenser.
- 1554 The Romish religion formally restored by Mary, but she finds it necessary to confirm the alienation of church lands. Unsuccessful rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Lord Guilford Dudley and his wife, Lady Jane, each aged about 17, are beheaded. Marriage of Mary to Philip of Spain, July 25.
The Queen Dowager, Mary of Guise, Regent of Scotland.

A.D.

1554 The Italian coasts are continually desolated by the Turkish fleets.

Trinity College, Oxford, founded.

Death of Holbein.

Birth of Sir Philip Sidney.

1555 Merciless persecution of the English Protestants by Mary. Martyrdom of John Rogers, Feb. 4—Bishop Hooper, Feb. 9—Bishop Ferrar, Mar. 29—Bishops Ridley and Latimer, Oct. 16—and many others of all ages and ranks.

The religious freedom of the German Protestants confirmed by the Diet of Augsburg.

Pope Paul IV. (John Peter Caraffa), æt. 80.

Death of Polydore Vergil.

1556 Martyrdom of Archbishop Cranmer at Oxford, Mar. 21. Cardinal de la Pole succeeds to the see of Canterbury, Mar. 22. The persecution of the Protestants is still waged widely and fiercely.

Truce of Versailles between France and the Emperor.

Abdication of the Emperor Charles V., who retires to the monastery of St. Just in Spain.

Philip II., consort of Mary of England, succeeds his father, Charles, in Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands, 1556-98.

Death of Ignatius Loyola. Lainez becomes General of the Order of Jesus, which is now widely diffused.

Death of Humayun, the Mogul Emperor, who is succeeded by his son, Akbar (the Great), 1556-1605.

Beza's *Translation of the Bible*.

Gerard Mercator constructs his *Chart*.

Death of John Sleidan, historian.

1557 War between England and France, in support of Spain. Defeat of the French at St. Quentin by the Spaniards under the Duke of Savoy.

Sebastian, King of Portugal, æt. 3. The Regent, Cardinal Henry, allows the Jesuits both to educate the King, and to govern the kingdom.

College of St. John the Baptist, Oxford, founded.

Gonville College, Cambridge, enlarged by Dr. Caius.

A.D.

- 1558 Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise, Jan. 8. The English and Spaniards defeat the French at Gravelines. Death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17.
ELIZABETH, Queen of England, 1558-1603, æt. 25.
Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scotland, to the Dauphin. They afterwards assume the Royal title of England in opposition to Elizabeth.
Death of the ex-Emperor Charles V. at St. Just.
Ferdinand, King of Hungary, &c., brother of Charles, Emperor of Germany, 1558-64. Hungary and Bohemia definitely united to the empire.
Death of J. C. Scaliger, poet and class. critic.
- 1559 Elizabeth makes Sir Nicholas Bacon Chancellor, and Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State. The Reformation firmly established in England, which now becomes the great bulwark of Protestantism. Laws of Uniformity and Supremacy. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. Out of 9,400 beneficed clergy only 189 refuse to take the oath of supremacy. John Knox returns from Geneva to Scotland. Contest between the Protestant "Lords of the Congregation," headed by the Prior of St. Andrews, and the Queen Regent, supported by her French auxiliaries.
Peace of Chateau Cambresis. End of the French wars in Italy. Henry II. of France, accidentally killed at a tournament, is succeeded by Francis II., consort of Mary Stuart, 1559-60. Persecution of the French Protestants.
Popular rejoicings at Rome on the death of Pope Paul IV. The people pull down the Inquisition prisons, and set the prisoners free. Pope Pius IV. (John Angelo de Medici).
Philip II. forces the Inquisition on his subjects in the Netherlands.
Protestant missionaries sent to Lapland by Gustavus Vasa. Naval victory at Galves of the Turks under Dragut.
- 1560 Philip II. of Spain returns the Order of the Garter sent to him by Elizabeth.
The English aid the Scottish Protestants in the siege of Leith. Death of Mary of Guise. Popery abolished,

A.D.

1560

and Protestantism (Calvinistic) established by law in Scotland.

Continued persecution of the French Huguenots (Protestants) by the Queen-mother and the Duke of Guise, in opposition to Anthony of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and Admiral Coligny. Calvinist conspiracy of Amboise against the Guises. Death of Francis II. Charles IX., King of France, 1560-74, æt. 10. His mother, Catherine de Medici, Regent, coalesces with Condé against Guise.

The Order of St. Stephen instituted by Cosmo de Medici.

The lover and princely supporter of art and literature.

Death of Gustavus Vasa. His son, Eric, succeeds him in Sweden.

The English *Book of Common Prayer*.

Westminster College founded.

The *Geneva Bible*.

The publication of the *Magdeburg Centuries* begins. Completed, 1574.

Death of Melancthon.

Birth of Annibale Caracci, the greatest of the three Caracci who found the famous Bolognese school of painting.

1561 Queen Mary returns from France to Scotland. Violence of Knox and the Scottish Reformers.

Edict against the French Protestants.

Treaty of Wilna. Livonia ceded to Poland, Esthonia to Sweden; Gothard Kettler, the last Livonian Grand Master, is made hereditary Duke of Courland, &c.

Merchant Tailors' School, London, founded.

Birth of Francis Bacon.

1562 Edict granting toleration to the Huguenots. They are massacred at Vassy by the Duke of Guise. Religious war in France. Defeat of the Huguenots, now supported by England, at Dreux. Condé taken prisoner.

The Council of Trent re-assembles.

Truce for 8 years between the Emperor and the Turks.

John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, *Apology for the Church of England*.

A.D.

- 1563 The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion authorised by Convocation. Puritan scruples respecting Church ceremonies and vestments. Poor laws established in England. Peace with France.
 The Second *Book of Homilies* published.
 Assassination of the Duke of Guise by Poltrot. Compromise of Amboise, ceding toleration to the Huguenot worship, except near Paris.
 Despotic taxation, and religious persecution in Spain.
 Foundation of the Escorial.
 The Council of Trent finally dissolved, Dec. 4.
 War between Denmark and Sweden. Administration of Peter Oxe, "the Danish Sully."
- 1564 Mary, Queen of Scotland, makes David Rizzio her secretary.
 Pope Pius IV. confirms the decrees of the Council of Trent. "Professio Fidei Tridentina."
 Maximilian II., Emperor of Germany, 1564-76. An able and conciliating ruler.
 Akbar makes Agra the capital of the Mogul empire.
 The palace of the Tuileries commenced.
 Death of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, painter, sculptor, and architect, the "Dante of Art."
 Death of John Calvin.
 Birth of William Shakspeare, and of Galileo.
- 1565 Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scotland, to her cousin Henry, Lord Darnley.
 Religious persecution by Philip II. in the Netherlands, &c.
 The Turks after 5 months' siege of Malta repulsed by the Grand Master, De la Valette. Dragut killed.
 Sanguinary tyranny of Ivan in Russia. Massacre at Novgorod.
 Death of Conrad Gessner, Swiss naturalist.
- 1566 David Rizzio murdered at Holyrood, Mar. 9. Birth of James (VI.), June 9.
 Pope Pius V. (Michele Gislieri), late Grand Inquisitor.
 The "Compromise" of 400 nobles (Gueux) presented to the Regent of the Netherlands at Breda. Popular tumults; the Popish churches attacked, and the images and pictures destroyed.

A.D.

- 1566 Invasion of Hungary by the Turks under Soliman, who dies before Zigeth. Under him the Turkish empire has attained its greatest power, extending from Styria to the Tigris, from the falls of the Dnieper to the falls of the Nile. It begins to decline under his luxurious successors. Selim II., Sultan, 1566-74.
- Destruction of the Huguenot colony at Florida by the Spaniards, who hang all the French as "heretics." The French retake it, and hang all the Spaniards as "murderers," 1567.
- The first Royal Exchange, London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham.
- The University of Strasburg founded.
- 1567 Murder of Lord Darnley, Feb. 10. Queen Mary marries Bothwell, May 15. Revolt of the Scottish nobles, who defeat Mary at Carbery Hill, June 15, imprison her in Lochleven Castle, and compel her to abdicate. James VI., King of Scotland, one year old. Earl of Murray, Regent.
- Renewed religious war in France. Defeat of the Huguenots at St. Denis. Death of Montmorenci.
- Papal bull against Baius of Louvain, whose opinions lay the foundation of the Jansenist party.
- The Duke of Alva, Generalissimo of the Netherlands. Sanguinary tyranny of his government. Counts Egmont and Horn arrested, and beheaded, 1568.
- Eric XIV. of Sweden massacres the Sture family. He becomes insane, and is deposed, 1568.
- Rugby School founded.
- 1568 Queen Mary escapes from Lochleven Castle, and is defeated by Murray at Langside, May 13. She takes refuge in England, and is imprisoned by Elizabeth.
- Brief pacification in France. War is soon renewed.
- Renewal of the bull "In Cœnâ Domini." Bold hierarchical claims advanced.
- Philip II. puts to death his son, Carlos, Prince of the Asturias.
- The *Bishop's* (or Parker's) *Bible* published.
- The English R.C. College at Douay founded.
- Death of Roger Ascham, *The Schoolmaster*.

A.D.

- 1569 Conspiracy for the release of Mary, and the restoration of Popery in England.
 Defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac where the Prince of Condé is assassinated, and at Moncontour. Henry, King of Navarre, æt. 16, and Henry Condé become the Protestant leaders.
 Revolt of the oppressed Moors in Granada, suppressed by Don John of Austria, 1570.
 Cosmo de Medici created Grand Duke of Tuscany by Pope Pius V.
 During this century, English architecture is in a transition state, and the prevalent style for the mansions, manor-houses, &c., is that now known as the Tudor, or Elizabethan.
- 1570 Queen Elizabeth excommunicated by the Pope.
 The Regent Murray shot at Linlithgow by Hamilton, Jan. 23. Civil war in Scotland.
 Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye, promising religious liberty in France.
 Peace of Stettin. Sweden cedes Norway, &c., to Denmark.
 Turkish war against Spain and Venice.
 Death of Benvenuto Cellini.
- 1571 The Thirty-nine Articles, in their present form, subscribed by Convocation. Second Papist conspiracy in England to release Queen Mary. The Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Northumberland are executed for taking part in it, 1572.
 The Scottish Regent, Lennox, assassinated at Stirling.
 The Turks take Cyprus from the Venetians, but are signally defeated by Don John of Austria at Lepanto, Oct. 7.
 Russia desolated by the Crim Tartars. Moscow burnt.
 Harrow School, and Jesus College, Oxford, founded.
 Birth of Kepler.
- 1572 The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, 1572-78.
 Atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24; 70,000 French Protestants perish. Recommencement of the religious war. Public thanksgivings for the murder of

A.D.

- 1572 the Huguenots are celebrated at Rome and Madrid.
Public mourning in England.
General insurrection in the Netherlands, under William of Orange. The water Gueux, or "sea beggars," seize Brill.
Death of Sigismund of Poland, and extinction of the House of Jagellon. Poland is henceforth an elective kingdom.
The *Lusiad* of Camoens published.
Death of Peter Ramus, logician.
- 1573 Peace of Rochelle, in favour of the French Protestants.
Henry, Duke of Anjou, brother of Charles IX., elected King of Poland.
The Duke of Alva takes Haarlem. He is recalled from the Netherlands.
Don John of Austria captures Tunis. The Turks retake it, 1574.
Peace between the Turks and Venice, whose power now rapidly decays.
- 1574 Death of Charles IX. of France, who is succeeded by his brother, late King of Poland, as Henry III., 1574-89. War with the Huguenots renewed.
Portuguese expedition under Sebastian to Africa.
De Ruquesen's siege of Leyden raised by William of Orange and Boissot.
Francis de Medici succeeds his father, Cosmo, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1574-87. He marries Bianca Capello, "Daughter of the Republic of Venice," 1579.
Amurath III., Sultan of Turkey. He begins his reign by murdering his five brothers.
Birth of Ben Jonson.
- 1575 Queen Elizabeth declines the sovereignty of the Netherlands, but aids the Protestants both there and in France with money and men.
Tasso publishes the *Jerusalem Delivered*.
The University of Leyden founded.
- 1576 Edict of Pacification, tolerating the French Protestants.
Catholic League against the Huguenots under Henry of Guise.

A.D.

- 1576 The Spanish troops mutiny for arrears of pay, and pillage Antwerp. Pacification of Ghent, for the expulsion of foreign troops, and the abolition of the Inquisition. Rudolph II., Emperor of Germany, 1576-1612. Religious dissensions and tumults in Germany. Progress of the Jesuit missions in Japan. Martin Frobisher sails in search of a North-west passage. Death of Titian, Jerome Cardan, and of Hans Sach, Meistersänger, of Nuremberg.
- 1577 Numerous buccaneering expeditions to South America undertaken about this time. Renewed religious war in France. Peace of Bergerac. The Pacification of Ghent confirmed by Don John of Austria in the Perpetual Edict. The Castle of Kronenburg built to enforce the levy of the Sound-dues. Danish sovereignty of the Baltic. Voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, 1577-80. Birth of Peter Paul Rubens, the great founder of the Flemish school.
- 1578 Abortive expedition of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. James VI. of Scotland assumes the government. Don John of Austria defeated at Rimenant, but successful over the States at Gemblours. He dies, Oct. 7. Second Portuguese expedition to Africa. Don Sebastian and his chief nobility perish at Alcazar, Aug. 4, where Portuguese power receives its death-blow. Sebastian is succeeded by his uncle Henry, an aged Cardinal. The English R. C. College at Rome, and the University of Evora, founded.
- 1579 The Order of St. Esprit founded in France. The Union of Utrecht between the Northern provinces of the Netherlands. The ten Southern provinces subject still to Spain. Their viceroy, the Duke of Parma, takes Maestricht.
- 1580 Philip of Spain intrigues with the English Papists, and sends troops to excite rebellion in Ireland. Peace again made with the French Huguenots. On the death of Don Henry, Portugal is conquered by

A.D.

1580

the Duke of Alva, and remains a Spanish province till 1640.

The *Astronomical Tables (Rodolphine)* of Kepler and Tycho Brahe.

Montaigne publishes his *Essays*.

Death of Palladio, and of Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

1581 Jesuit plots against Elizabeth. Execution of Campion and others.

The Earl of Morton impeached and executed.

The United Provinces declare themselves independent of Spain, and confer the sovereignty on the Duke of Anjou, the Prince of Orange being Stadtholder.

Death of Ralph Holinshed, *Chronicles*, and of the "admirable" Crichton.

1582 League of Scottish nobles, "Raid of Ruthven," against the ascendancy of the Earl of Arran. Overthrown, 1583.

Inauguration of Anjou as Duke of Brabant.

Tyranny of Philip in Portugal. The nobles of Antonio's party are tortured and put to death, the clergy drowned in the Tagus, and all the state offices filled with Spaniards. Between this and 1598, four pretenders, each claiming to be their lost king Sebastian, appear among the oppressed and plundered people.

Reformation of the Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII., by which the 5th is counted as the 15th of October, 1582. The New or Gregorian style is adopted in all Roman Catholic countries.

The Rheims *New Testament*.

The University of Edinburgh, and the Academy Della Crusca at Florence, founded.

Death of G. Buchanan, *History of Scotland*.

1583 First trade between England and Turkey. The Levant Company chartered.

Birth of Grotius.

1584 Papist conspiracies in England. Severe penal laws are enacted. Growth of Puritanism. The first English colony in North America founded in Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh.

A.D.

1584 Final conquest of Bengal by Akbar. Power of the Mogul empire.

Assassination at Delft of William, Prince of Orange, who is succeeded as Stadtholder by his son, Maurice, 1585-1625. Death of the Duke of Anjou. Henry of Navarre becomes heir to the French crown.

Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded.

Death of Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan.

1585 War between England and Spain. Drake and Frobisher attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. League between England and Scotland.

Edict of Nemours, revoking the Protestant privileges.

War of the League against the Huguenots, 1585-98.

Pope Sixtus V., 1585-90. An able and honest Pontiff.

He attempts to reform the prevailing abuses in the Church, and limits the number of cardinals to 70.

Under his brief but energetic administration, the Roman aqueducts are repaired, the old obelisks re-erected, and the Vatican library restored.

Antwerp captured by the Duke of Parma. Brill, Flushing, &c., are delivered to English keeping.

Abbas the Great, the greatest prince of the Sofi dynasty in Persia, 1585-1627.

Death of Tallis, English musical composer.

1586 The Earl of Leicester sent to aid the Netherlanders, 1585-87. Battle of Zutphen, Sept. 22, in which Sir Philip Sidney is killed. Discovery of Babington's conspiracy to murder Elizabeth. Trial of Queen Mary, October. St. Domingo captured by Drake.

Sir Philip Sidney, *Arcadia*, &c.

Tobacco and potatoes brought to England from America.

The Borromean, or Golden League of the Swiss Catholic cantons.

1587 Queen Mary beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, Feb. 8. Drake destroys a Spanish squadron in the harbour of Cadiz.

Henry of Navarre defeats the Leaguers at Coutras, Nov. 10.

Death of John Fox, *Book of Martyrs*.

1588 The "Invincible" SPANISH ARMADA defeated and

A.D.

1588

destroyed by the English, under Lord Howard of Effingham, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, and Raleigh, July. Death of Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Insurrection at Paris. Flight of the King to Rouen. He causes the Duke of Guise and Cardinal Guise to be murdered at Blois.

Baronius publishes his *Annales Ecclesiastici*.

Molina, Jesuit theologian.

Death of Paul Veronese, of the Venetian school.

Birth of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury.

1589

Henry III. of France (the last of the House of Valois) murdered by Clement, a Dominican friar.

House of Bourbon in France.

Henry IV. (of Navarre), King of France, 1589-1610.

He allies himself with England in defence against the Leaguers and Spain. English troops under Lord Willoughby are sent to France. Henry gains the battle of Arques, Sept. 11.

The stocking loom invented by William Lee.

Death of Bernard Palissy, French potter.

1590

Marriage of James VI. of Scotland to Anne of Denmark.

Henry IV. defeats the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne at Ivry, March 4, and besieges Paris.

Charles Emanuel of Savoy invades Provence.

Prince Maurice takes Breda, and expels the Spaniards from the United Provinces.

Decline of the naval power and commerce of Spain.

Continued religious dissensions in Germany, paving the way for the great Thirty Years' War:

The period in the history of the English language known as that of the "Modern English," or that in which, after various transitions, it had at length attained its present form, dates from the latter half of this century.

The first English paper mill erected at Dartford.

Telescopes improved and brought into use.

The early *Dramas* of Lope de Vega.

1591

English troops sent to the aid of King Henry in France, 1591-92.

Unsuccessful revolt of Saragossa against Philip.

A.D.

- 1591 Trinity College, Dublin, founded.
English whale fishery at Cape Breton.
- 1592 The Turks defeated by the Hungarians at Sissek.
The Rialto and the Piazza di San Marco at Venice built.
The University of Paderborn founded.
The sale of books introduced at Leipsic fair.
- 1593 Henry IV. conforms to the Roman faith. The Leaguers gradually submit to him, and he enters Paris, 1594.
Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded.
Death of Christopher Marlowe, *Dramas*.
- 1594 Chatel attempts to assassinate King Henry. The Jesuits expelled from France.
German Protestant League at Heilbron.
Raab taken by the Turks.
The Falkland Islands discovered by Hawkins.
Death of Palestrina, musical composer, and of Tintoretto, of the Venetian school.
Birth of Nicholas Poussin, of the French school.
- 1595 Rebellion of Tyrone in Ireland. Archbishop Whitgift's "Lambeth Articles" drawn up.
War between France and Spain. Henry formally reconciled to the Pope.
The Dutch attack the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in India.
Dutch factory established in Java.
Defeat of the Turks at Gran, by Count Mansfeldt.
Index Tridentinus published.
Kepler's *Mysterium Cosmographicum* published.
Death of Tasso, at Rome, on the eve of his coronation in the Capitol.
- 1596 The Earl of Essex captures Cadiz, and destroys the Spanish fleet. English naval expeditions: Drake attacks the South American settlements of Spain; unsuccessful voyage of Raleigh in search of "El Dorado."
Victories of Sultan Mohammed in Hungary, 1596-97.
The University of Barcelona founded.
Death of George Peele, dramatic poet.

A.D.

1596

Birth of Des Cartes, and of P. de Cortona, of the Florentine school.

1597

The Commons petition the Queen against trade monopolies. Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State.

Bacon's *Essays* first published.

1598

Death of Elizabeth's great minister, Lord Burleigh, August 4, æt. 78.

Edict of Nantes, securing to French Protestants the free exercise of their faith, April 13. Peace of Vervins, between France and Spain.

Death of Philip II. of Spain, leaving an exhausted and dismembered kingdom, and a vast public debt. His son succeeds him as Philip III., 1598-1621. The Duke of Lerma, minister.

Beginning of the "Congregatio de Auxiliis" at Rome.

Pope Clement VIII. acquires the duchy of Ferrara.

Extinction of the House of Ruric in Russia. Boris Godunov founds a new dynasty.

The Bodleian Library, Oxford, founded.

Opening of the Globe theatre, Southwark, in which Shakspeare performs his own plays.

Death of Edmund Spenser, *The Faëry Queen*, and of Henry Stephens, printer, the *Thesaurus*.

1599

The Earl of Essex, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, makes a truce with Tyrone, and returning to England without leave, is disgraced.

Birth of Oliver Cromwell.

Sully restores the French finances, and by his able administration re-establishes social order, and develops the resources of France.

Manufactories of silk, glass, &c., founded in France.

Birth of Anthony Van Dyke, of the Flemish school, and of Velasquez de Silva, of the Spanish school.

1600

Essex tried, and pardoned by Elizabeth.

The first patent granted to the English East India Company.

Mysterious Gowrie conspiracy against James VI. of Scotland.

A.D.

1600 Henry IV., divorced, 1599, from Margaret de Valois, marries Mary de Medici. War between France and Savoy. Peace, 1601.

Prince Maurice defeats the Archduke Albert at Nieuport, July 2.

War of Succession between Sweden and Poland in Livonia, 1600-60.

Researches of Dr. W. Gilbert in electricity.

Death of Richard Hooker, *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, and of John Lylie, *Euphues*.

Birth of Claude Lorraine, of the Roman school.

1601 The Earl of Essex attempts an insurrection in London. He and the Earl of Southampton are found guilty, and Essex is beheaded, Feb. 25. The Commons again complain of the monopolies fettering trade, and the Queen at once concedes their repeal. Spanish invasion of Ireland defeated by Lord Mountjoy, and the rebellion put down.

War between Turkey and Persia. The Persian troops are organised by an English traveller, Shirley.

The first vessel despatched by the East India Company leaves the Thames.

Death of Tycho Brahe.

1602 Marshal Biron beheaded for conspiracy against Henry IV. Rise of Amsterdam, and decay of Antwerp.

The Dutch East India Company established.

Controversy on Predestination between Arminius and Gomarus.

Invention of decimal arithmetic.

Asparagus, cauliflowers, and plants of many kinds, are introduced into England about this time.

Death of Agostino Caracci, painter and engraver.

1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth, March 24, after "a reign which saw the rise of the naval glory of England, the advance of the country to the position of a first-rate power, and the permanent establishment of the Protestant religion."

HOUSE OF STUART in England. Union of the English and Scottish crowns.

JAMES I. (VI. of Scotland), first King of Great Britain,

N

A.D.

- 1603 1603-25. Unsuccessful conspiracy of Raleigh and Cobham in favour of Lady Arabella Stuart.
- 1604 Conference of divines at Hampton Court. Unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the Puritans to the English Church. Death of Archbishop Whitgift. Peace between England and Spain.
Ostend taken by the Marquis Spinola, after 3 years' siege.
Cervantes publishes the first part of *Don Quixote*.
- 1605 The Gunpowder Plot, contrived by certain Papists to blow up the King and the Parliament, is discovered, Nov. 5.
Suicide of Boris Godunov, Czar of Russia, occasioned by the imposture of Demetrius.
Death of the great Mogul Sultan, Akbar.
Jesuit mission, under Ricci, to China.
Inigo Jones introduces the Italian architecture into England.
Bacon publishes the *Advancement of Learning*.
Death of Theodore Beza, and of John Stowe, *Chronicles*, &c.
- 1606 Royal charters granted to the colonisers of Virginia and New England. Bull of Pope Paul V., forbidding the English Papists to take the oath of allegiance to King James.
French settlement in Canada.
Truce of Comorra, for 20 years, between the Emperor and the Turks.
Dispute between the Pope and Venice. The Venetians disregard the Papal excommunication, and expel the Jesuits and Capuchins from the republic.
Father Paul Sarpi, 1552-1622, *History of Council of Trent*.
Death of Justus Lipsius, classical critic.
Birth of Paul Rembrandt, and of Albert Cuyp.
- 1607 Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America, founded in Chesapeake Bay.
Reconciliation of the Pope with Venice. Henry IV. mediator.
Continued oppression of Portugal by the Spaniards.
All the Portuguese settlements in India, except Goa

A.D.

- 1607 and Diu, are conquered by the Dutch, 1600-9. By the Dutch power at sea the Indian trade of Spain is intercepted and almost destroyed.
Davis reaches "Davis's Straits."
The University of Giessen founded.
End of the *Memoirs* of De Thou.
- 1608 Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, made Lord Treasurer. Persecution of the English Puritans, many of whom emigrate to Virginia.
Quebec founded by the French.
Birth of John Milton, and of Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon.
- 1609 Twelve years' truce between Spain and the United Provinces.
Edict of Philip III. for the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. 600,000 are driven over to Africa, 1609-10. Wide districts are consequently depopulated, and a great decay of Spanish agriculture and manufactures ensues.
Religious dissensions in Germany and Bohemia. A Protestant Union under Frederic, Elector Palatine, is formed, 1608, and a Roman Catholic League at Wurzburg, under the Duke of Bavaria, 1610.
Cosmo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1609-20. The richest prince in Europe.
Leghorn now becomes the great mart of the Levant trade.
Arrival of Hawkins, the first English envoy, at the Mogul court.
The channel of the New River begun by Sir Hugh Middleton. The water supplied to London, 1614.
The Bank of Amsterdam founded.
The Douay version of the *Bible* published.
Death of Joseph Scaliger, classical critic, and of Annibale Caracci.
- 1610 "Grand Design" of Henry IV. for uniting all the European states into a great Christian Commonwealth, and maintaining perpetual peace. Henry is assassinated by Ravallac, May 14. His son, Louis XIII.,

A.D.

1610 King of France, 1610-43, æt. 9. Mary de Medici, the Queen-mother, Regent. Confirmation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Poles invade Russia, and capture the Czar Chwofski, who dies a prisoner at Warsaw. Russia is desolated by the Poles and Tartars, and anarchy prevails there till 1613.

Jesuit missions in Paraguay.

Hudson, an Englishman, explores "Hudson's Bay."

Invention of the thermometer.

Astronomical discoveries of Galileo, and of Harriot.

Birth of D. Teniers the Younger, of the Flemish school, of W. Van del Velde, and of A. Van Ostade, of the Dutch school.

1611 First creation of baronets, to defray the charges of the colonisation of Ulster by Scottish and English Protestants. Robert Carr, the King's favourite.

Retirement of the great French minister, Sully.

Gustavus Adolphus the Great, King of Sweden, 1611-32. æt. 17. Axel Oxenstiern, minister. War with Denmark, 1611-13.

The authorised version of the ENGLISH BIBLE published.

The Charter House School, &c., founded by Thomas Sutton.

1612 Death of Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, æt. 18, and of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.

Matthias, Emperor of Germany, 1612-19. Increasing irritation prevails between the German Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Disturbances in France. The Huguenots feel insecure, and the nobles are jealous of the engrossing influence of Concini, Marshal D'Ancre.

Wars of Venice with the Dalmatian and Istrian pirates called Uscocci.

English factories founded at Surat, and at Gambroon, 1613.

1613 Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth of England to

A.D.

1613

Frederic, Elector Palatine. THEIR descendants now sit upon the English throne. Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower. Marriage of Carr, now Earl of Somerset, to the Countess of Essex.

Wars of the Montferrat succession in Italy, 1613-17.

Dynasty of Romanoff in Russia founded by Michael III.

Wadham College, Oxford, founded

Birth of Jeremy Taylor, Murillo, the great Spanish painter, and of Gerard Douw, of the Dutch school.

1614

"Peace of St. Menehould," between Louis XIII. and the French nobles. Last assembly of the States General.

Continued disputes on Predestination, at Leyden, between the Gomarians, supported by the Stadtholder Maurice, and the Arminians, or "Remonstrants," supported by the Pensionary Barneveldt.

Persia now attains its highest power and prosperity, under Abbas the Great.

Completion of St. Peter's church, at Rome.

The University of Groningen founded.

Logarithms invented by Napier of Merchistoun.

Beginning of the Rosicrucian mania.

Raleigh's *History of the World* published.

Death of Brantome, historian, and of Isaac Casaubon.

1615

George Villiers sworn of the Privy Council, April 23. The Earl and Countess of Somerset condemned for Overbury's murder, and pardoned by the King. Lady Arabella Stuart dies in the Tower.

Marriage of Louis XIII. of France to Anne of Spain, and of Philip, Prince of Asturias, to Elizabeth of France. Condé heads the French malcontents and the Huguenots. Civil war. Peace of Loudon, 1616.

Persecution of the Christians in Japan.

Death of F. Beaumont, *Dramas*. J. Fletcher, his brother dramatist, dies 1625. Death of Aquaviva, Jesuit scholastic.

Birth of Salvator Rosa, of the Neapolitan school.

1616

James restores to the Dutch the cautionary towns

A.D.

1616

pledged to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Roe, English ambassador to the Mogul court.

St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, founded.

Baffin explores "Baffin's Bay."

Death of William Shakspeare, April 23, æt. 52, and of Cervantes.

Birth of Carlo Dolce, of the Florentine school.

1617

Sir Francis Bacon made Lord Keeper, March 7, and Chancellor, May 27. Visit of King James to Scotland; enforcement of episcopacy there. Publication of the "Book of Sports." Raleigh, released after 12 years' imprisonment, sets out on his disastrous expedition to Guiana.

Influence of De Luynes in France. Marshal D'Ancre assassinated by command of Louis XIII. Imprisonment of the Queen-mother at Blois.

Peace of Stolbova, between Sweden and Russia.

Birth of Eust. le Sueur, of the French school.

1618

Sir Walter Raleigh returns to England, and is beheaded, Oct. 29.

Reformation of the French Benedictines. The "Congregation of St. Maur" founded. The Order of the Visitation of Our Lady founded by Francis de Sales.

Synod of Dort, 1618-19. Condemnation of the Armenians, or "Remonstrants."

"Spanish Triumvirate" in Italy: Bedmar, envoy at Venice; Toledo, viceroy of Lombardy; and Ossuna, of Naples. Unsuccessful conspiracy of Bedmar to seize Venice.

Violation of the Bohemian Charter, and insurrection at Prague. The Imperial commissioners are thrown out of window, and the Protestants take up arms under Counts Von Thurn and Mansfeldt.

Commencement of the Thirty Years' War.

John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, obtains the duchy of Prussia.

Great Persian victory over the Turks at Shibli.

Danish fleet dispatched to India. Settlement of Tranquebar in Coromandel.

Kepler discovers the laws of planetary motion.

A.D.

- 1619 The Queen-mother escapes from confinement, and heads the French revolt. Treaty of pacification arranged by Richelieu at Angoulême.
- Ferdinand II., Emperor of Germany. The Bohemian Diet declare him deposed, and elect, as King of Bohemia, Frederic, Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I. The Bohemians and Hungarians invade Austria, and besiege Vienna.
- The Pensionary Barneveldt beheaded. Grotius condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Batavia fortified, and made the Dutch seat of government in India.
- The circulation of the blood discovered by Dr. William Harvey.
- Dulwich College founded by Edward Alleyne.
- The banqueting house (now Chapel Royal), Whitehall, commenced by Inigo Jones.
- Crane's tapestry manufactory set up at Mortlake.
- Death of Ludovico Caracci, painter.
- Birth of Charles le Brun, of the French school.
- 1620 Puritan emigration to New England. The "Pilgrim Fathers" land at Plymouth. First importation of negro slaves to Virginia.
- The Valteline seized by Spain. It is restored to the Grisons, 1626.
- Defeat of the Bohemians at Prague, Nov. 8, by Maximilian of Bavaria, and Tilly, the Imperialist generals. Frederic loses both Bohemia and the Palatinate.
- First silk manufactory in England.
- Brilliant period of the Flemish school of painting.
- Birth of Philip Wouvermans, of the Dutch school, and of John Evelyn.
- 1621 The Lord Chancellor, Bacon, convicted of bribery, May 3. Remonstrance of the Commons on behalf of the Elector Palatine and the German Protestants. General discontent at the King's refusal to aid his son-in-law.
- War in France with the Huguenots, headed by Rohan and Soubise.
- The Elector Palatine put to the ban of the Empire. Bitter persecution of the Protestants, and abolition of the national privileges.

A.D.

- 1621 Philip IV., King of Spain, 1621-65. He is governed by his minister, Olivarez. War renewed with the United Provinces. Dutch successes in Brazil. Spain aids Austria throughout the 'Thirty Years' War.
 The Universities of Saltzburg and Rinteln founded.
 Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* published.
 D. Teniers the Elder, of the Flemish school.
 The Dutch West India Company established.
 Birth of La Fontaine.
- 1622 Parliament dissolved by the King. Imprisonment of Coke, Selden, Pym, &c.
 Peace of Montpelier, confirming the Edict of Nantes.
 The German Protestants, under Count Mansfeldt and Christian of Brunswick, are almost everywhere defeated by Tilly, 1622-23. Devastation of the Palatinate.
 The Congregation "Pro propaganda Fide" founded at Rome by Pope Gregory XV.
 The "Arminian Confession" composed by Episcopius.
 Revolts of the Pashas, and anarchy in Turkey. Two Sultans in five months are strangled by the Janizaries.
 War renewed with Persia.
 Death of Dr. J. Bull, Gresham Professor of Music.
 Orlando Gibbons, W. Bird, &c., English musical composers, fl.
 Birth of Molière.
- 1623 Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, visit Spain incognito. The proposed match with the Infanta broken off.
 The electoral dignity of the Palatinate transferred to Bavaria.
 The famous library of the Palatines, at Heidelberg, is presented to the Pope.
 Unsuccessful Arminian conspiracy against the Stadtholder, Maurice.
 Prosperous state of Denmark under Christian IV.
 Flourishing fisheries and manufactures. Voyages of discovery sent out. The University of Soroc founded.
 Sultan Amurath IV., 1623-40. An able and warlike ruler.

A.D.

- 1623 First collective edition of Shakspeare's *Plays*.
 Death of W. Camden, English antiquary, and of
 Mariana, Spanish historian.
 Birth of Blaise Pascal.
- 1624 War between England and Spain.
 Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu in France, 1624-42.
 Rigid Imperial and ecclesiastical despotism throughout
 Germany.
 The Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet, and sack Lima.
 Dutch massacre of the English at Amboyna. Man-
 hattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York), founded
 by the Dutch.
 Pembroke College, Oxford, founded.
 Bacon writes his *Novum Organum*, and *De*
Augmentis Scientiarum.
 Snellius discovers the law of refraction of light.
 Birth of Nicholas Berghem, of the Dutch school.
- 1625 Death of King James I., March 27, æt. 59.
 CHARLES I., King of Great Britain, 1625-49. He
 marries Henrietta Maria of France, June 14. The
 first Parliament of Charles complains of grievances,
 and is dissolved, August 12. Barbadoes and St.
 Kitt's colonised by the English, their first West
 Indian settlement.
 New Huguenot war in France, terminated by another
 edict of peace, 1626.
 Death of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice, who is suc-
 ceeded by his brother, Frederic Henry, 1625-47.
 Toleration granted to the Arminians. Breda captured
 by Spinola.
 The trade and territorial possessions of the Dutch
 East India Company are now at their greatest
 extent.
 The circle of Lower Saxony rises in arms, under
 Christian IV. of Denmark, who heads the confederacy
 for restoring the Elector Palatine.
 Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden conquers Livonia.
 The University of Mantua founded.
 Grotius publishes *De Jure Belli et Pacis*.
 Death of Herrera, Spanish historian.

A.D.

- 1626 The second Parliament of Charles I. impeaches Buckingham, and is suddenly dissolved, June 11. The Earl of Arundel, Sir John Eliot, &c., sent to the Tower. The King raises supplies by an arbitrary forced loan. The Protestants, under Christian of Denmark, defeated by Tilly, at Lutter; and under Mansfeldt, by Wallenstein, at Dessau.
- Conquest of Polish Prussia by Gustavus Adolphus.
The new convent of Port Royal de Paris founded.
- Death of Francis Bacon, April 9, æt. 65.
- 1627 Sir Thomas Wentworth imprisoned for refusing to aid the loan. War between England and France. Unsuccessful expedition of the Duke of Buckingham to Rhè. Boston in North America founded.
- Prosperous English fisheries at Newfoundland.
- Final war with the French Huguenots, now aided by England. Siege of Rochelle.
- Wallenstein devastates Mecklenburg, Holstein, Pomerania, &c., 1627-28. He is created Duke of Mecklenburg, and Admiral of the East Sea, 1628.
- Flourishing Jesuit missions in China, under Schall.
- Propagandist College, for training missionaries, under the Congregation at Rome.
- Birth of Bossuet.
- 1628 The third Parliament of Charles I. meets, March 17. Petition of Right, June 17. The Duke of Buckingham assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth, Aug. 23. Colony of Massachusetts Bay founded.
- The Huguenots surrender Rochelle, Oct. 30.
- War of the Mantuan succession in Italy. The Pope and Venice, allied with France, support the Duke de Nevers. Tuscany, Savoy, and Spain, oppose him.
- The Dutch, under Peter Hein, capture the Spanish plate fleet off Cuba.
- Great massacre of the Turkish Janizaries, in punishment of a revolt. Their power now begins to decline.
- Death of Abbas the Great. The Persian power rapidly wanes under his barbarous and effeminate successors.
- Death of F. de Malherbe, French lyric poet.
- Birth of John Bunyan.

A.D.

1629 The Speaker of the House of Commons forcibly held in the chair, while a protest is drawn up against tonnage and poundage, March 2. Parliament dissolved, March 10. Nine members are imprisoned. No Parliament is called again in England for 11 years. New Hampshire granted to J. Mason.

Pacification of Nismes, conceding religious liberty to the Huguenots. Successful expedition of Louis XIII. to Italy.

Edict of Restitution, reclaiming all church lands occupied by German Protestants, since 1555. Peace of Lubeck with Denmark, which withdraws from the Protestant alliance, and receives back its conquered provinces.

Des Cartes discovers astronomical refraction.

Corneille's first comedy, *Melite*.

Death of J. Speed, *Hist. of Great Britain*.

1630 Peace made by England with France and Spain. The Palatinate sacrificed. Ministry of Wentworth, now Earl of Strafford, in State affairs, and of Bishop Laud in Church affairs, 1630-41. Revival of obsolete Church ceremonies by Laud. Grant of Carolina to Sir Robert Heath.

French successes in Italy. Victor Amadeus I., Duke of Savoy.

Gustavus Adolphus joins the Protestant league, and lands in Germany with a Swedish army. Wallenstein removed from the command of the Imperialists, and succeeded by Tilly.

Death of Kepler.

Birth of Isaac Barrow.

1631 Connecticut granted to Lords Say and Brooke. Peace of Chierasco. End of the Spanish ascendancy in Italy. France acquires great influence at the Italian courts. Subsidy treaty between France and Sweden against Austria, 1631-35.

The Gazette de France.

Magdeburg taken by Tilly, and its citizens massacred, May 10. Gustavus Adolphus expels the Imperialists from Brandenburg and Saxony, and defeats Tilly at Leipsic, Aug. 28.

A.D.

- 1631 Establishment of the Dutch at St. Eustatius. Dutch supremacy in Brazil.
 Death of John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cottonian library, M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, and of Davila, Ital. historian.
 Birth of John Dryden, and of L. Bakhuyzen, of the Dutch school.
- 1632 Roman Catholic settlement of Maryland under Lord Baltimore.
 Richelieu puts down successive plots against him with extreme severity.
 Defeat and death of Tilly at Lech. Munich taken by Gustavus Adolphus. Wallenstein again at the head of the Imperialists. Gustavus Adolphus is killed in his victory at Lutzen, Nov. 6.
 Christina, Queen of Sweden, 1632-54, æt. 6. Oxenstiern, Guardian.
 War between Poland and Russia. Peace of Wiasma, 1634.
 Foundation of the Order of "Priests of the Mission" by Vincent de Paul.
 Munificent and discriminating encouragement of art at the English court. Patronage of Van Dyke, &c., by King Charles.
 Death of George Herbert, and of Edward Fairfax, translator of Tasso.
 Birth of Sir C. Wren, and of John Locke.
- 1633 King Charles crowned at Edinburgh, June 18. Laud translated to the see of Canterbury. The English "Book of Sports" again set forth.
 Treaty of Heilbronn between Sweden and the Four Circles.
 Campaign of Bernard of Saxe Weimar in Bavaria.
 Galileo summoned before the Inquisition, and compelled to recant his "System of the World."
- 1634 Persecution of William Prynne and other English Puritans by the Star Chamber. The first writ for ship-money issued.
 Assassination of Wallenstein at Eger in Bohemia. The Swedes defeated, for the first time, by the Imperialists under Ferdinand, at Nordlingen.

A.D.

- 1634 The order of the Sisters of Charity founded.
The Turks under Amurath invade Persia, and capture Tabreez.
Death of Sir Edward Coke, *Comment. on Littleton*.
- 1635 Guadaloupe and Martinique colonised by the French.
Peace of Prague, between the Emperor and the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg.
Alliance against Spain between the United Provinces and France. Attempted seizure of the Belgian provinces, which the French unsuccessfully invade.
The Académie Française founded by Richelieu.
Selden's *Mare Clausum* published.
Death of Lope de Vega, Spanish *Dramas*.
Birth of J. Ruysdael, of the Dutch school.
- 1636 John Hampden resists the payment of ship-money, and boldly resolves to try its legality.
The Imperialists and Spaniards invade France, and menace Paris. The Swedes, under Banner and Wrangel, victorious at Wittstock.
The University of Utrecht founded.
- 1637 Bishop Williams prosecuted and heavily fined, at the instigation of Archbishop Laud, Feb. Royal proclamation forbidding further Puritan emigration, by which Hampden, Pym, and Cromwell are prevented leaving England, April. Oppressive severities of the Star Chamber, which sentences Prynne, Bastwick, Burton, &c., to mutilation and the pillory, June. Attempt to enforce in Scotland the Liturgy and ritual of the English Church. Great tumults at Edinburgh, July. Colonisation of Maine and New Hampshire.
Breda recaptured from Spain by the Dutch.
The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched, the largest ship yet built in England.
Harvard College founded. The first American printing press set up at Cambridge.
The philosophical system of Des Cartes published.
- 1638 Judgment in the Court of Exchequer given against John Hampden, June. "Solemn League and Covenant" of the Scottish Presbyterians. Abolition of Episcopacy and the use of the Liturgy in Scotland.

- 1638 The French invade Spain, and besiege Fontarabia, but without success.
Bernard of Saxe Weimar defeats the Imperialists on the Rhine.
The Sultan Amurath captures Bagdad from the Persians.
Death of Ben Jonson, Jos. Mede, *Clavis Apocalyptica*, and of Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, reviver of the doctrines of Augustine.
- 1639 The Scottish Covenanters, secretly aided by Richelieu, take up arms. The King marches to meet them.
Temporary pacification of Berwick, June.
Death of Bernard of Saxe Weimar. The Swedes under Banner victorious at Olnitz and Brandeiz.
The Dutch under Van Tromp gain a great victory in the Downs over the Spanish fleet.
Peace between Turkey and Persia, which surrenders all the conquests of Abbas the Great.
The *Cinna* and *Horace* of Corneille. The *Cid*, 1636.
Horrox first observes a transit of Venus over the sun.
Death of Sir Henry Wotton.
- 1640 The fourth Parliament of King Charles assembles, April 13. Supplies delayed till grievances are redressed. Parliament dissolved, May 5. The Scottish Covenanters again rise, and enter England, Aug. 20. Great Council of the nobles summoned by the King at York, Sept. 24. Meeting of the Long Parliament, Nov. 3. The Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud impeached by the Commons. The imprisoned Puritans liberated. Ship money voted illegal. Fort St. George, Madras, founded by the English, between whom and the Dutch a rivalry soon springs up in India.
Turin taken by the French.
Frederic William I., Duke of Prussia, 1640-88.
The Portuguese shake off the thralldom of Spain. The Duke of Braganza is raised to the throne as John IV., 1640-56.
Dutch conquest and settlement of Malacca.
Beginning of the Controversy on Divine Grace between the Jesuits and Jansenists, or followers of Jansenius.

A.D.

1640

The University of Abo founded.

Bishop Bedell's *Irish translation of the Old Testament* completed.

Death of Rubens, and of Philip Massinger.

- 1641 The King makes Pym Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Hampden tutor to the Prince of Wales. Act passed for triennial parliaments. Abolition of the impost of ship money, tonnage and poundage, &c., The Star Chamber, High Commission Court, &c., abolished. The Earl of Strafford tried, attainted, and beheaded, May 11. The King visits Scotland, and confirms his concessions there. Rebellion of the Irish Papists, and massacre of the Protestants, Sept. 23. Violent demands, and "Remonstrance" of the Commons, Nov. The bishops expelled from Parliament, and 12 bishops impeached. Hyde, Falkland, and others, who had successfully combated the illegal acts of the King, now consistently oppose the illegal acts of the Parliament, and range themselves on that side which Hallam says was, from this time, undoubtedly the side of the Constitution.

Alliance of France with Portugal. Catalonia and Roussillon revolt from Spain, and submit to France.

Retreat and death of the Swedish general, Banner.

The sugar cane first brought to Barbadoes from Brazil. Coffee brought to England.

Death of Van Dyke, Domenichino, of the Neapolitan school, and of Sir Henry Spelman.

- 1642 The King impeaches Lord Kimbolton and 5 members of the Commons, Jan 3. The King goes to the House of Commons, and demands in person the 5 members impeached, Jan. 4. The accused members take their seats in triumph, Jan. 11, and the King leaves London. Marriage of the Princess Mary to the Prince of Orange. The Queen leaves England, Feb. 16. The King repulsed from Hull, April 23. Parliamentary propositions on the militia, &c., virtually abolishing the royal power, offered to, and refused by the King.

THE GREAT REBELLION in England, 1642-60. The royal standard solemnly set up at Nottingham, Aug.

A.D.

1642

22. The Earl of Essex appointed general of the Parliament's army. Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23. During these troubles, innumerable sects spring up in England.

Cinq-Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., and De Thou, beheaded for conspiracy against Richelieu, who dies Dec. 4, æt 58.

Torstenson defeats the Imperialists in Silesia and Moravia.

Van Diemen's Land discovered by Tasman.

Hobbes writes his *Leviathan*.

Death of Galileo, æt. 78.

Birth of Sir Isaac Newton.

1643

The Queen lands in England with supplies, Feb. 22. Lord Brooke killed while attacking Lichfield Cathedral, March 2. Sir W. Waller defeats the royal troops under Lord Herbert near Gloucester, March 23. The Scottish "League and Covenant" adopted by the English Parliament. John Hampden mortally wounded at Chalgrove Field, June 18. The Parliament's forces, under Lord Fairfax, defeated by the Earl of Newcastle at Atherton Moor, June 29. Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Prince Rupert defeats Sir W. Waller at Bath, July 5, and at Devizes, July 13, and takes Bristol by storm, July 26. Lord Essex raises the siege of Gloucester, Sept. 5, and gains the first battle of Newbury, in which Lords Falkland, Sunderland, and Carnarvon are slain, Sept. 20. The Parliament quarters soldiers in Westminster Abbey. Death of John Pym, Dec.

Louis XIV., King of France, 1643-1715, æt. 5.

The Queen mother, Anne of Austria, Regent. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine, 1643-61. The Duke d' Enghien, afterwards the great Condé, defeats at Rocroy the famous infantry of Spain. Turenne commands on the Rhine. French colony at Cayenne.

Dismissal of the Spanish minister, Olivarez, who is succeeded by Louis de Haro.

Conquest of Holstein by Torstenson. Danish alliance with the Imperialists. War between Denmark and Sweden.

A.D.

1643

Torricelli, of Florence, invents the barometer.

Death of George Sandys, poet and translator.

1644

A Scotch army crosses the Tweed to aid the Parliament, Jan. 19. The King summonses a Parliament at Oxford, Jan. 22. Trial of Archbishop Laud commenced, March 12. Siege of York. Defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor by Cromwell, July 2. York and Newcastle surrender to the Parliament. The Queen embarks for France, July 14. Surrender of Skippon, Sept. 2. The King defeated at the second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27. The "Self-denying Ordinance," Dec. 9, gives great power to the Independents. Sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the Parliament's army.

Victories of Turenne and D'Enghien over the Imperialists under Mercy at Rothweil and Friburg. Defeat of Gallas by Torstenson.

The Portuguese recover from the Dutch their settlements in Brazil.

China subdued by the Mantchoo Tartars, who found the Tsing dynasty.

Death of William Chillingworth in prison, F. Quarles, *Emblems*, &c., and of Card. Bentivoglio, historian.

1645

The Hothams beheaded, Jan. 2. Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10, and on the same day, the Liturgy becomes proscribed, and the "Directory" is set up in its place. Failure of the treaty of Uxbridge, Feb. 22. Battle of Naseby, June 14, where Clarendon mournfully says "the king and the kingdom were lost." To celebrate their victory, the Lords and Commons dine with the City at Grocers' Hall, and after dinner, both Houses sing, with their hosts, the 46th Psalm. Prince Rupert surrenders Bristol, Sept. 10, and quits England. The Countess of Derby surrenders Latham House, Dec. 4.

Defeat of Turenne by Mercy at Marienthal. Turenne and D'Enghien victorious at Nordlingen, where Mercy is killed. Torstenson defeats the Imperialists in Bohemia. Peace of Brömsebro, between Denmark and Sweden.

A.D.

1645 The Candian war between Venice and the Turks, 1645-69.

Alexis, Czar of Russia, æt. 15. Tyranny of his tutor and minister, Moronzoff.

Death of Hugo Grotius.

1646 Ineffectual messages from the King, now shut up in Oxford, to the Parliament: he offers great concessions, but will not abandon the English Church. The King quits Oxford, and takes refuge with the Scots at Newark, May 5. Dublin surrendered by the Duke of Ormond. Leslie defeats Montrose, who takes refuge abroad.

Coutrai, Mardyke, and Dunkirk, taken by the French.

The Swedes under Wrangel, and the French under Turenne, advance into Bavaria, and force the Elector to maintain neutrality.

81 new families admitted into the aristocracy of Venice, on payment of 100,000 ducats each.

1647 The King is sold by the Scots to the English Parliament for £400,000, and delivered to its commissioners, Jan. 30. Divisions between the Presbyterians and Independents, who now struggle for mastery. Cromwell sends Joyce to seize the King, and he is brought to the army, June 4. Expulsion of Presbyterian members from Parliament, June 23, followed by tumults in London. The King attempts to escape, Nov. 11, and is imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle, Nov. 13.

The "Society of Friends," or Quakers, founded by George Fox.

Troubles in Naples, caused by the excessive taxation imposed by the Spanish viceroy. Great insurrection under Masaniello, the famous fisherman, July 7, and headed after his death, July 16, by Henry, the banished Duke of Guise. It is suppressed, 1648.

Taylor's *Liberty of Prophesying* published.

Huyghens applies the pendulum to clocks.

The University of Bamberg founded.

1648 Scottish invasion of England in the King's behalf, July 13. Popular risings for the King in Wales,

A.D.

1648

Kent, Lincolnshire, Essex, &c. Cromwell defeats the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton, and, marching to Edinburgh, enforces submission. Parliament reopens negotiations with the King at Newport, Sept. 18. The army enters London, Dec. 2. The Commons resolve that the King's concessions are a sufficient ground for settlement, Dec. 5. Cromwell sends Col. Pride to shut the Presbyterian members out of the House by armed force, Dec. 6. The remaining remnant of the Long Parliament, consisting of about 50 members of the sect of Independents, resolve to bring the King to trial.

Civil war of the "Fronde" in France, promoted by De Retz against Cardinal Mazarine and the court. "Day of the Barricades," Aug. 26.

Wrangel and Turenne defeat the Imperialists at Zimmerhausen. Victory of Condé at Lens.

The Peace of Westphalia, putting an end to the war which has devastated Germany for 30 years, is signed at Munster, Oct. 14. Full liberty is granted to all Protestants. Alsace, &c., ceded to France; Pomerania, Wismar, &c., to Sweden; Magdeburg, &c., to Prussia; the Palatine made eighth Elector of the empire; and the independence of the republics of Switzerland and Holland finally recognised.

Spain continues at war with France and Portugal.

The siege of Candia commenced by the Turks.

Ibrahim, the Turkish Sultan, is strangled by the Mufti, on charges of immorality.

Death of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

1649 The Lords refuse to take part in the proceedings against the King. The Scotch energetically protest against them. Fairfax disowns them, and withdraws from his colleagues, Jan. 8. The King is removed from Windsor to St. James', Jan. 15. His trial in Westminster Hall by a "High Court of Justice," presided over by Bradshaw, commences, Jan. 20. The pre-arranged sentence is pronounced, Jan. 27. The King is beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30, æt. 49. The nation, prostrated for the time by the long struggle

A.D.

1649

which, in its disastrous progress, has dismembered almost every private family, as well as overthrown every public institution, looks on in sorrowful silence.

The COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, 1649-60.

The Government, virtually a strict military despotism under Cromwell, is at first administered by a Council of State. King Charles II. is proclaimed by the Parliament of Scotland, and by Ormond in Ireland. The House of Lords abolished, Feb. 6. The Duke of Hamilton, and Lords Holland and Capel, beheaded, March 2. Sale of Church and Crown lands, April and July. Cromwell captures Drogheda, and massacres the garrison, Sept. 11.

Icon Basilike published the day after the King's death.

Treaty of Rueil, and temporary pacification in France.

Condé organises a more powerful opposition.

1650

The Marquis of Montrose lands in Scotland, April 20; is defeated, captured, and hanged by the Covenanters, May 21. Charles II. arrives in Scotland, June 23; takes the Covenant, and is again proclaimed King, July 15. Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar, Sept. 3. Death of the Princess Elizabeth in Carisbrook Castle, Sept. 8, æt. 15. First settlement of North Carolina.

Condé, Conti, and De Longueville, imprisoned by the Queen Regent. Flight of Turenne.

The Stadtholder, William II., attempts to seize Amsterdam, and make himself absolute. He dies of small pox, Nov. 6. The Stadtholdership remains vacant till 1672. The Dutch take possession of the Cape of Good Hope.

Birth of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, 8 days after his father's death.

Death of G. J. Vossius, critic.

1651

Charles II. crowned at Scone, Jan. 1. He marches into England, leaving Cromwell behind him in Scotland, and enters Carlisle, Aug. 6. Cromwell, by forced marches, overtakes and defeats him at Worcester, Sept. 3, his "crowning mercy." Charles, after many

A.D.

1651

hairbreadth escapes, lands in France, Oct. 17. The Navigation Act, Dec. 1, the first appearance in England of the prohibitory system in commerce.

Release of Condé. Mazarine withdraws to Cologne. Louis XIV., æt. 13, declared of age. Return of Turenne.

Milton becomes blind while writing his *Defence of the People of England* against Salmasius.

Death of John Ford, *Dramas*.

1652

War between England and Holland, 1652-54. Great naval contests, chiefly in the Channel, between the English, under Blake, Penn, Monk, &c., and the Dutch, under Van Tromp, De Ruyter, &c.

Return of Mazarine to Paris. Condé defeats Turenne at the Faubourg St. Antoine, and Mazarine retires again. The King enters Paris, and proclaims an amnesty. De Retz sent to Vincennes. Condé takes refuge in Spain.

Barcelona captured by Don John of Austria. End of the Catalanian revolt. Continued decay of the Spanish power.

Death of Inigo Jones, and of Petavius, historian.

1653

Cromwell forcibly dissolves the Long Parliament, April 20. The "Barebones Parliament" succeeds, July 4. English naval victories, under Blake and Monk, over the Dutch. In that of July 29, Van Tromp is killed. Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector of the Three Kingdoms, Dec. 16.

End of the factions of the Fronde. Mazarine triumphantly resumes his ministry. Condé joins the Spaniards, against whom Turenne vigorously prosecutes the war. Papal bull against the "Five Propositions" of the Jansenists.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 1653-72.

Isaac Walton's *Complete Angler* published.

1654

Peace between England and Holland, which engages to exclude the House of Orange from the Stadtholdership, April 5. Parliament refuses to make the Protectorship hereditary, Oct. 19.

Turenne defeats Condé at Arras, and takes Quesnoy.

A.D.

- 1654 Christina resigns the Swedish crown to her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She adopts the Roman faith, 1655. De Vieyra completes the reconquest of Brazil from the Dutch.
- Submission of the Ukraine Cossacks to Russia.
- Invention of the air pump by Otto Guericke.
- Death of John Selden.
- 1655 Royalist conspiracy against Cromwell detected and defeated. England is divided into 12 military governments. 5,000,000 acres confiscated in Ireland, and distributed among the soldiery. Strict censorship of the press. Deep discontent, though suppressed, prevails through the country, which is now overawed by a despotism more rigid than it has ever known before; but the able and vigorous government of the Protector makes his alliance everywhere courted abroad, and England universally regarded as the great guardian of the Protestant faith. English war, in alliance with France, against Spain, 1655-60. Conquest of Jamaica by Penn, May 3. Successes of Blake in the Mediterranean.
- Absolute government of Louis XIV. in France. His celebrated declaration "I am the State."
- Persecution of the Waldenses.
- Venetian naval victory over the Turks in the Dardanelles.
- Invasion of Poland by the Russians and Swedes.
- Death of Gassendi, and of Le Sueur.
- 1656 The Spanish plate fleets captured by Blake, who dies on his return within sight of England, 1657. New Parliament summoned; 100 members obnoxious to Cromwell are excluded from it. English factory at Hoogley on the Ganges.
- Jansenist controversy. Arnauld expelled from the Sorbonne.
- Religious disturbances in Switzerland.
- Expulsion of the Portuguese from Ceylon by the Dutch, who also acquire Calicut in Malabar.
- Death of Mohammed Kioprili, Grand Vizier of Turkey, 1650-56. His son, Ahmed Kioprili, succeeds him as Vizier, 1656-76.

A.D.

- 1656 Fuller's *Church History of Britain* published.
Pascal's *Provincial Letters* against the Jesuits.
Death of Archbishop Usher, and of Bishop Hall.
- 1657 Cromwell declines to take the title of King, May 8. He summons a new House of Lords, Dec. 11.
The Jesuits, after 51 years' exclusion, are permitted to re-enter the state of Venice.
Frederic William acknowledged by the Treaty of Welau with Poland, as hereditary and independent Duke of Prussia.
Christina, ex-Queen of Sweden, causes Monaldeschi to be assassinated in Paris. She dies at Rome, 1689.
Bishop Walton's *Polyglot Bible* published.
- 1658 Cromwell, finding still a great majority against his government, dissolves the Parliament, Feb. 4. Conscious of the general discontent, and harassed by the machinations of the Millenarians, Fifth Monarchy men, and other fanatics, the Protector surrounds himself with guards and spies. Dunkirk surrenders to the allies, and is delivered by Louis XIV. to the English.
Death of Oliver Cromwell, Sept. 3. A great soldier and a great statesman, "he suffered no one to ill-use England but himself."
Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-59.
The Swedes under Charles Gustavus cross the Belts on the ice, and invade Denmark. Peace of Roskilde. Charles Gustavus, who aims at the empire of the North, renews the war the same year.
Edict against the Socinians in Poland.
Aurungzebe, having deposed his father, and defeated and slain his three brothers, ascends the Mogul throne, 1658-1707.
- 1659 Richard Cromwell is compelled to resign power by the Cabal of Wallingford House. The "Rump" or remnant of the Long Parliament re-assemble, May 6, and after continued struggles with the army, are expelled by Lambert, Oct. 13. Military Committee of Safety formed. The three kingdoms appear on the verge of anarchy.

A.D.

1659 Peace of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, Nov.
Restoration of Condé to his estates.

5 Quakers hanged as heretics at Boston, in America.

Molière's first play, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, performed.

Death of Robert Herrick, *Hesperides*.

1660 General Monk, Commander of the army in Scotland, marches into England, Jan. 1, and restores the Presbyterian members. Lambert is committed to the Tower, Mar. 6, and a free Parliament summoned. Assembly of the "Convention Parliament," Apr. 25. The restoration of the King is voted amidst the enthusiastic rejoicings of the nation, May 1.

RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.

CHARLES II., King of Great Britain, 1660-85.

General Act of Indemnity, excepting only the late King's judges. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor and Prime Minister, 1660-67. Re-marriage of the Duke of York to Anne Hyde, daughter of Clarendon, Sept. 3. Death of the Duke of Gloucester, æt. 21. Execution of Harrison, Hugh Peters, &c., Oct. 9. The episcopate restored. William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Oct. 25.

Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa of Spain.

Sudden death of Charles Gustavus of Sweden. Peace restored in the North by the treaties of Oliva and Copenhagen. The Diet of Denmark invests the King with hereditary absolute power.

The Buccaneers commence their attacks on the Spanish settlers in America, about this time.

Boileau writes his first *Satires*.

Death of Velasquez de Silva, and of Scarron.

1661 The Convocation grants a subsidy to the King; the last tax of this nature paid by the English clergy. The Savoy Conference, March 25. Execution of the Earl of Argyle, May 28. The Corporation Act, Dec. 20.

Spanish invasion of Portugal, which forms an alliance with England. The Portuguese make peace with the Dutch, and recover Brazil, Goa, Macao, &c.

Peace of Cardis, between Sweden and Russia.

A.D.

- 1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarine, March 9, æt. 59. Baptist Colbert, the great French Minister of Finance, 1661-83. The epoch of his administration is not unjustly called "the Golden Age of France," which now rises to be the most formidable power in Europe. The French Court becomes distinguished for its magnificence and elaborate etiquette.

Art, science, and literature, sedulously fostered.

The finances, manufactures, and trade of all kinds, are carefully developed,—and the power of the French navy greatly augmented. The Palace of Versailles built.

Bossuet preaches before Louis XIV.

Death of Bishop Walton, and of Dr. Thomas Fuller.

- 1662 Marriage of King Charles to Katherine of Portugal, May 21; Bombay and Tangiers are ceded to England as part of her dowry. Act of Uniformity, May 17. By its operation, 2,000 Nonconformists are ejected from their livings, Aug. 24. Dunkirk sold to the French, Oct. 17.

Dispute between the Pope and Louis XIV., arising from an insult offered by the Pope's guards to the French ambassador at Rome. It is ended by the Pope's abject submission, 1664.

The Barbary pirates attacked by the Dutch fleet. The United Provinces have now risen to a place among the leading European states.

The Turkish Grand Vizier, Kiuprili, invades Hungary.

The *Book of Common Prayer* completed, as now used.

Dryden's first play, *The Wild Gallant*, performed.

Death of Blaise Pascal.

- 1663 Commencement of the permanent Diet at Ratisbon.
The Royal Society, London, incorporated, April 2,
The Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, &c.,
founded in France.
The Marquis of Worcester conceives the first idea
of a steam engine.
Butler's *Hudibras* published.

A.D.

- 1664 War between England and Holland, 1664-67. The first Conventicle Act.
 The French colonise Canada, Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c.
 The French East and West India Companies established.
 The canal of Languedoc, to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, commenced.
 Great victory of Montecuculi, the Emperor's general, over the Turks at St. Gothard. Truce of Temeswar.
 The Order of La Trappe founded by De Rance.
 Travels of Chardin in Persia, 1664-81.
 Death of Buxtorf.
- 1665 Victory of the Duke of York off Harwich over the Dutch fleet under Opdam, who is killed, June 3. Great plague in London, causing 130,000 deaths, April to Dec. The Parliament meets at Oxford, Oct. 9.
 Persecution of the Jansenists in France, and of the Waldenses.
 Union of the Tyrol with Austria.
 Defeat of the Spanish invaders at Villa Viçiosa by the Portuguese, June 17.
 Charles II., King of Spain, 1625-1700, æt. 4. His mother, Anne of Austria, Regent. Anne is entirely influenced by a Jesuit, Nitard, and under their misgovernment, Spain is brought to the verge of ruin.
 The University of Kiel founded.
 First publication of the *London Gazette*, and of the *Journal des Savans* at Paris.
 The Duke de la Rochefoucault publishes his *Maximes*.
 The rotation of Jupiter, Venus, and Mars, discovered by Cassini.
 Death of Nicholas Poussin.
- 1666 War between England and France. Naval battle between the English, under the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert, and the Dutch, under De Ruyter and C. Van Tromp, continuing four days, June 1—4, and indecisive in result. The English are victorious in another naval battle, July 26. Great fire of London, Sept. 2-6; 13,200 houses in 400 streets, the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's cathedral, and 90 churches,

A.D.

- 1666 are destroyed. Defeat of the Scottish Covenanters on Pentland Hills, Nov. 27. William Penn joins the Society of Friends.
- The impostor Sabatei Levi excites tumults in Turkey, and great agitation among the Jews, by pretending to be the Messiah.
- Newton conceives the idea of universal gravitation.
- Molière's *Misanthrope* published.
- The Royal Academy of Sciences founded at Paris.
- Death of G. B. Guercino, painter.
- 1667 The Dutch under De Ruyter sail up the Medway, and burn some ships at Chatham, June 11. Peace of Breda between England and Holland, July 10; New York ceded to the English, and Surinam to the Dutch. Fall from power, Aug. 30, and banishment, Dec. 19, of the great Lord Clarendon.
- War between France and Spain. Louis XIV. claims the Spanish Netherlands in right of his wife, notwithstanding her renunciation, and invades Belgium.
- Alfonso VI. of Portugal deposed for imbecility by his brother, Pedro, who governs as Regent till Alfonso's death, 1683.
- Truce between Poland and Russia, purchased by large Polish cessions.
- The re-building of the Royal Exchange commenced.
- The first English Fire Insurance Office established by Dr. Barton.
- Milton publishes *Paradise Lost*.
- French translation of the Bible* by the scholars of Port Royal published at Amsterdam, and condemned by the Pope.
- The *Tartuffe* of Molière, and the *Andromaque* of Racine.
- Death of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Abraham Cowley, *Poems*, and of S. Bochart.
- 1668 Triple Alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden, against France, arranged by Sir W. Temple and De Witt, Jan. 13. The Duke of York avows himself a Roman Catholic.

A.D.

1668 Peace of Aix la Chapelle, between Spain and France, which gains Lille, Tournay, &c., May 2. Louvois, French Minister of War.

Peace of Lisbon, between Spain and Portugal, acknowledging Portuguese independence.

Abdication of John Casimir, King of Poland. After a year's interregnum, the Diet elect, against his will, Michael Wiczenowicki.

The Buccaneers under Morgan capture Portobello.

Dryden appointed Poet Laureate.

La Fontaine's *Fables* published.

Death of P. Wouvermans, painter, and of J. Denham, *Poems*.

1669 Visit of Cosmo de Medici to England, April 5.

The Jesuit, Nitard, expelled from Spain by Don John of Austria.

Candia taken by the Turks after a siege of 21 years, Sept. 6. Peace between Venice and Turkey.

Newton completes his theory of fluxions.

The Theatre at Oxford built by Wren at Archbishop Sheldon's cost.

The English Hudson's Bay Company established.

Boileau's *Art of Poetry* published.

Death of P. da Cortona, painter.

1670 The Cabal Ministry—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. Louisa Querouaille, sent over by Louis XIV. to influence the King, is made by him Duchess of Portsmouth. Secret treaty of Charles, who profligately sinks into a French pensioner, with France against Holland. Second Conventicle Act, April 11. Death of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and of W. Prynne.

Pope Clement X., 1670-76. Cessation of the Jansenist persecution—"the Peace of Clement."

Hungarian conspiracy against the Austrian government detected and put down. Hungary treated as a conquered country.

The Buccaneers led by Morgan cross the isthmus of Darien, and pillage Panama.

Quesnel's *Annotations on the Gospel*.

A.D.

1670

Bossuet's *Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Église Catholique*.

The *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* of Molière, and the *Berenice* of Racine.

Death of J. Gregory, nat. philosopher.

1671

Attempt of Blood to steal the crown from the Tower of London, May 9. Tyrannical government of Lauderdale in Scotland; persecution of the Covenanters. Death of Anne (Hyde) Duchess of York.

Greenwich Observatory built.

The Monument, London, begun by Wren.

Death of M. Casaubon, and of J. Gronovius.

1672

The English Exchequer shut by the King, who has seized all the money, Jan. 2. Royal "Declaration of Indulgence." War of England, Sweden, and France against Holland. Naval battle between the English and Dutch off Solebay, May 27; Montague, Earl of Sandwich, (Pepy's patron) killed.

Louis XIV. passes the Rhine, June 12, and his troops, under Turenne and Condé, overrun Holland. The sluices are thrown open, William of Orange is proclaimed Stadtholder, and the people, maddened by desperation, massacre John and Cornelius De Witt at the Hague, Aug. 12.

Alliance of the Emperor, Spain, Brandenburg, &c., in defence of Holland.

Poland invaded by the Turks.

Invasion of the Dekkan by the Mahrattas under Sevajee.

Institution of the Academy of Music at Paris.

1673

Parliament condemns, and the King recalls his "Declaration of Indulgence." The Test Act, March 29. The Duke of York refuses to take the Test. Dismissal of Lord Shaftesbury. The Earl of Danby succeeds him as Chancellor. Marriage of the Duke of York to Mary Beatrice of Modena, against the Commons' protest.

Louis takes Maestricht, but finds it necessary to retreat from Holland.

Defeat of the Turks at Choczim by John Sobieski.

Malebranche publishes his *Search after Truth*.

Death of Salvator Rosa.

A.D.

1674 Parliament compels the King to make peace with Holland, Feb. 28, but he still continues his secret ignoble alliance with Louis.

William, Prince of Orange, declared hereditary Stadtholder. He is defeated at Senef by Condé, Aug. 1. Franche Comté subdued by the French. Invasion of the Palatinate by Turenne.

John Sobieski elected King of Poland.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon, in exile at Rouen, *History of the Rebellion*, John Milton, and of Rembrandt.

1675 Disputes between the two Houses respecting the right of appeal to the Lords. Parliament prorogued, Nov. 22, for 15 months.

Death of Turenne at Salsbach, July 27. Defeat of the French under Crequi at Consarbruck. The allies capture Trèves, and make Crequi prisoner. The Swedes invade Brandenburg, and are defeated at Fehrbellin.

St. Paul's cathedral commenced by Sir C. Wren. Michael de Molinos, founder of the Quietists, publishes his *Spiritual Guide*.

1676 Pope Innocent XI. (Odescalchi). An able and zealous Pontiff.

Execution of Brinvilliers, the poisoner, in Paris.

Death of De Ruyter, in a naval battle with the French in the Mediterranean.

Defeat of the Swedish fleet off Bornholm by the Danes and Dutch.

Hungarian revolt, under Count Tekeli, against Austria.

Peace of Zurawno, between Poland and the Turks.

Death of Sir Matthew Hale.

1677 Marriage of William, Prince of Orange, to the Princess Mary of York, Nov. 4.

French victory under Marshal Luxemburg at Mont Cassel, April 11. Cambray, St. Omer, Valenciennes, &c., subdued by the French.

Battle of Luna between the Swedes and Danes.

Invention by Leibnitz of the differential and integral calculus.

A.D.

1677 Death of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Wen. Hollar, engraver, J. Harrington, *Oceana*, and B. Spinoza.

1678 Persecution of the Scottish Covenanters by Claverhouse, &c. The Popish Plot invented by Oates and Bedloe. Murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, Oct. 17. Many Roman Catholics arrested during the prevailing panic. Impeachment of the Earl of Danby. Dissolution of Parliament, after sitting 18 years.

Peace of Nimeguen, between France, Holland, and Spain, July 31.

Dispute between Pope Innocent and France respecting "the Regale."

Danish victory over the Swedes at Uddevalla.

First war between Russia and the Turks.

John Bunyan publishes the *Pilgrim's Progress*, Cudworth his *Intellectual System*, and Ducange his *Latin Glossary*.

Death of Andrew Marvel, and of J. Jordaens, of the Flemish school.

1679 New Parliament. The Duke of York withdraws to Brussels. Bill of exclusion against him introduced. A Council of Thirty formed by the King. The HABEAS CORPUS ACT passed, May 27. Assassination of Archbishop Sharpe by Balfour, &c., May. The Scottish Covenanters defeated by the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwell bridge, June 22. Dangerfield brings out his "Meal-tub Plot," Oct. 23.

Peace of Fontainebleau, between France, Denmark, and Sweden. French settlement at Pondicherry in India.

Bossuet writes his *Universal History*.

1680 New Parliament. The Exclusion Bill rejected by the Lords. Origin of the party names of Whig and Tory. Viscount Stafford, a martyr to the fabulous Popish Plot, beheaded, Dec. 29. Death of Denzil Hollis.

Great part of Alsace forcibly seized by France. "Chambers of Re-union" at Metz, Brisac, and Besançon.

The Diet of Stockholm makes the Swedish King virtually absolute.

Death of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta dominion. Sir C. Wren, President of the Royal Society.

A.D.

1680

Death of Samuel Butler, poet, the Earl of Rochester, Bernini, sculptor, Gerard Douw, and of Sir Peter Lely.

1681 New Parliament at Oxford, March 21. Reverting to the Exclusion Bill and Danby's impeachment, it is suddenly dissolved, March 28. No Parliament is called again for 4 years. Rise of the Cameronians in Scotland. Lord Shaftesbury indicted for high treason, and acquitted, Nov. Pennsylvania colonised by William Penn. Philadelphia founded, 1682.

Louis XIV., in a time of peace, suddenly seizes Strasburg. Persecution of the French Protestants.

Diet of Odenburg. The proffered Austrian concessions to Hungary are refused by Tekeli, who calls in the aid of the Turks.

Dryden publishes his *Absalom and Achitophel*, and Mabillon his *De Re Diplomaticâ*.

Death of Ruysdael.

1682 Arbitrary proceedings of the Court party, now completely in the ascendant. Shaftesbury retires to Holland.

The National Council of French bishops at Paris adopts the "Four Propositions" of Bossuet, asserting the independence of the French Church, and declaring the Papal power merely spiritual.

Algiers bombarded by the French under Du Quesne.

War between Turkey and Austria. The Turks make peace with Russia, and relinquish the Ukraine.

Ivan and Peter (the Great), jointly Czars of Russia, 1682-89. Their sister Sophia, Regent.

Death of Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, Claude Lorraine, and of Murillo.

1683 London and other corporations deprived of their charters.

Rye-house Plot, June 14. Execution of Lord William Russell, July 20. Marriage of the Princess Anne of York to Prince George of Denmark. Jefferies made Chief Justice. The Duke of Monmouth banished to Holland.

Death of Colbert. French invasion of the Spanish Netherlands. Alliance against France between Spain, Sweden, Austria, and Holland.

200,000 Turks under the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha,

A.D.

1683

besiege Vienna, July 14. John Sobieski, King of Poland, raises the siege, and signally defeating the Turks before Vienna, Sept. 12, and again in Hungary, inflicts on their military power a blow from which it has never recovered. The Grand Vizier is strangled on his return.

The "Code of King Christian," a digest of Danish law.

Death of Isaac Walton, N. Berghem, and of Mezeray.

1684

The Duke of York recalled to the Council. Ruinous fines inflicted on members of the late opposition.

The French seize Luxembourg and Courtrai, and bombard Genoa. Treaty of Ratisbon between France and the allies; cession of Luxembourg by Spain, and of Strasbourg by the Emperor. Great power of France both by land and sea.

Venice joins the league against the Turks, and bombards Athens.

Samuel Pepys, President of the Royal Society.

Death of Archbishop Leighton, and of Corneille.

1685

Death of King Charles II., Feb. 6, æt. 55.

JAMES II., King of Great Britain, 1685-88.

The King goes in state to mass, Feb. 12. Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in England, and of Argyle in Scotland, June. Argyle is defeated, and beheaded, June 30. Monmouth is defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, and beheaded, July 15. The "Bloody Assizes" of Jefferies and Kirke in the Western counties. Lord Sunderland made Premier.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22. 700,000 of the most industrious citizens of France are driven into banishment in England, Germany, Holland, &c.

Defeat of the Turks in Hungary; loss of Neuhaussel, &c.

Death of Edmund Castell, *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, and of T. Otway, *Dramas*.

1686

Power to dispense with the Test Act, &c., assumed by the King, and confirmed by the subservient judges. New Ecclesiastical Commission opened, Aug. 3. Compton, Bishop of London, questions its legality, and is suspended, Sept. 9.

A.D.

1686 In France, Fenelon labours to reconcile the Protestants to the Roman Church.

Persecution of the Waldenses in Piedmont.

League of Augsburg negotiated by William of Orange with the Emperor, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, &c., against France.

Buda taken by the Duke of Lorraine from the Turks, after being in their possession for 145 years.

Aurangzebe completes the subjection of the Dekkan by the conquest of Golconda and Bejapore, 1686-87.

The College of St. Cyr founded by Madame de Maintenon.

Death of Bishop Pearson, Maimbourg, Sir W. Dugdale, and of Carlo Dolce.

1687 "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience," April 4. Contest of the King with the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Reception of the Pope's Nuncio at Windsor. Growing alarm and discontent of the nation. Papal bull condemning the Quietists. Imprisonment of Molinos, and persecution of Madame Guyon.

The Turks defeated at Mohacz, Aug. 12, and driven out of Hungary. The Diet of Presburg declares the Hungarian crown hereditary in the House of Austria, Oct. 11.

The Venetians complete the conquest of the Morea from the Turks. The Sultan, Mohammed IV., is deposed by the Janizaries, and succeeded by his brother, Solyman III.

Newton's *Principia*, and Dryden's *Hind and Panther* published.

Death of Sir W. Petty, Edmund Waller, *Poems*, and of Dr. H. More.

1688 Second "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience" issued, April 27, and ordered to be read in all churches and chapels, May 4. Seven bishops for petitioning against this order are committed to the Tower, June 8. Birth of James, Prince of Wales, June 10. Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 29. Requisition for aid against the King's designs to William, Prince of Orange, who issues a Memorial, Oct. 1. The King,

A.D.

1688

alarmed, hastily recalls and cancels all his illegal acts, but as usual in such cases, too late. The Prince of Orange, with 15,000 men, lands at Torbay, Nov. 5, and joined by Englishmen of all classes, advances slowly towards London, which he enters, Dec. 18. James withdraws to France, Dec. 23, and the GREAT REVOLUTION is effected.

The French cross the Rhine, capture Philipsburg, Mayence, &c., and desolate the Palatinate with fire and sword. Worms and Spires are burnt, and the tombs of the Emperors destroyed.

The Austrians conquer Belgrade, Slavonia, &c., from the Turks.

Bossuet's *Histoire des Variations des Églises Protestantes*.

Death of Dr. R. Cudworth, and of John Bunyan.

Birth of Alexander Pope.

1689 The Convention assembles, Jan. 22, and both Houses resolve that "the throne is vacant." Declaration of Rights. Settlement of the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II., King and Queen of Great Britain, 1689-1702. Proclaimed, March 13.

James, supported by Louis XIV., lands in Ireland, March. England joins the League of Augsburg against France, May 12. Victory of the Scottish Jacobites, and death of Dundee, at Killikrankie, May 26. Toleration Act, June 19. Abolition of Episcopacy as established by law in Scotland, July 22. Siege of Londonderry. The BILL OF RIGHTS, by which the succession to the crown is limited to Protestants, passed, Dec. 16.

Successes of the allies over the French in Germany.

The Turks defeated by the Austrians at Nissa.

Convention of Altona between Denmark and Holstein Gottorp. The sovereignty of the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein acknowledged by Denmark.

Peter the Great, sole Czar of Russia, æt. 17. Ivan resigns his sovereignty, and the ex-Regent Sophia is imprisoned in a convent.

A.D.

1689 Rise of the Pietistic Controversy.

1690 King William lands in Ireland, June 11. The English and Dutch fleets defeated off Beachy head by the French, under Tourville, June 30. William gains the battle of the Boyne, July 1; death of Schomberg. James returns to France, July 4. Unsuccessful siege of Limerick.

French victories of Luxemburg over Waldeck at Fleurus, and of Catinat over the Duke of Savoy at Staffarda.

The Turks under Mustapha Kiuprili recover Belgrade, Nissa, &c.

Locke publishes his *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.

Chelsea Hospital founded.

English factory established at Calcutta.

Death of Le Brun, and of N. Lee, *Dramas*.

1691 Deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft and the Non-juring bishops, Feb. 1. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Defeat of the Irish and French under St. Ruth at Aughrim, July 12. Limerick is taken, Oct. 3, and the whole of Ireland submits to William. Treaty of Limerick, guaranteeing the liberties of the Irish Papists.

French capture of Mons by Vauban, and invasion of Aragon.

Defeat of the Turks and death of Kiuprili at Salankaman, Aug. 18.

Racine's *Athalie* first performed.

Death of Robert Boyle, Dr. E. Pococke, and of Richard Baxter.

1692 The Earl of Marlborough dismissed from office. Victory of the English and Dutch fleets under Admirals Russell and Rooke over the French off La Hogue, May 23. King William defeated by Luxemburg at Steenkirk, July 24.

The French capture Namur.

Hanover constituted a ninth electorate of the empire.

Subjection of the Carnatic by Aurungzebe, 1692-1700.

The Mogul empire has now attained its greatest extent and power.

A.D.

1692

Commencement of the Boyle Lectures.

Death of Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Birth of Joseph Butler, afterwards Bishop of Durham.

1693

Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, Jan. 31. Naval victory of Tourville over the English and Dutch fleets off Cape St. Vincent, May 18. Defeat of William by Luxemburg at Landen, July 29.

Victor Amadeus of Savoy totally defeated by Catinat at Marsaglia, Oct 4.

Reconciliation of the Gallican Church with the Pope.

Institution of the order of St. Louis.

Great earthquake in Sicily—18,000 persons perish.

Locke publishes his *Thoughts concerning Education*.

Death of Archbishop Sancroft.

1694

Growing corruption of Parliament. Rise of the Funding system. The first Stamp Act, June. Admiral Russell raises the siege of Barcelona. The Triennial Act, Dec. 22. Death of Queen Mary, Dec. 28, æt. 33.

The Bank of England established.

Foundation of Greenwich Hospital.

The University of Halle founded.

The *Dictionary* of the French Academy published.

Death of Archbishop Tillotson, Puffendorf, and of D. Teniers the Younger.

1695

Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, expelled for bribery, the question being put by himself from the chair, Mar. 12. First window tax. Namur re-taken by William, Sept. 2.

Death of Marshal Luxemburg. Brussels bombarded by the French under Villeroy.

Invasion of Hungary by Sultan Mustapha II.

Death of Henry Purcell, La Fontaine, Huyghens, and of P. Mignard, of the French school.

1696

Discovery of an assassination plot against King William, Feb. 14. Sir John Fenwick condemned by bill of attainder, Nov. 9.

Peace of Turin, between France and Savoy, restoring all French conquests.

A.D.

- 1696 Death of John Sobieski, King of Poland, followed by a year's interregnum.
 Azof taken from the 'Turks by the Czar Peter.
 Eddystone Lighthouse built.
 Death of Madame de Sevigné, and of La Bruyère.
- 1697 Execution of Sir John Fenwick, Jan. 28. Peace of Ryswick, between France and England with her allies, Sept. 11. William acknowledged as King of England by Louis.
 Barcelona, captured by Vendome, is restored by the French at the Peace.
 Controversy between Bossuet, Bishop of Meux, and Archbishop Fenelon, the defender of Quietism.
 Great defeat of the Turks at Zeuta by Prince Eugene, Sept. 11.
 Charles XII., King of Sweden, æt. 15.
 Frederic Augustus, Elector of Saxony, elected King of Poland.
 The Czar Peter travels incognito through Holland, England, &c., 1697-98.
 Savery designs his steam-engine for raising water.
 Bayle's *Historical and Critical Dictionary* published.
 Birth of William Hogarth, the great English "writer of Comedy with the pencil."
- 1698 First Partition Treaty of the Spanish monarchy between William, Louis, and the Emperor; the Spanish King, Charles II., being childless.
 The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge founded.
 A second East India Company incorporated. It is united to the first Company, 1702.
 Insurrection of the Strelitz guards in Russia. They are defeated and cut to pieces by Peter, who re-organises his army on the European model. A fleet fitted out.
 Manufactures introduced, and commerce encouraged by the Czar.
 Death of Tillemont, *Ecclesiastical History*.
- 1699 The King's request to retain his Dutch guards finally

A.D.

- 1699 rejected by the House of Commons, which disbands all the forces, except 10,000 troops and 3,000 marines. Peace of Carlowitz, obtained by concessions which greatly cripple the Turkish power. Alliance of Russia, Denmark, and Poland against Sweden. Massillon preaches in France. Fenelon's *Telemachus*, and Bentley's *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris*, published. Death of Bishop Stillingfleet, and of Racine.
- 1700 Second Partition Treaty transferring the Spanish succession to the Archduke Charles, Mar. 25. Death of the Duke of Gloucester, heir presumptive to the English crown, July 29, æt. 11. Death of Charles II. of Spain, who, under priestly influence, has nominated as his successor, Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., Nov. 1. House of Bourbon in Spain. Philip V., 1700-46. Charles XII. of Sweden compels the Danes to conclude the Peace of Travendahl, and gains the great victory of Narva over the Swedes and Russians, Nov. 30. Influence of the Jesuit missions in China. Death of John Dryden, and of Sir W. Temple.
- 1701 Act of Settlement, June 12, entailing the English crown on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her heirs, being Protestants. Impeachment and acquittal of Lord Somers. Death of James II. at St. Germain's, Sept. 16, æt. 68. His son is acknowledged as King of Great Britain by Louis XIV., and is attainted by the English Parliament. Grand Alliance of England, Holland, and the Emperor against the succession of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne. The Electors of Bavaria and Cologne side with France. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts founded. War of the Spanish Succession against Louis XIV., who begins the contest with diminished resources. His treasury is exhausted, and his greatest generals dead. Defeat of Catinat by Prince Eugene at Carpi, July 9, and of Villeroi at Chiari, Sept. 1.

A.D.

- 1701 The Elector of Brandenburg is crowned at Königsberg as Frederic I., King of Prussia.
Charles XII. invades Poland, and gains the victory of Riga.
Insurrection in Hungary, under F. Rácz, 1701-11.
- 1702 Death of King William, Mar. 8, æt. 52.
ANNE, Queen of Great Britain, 1702-14.
War declared against France and Spain, May 4. Marlborough, appointed Captain-General, drives the French from Nimeguen, Liege, &c. Defeat of the French at Vigo by the English and Dutch fleets under Sir G. Rooke, Oct. 12. Marlborough returns to England, Nov., and is created a Duke.
French successes on the Rhine and in Italy. Insurrection in the Cévennes, caused by the persecution of the Camisards.
Prussia joins the Grand Alliance against France.
No Stadtholder of Holland is appointed after William's death, the administration being conducted by the States General, assisted by the Grand Pensionary, Heinsius.
Charles XII. of Sweden victorious at Clissau, July 20.
The Berlin Academy founded, under Leibnitz.
- 1703 Treaty of commerce between England and Portugal.
Marlborough takes Bonn, Huy, and Limburg.
The French victorious over the allies at Stollhafen, Hochstadt, and Spire. Death, in the Bastille, of the "Man with the iron mask," Nov. 19.
Russian conquests in Ingria and Carelia. Foundation of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt by Peter.
Victory of Charles XII. at Pultusk, May 1. The Polish Diet, at his instigation, declares the throne vacant.
The Sultan, Mustapha, deposed, and succeeded by Achmed III.
Great storm, occasioning incalculable damage, Nov. 26.
Sir Isaac Newton, President of the Royal Society.
Death of Dr. R. Hooke.
Birth of John Wesley.
- 1704 Institution of Queen Anne's Bounty, Feb. 7. Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, July 22. Great victory of

A.D.

- 1704 Blenheim gained by Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French and Bavarians, Aug. 2 ; capture of Marshal Tallard and many generals, &c. Gibraltar besieged by the Duke of Berwick, Oct.
 The Polish Diet elect as King Stanislas Leczinski, who is proposed to them by Charles XII.
 Narva and Dorport taken by the Russians.
 Publication of Newton's *Optics*, Handel's first opera *Almira*, Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, and Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.
 Death of Bossuet, Bourdaloue, and of John Locke.
- 1705 Marlborough forces the French lines at Tirlemont, July 18.
 The Archduke Charles lands in Catalonia. Campaign of the Earl of Peterborough. Barcelona surrenders, Oct. 4.
 Joseph I., Emperor of Germany, 1705-11.
 The Papal bull "Vineam Domini" issued.
 The University of Moscow founded.
 Death of John Ray.
- 1706 Marlborough defeats the French under Villeroi at Ramillies, May 12. Peterborough and the allies penetrate to Madrid, and proclaim the Archduke King as Charles III., June 24. Articles of Union between England and Scotland signed, July 22. The allies in Spain are forced to retreat, and Philip returns to Madrid, Aug. 5.
 Prince Eugene defeats the French at Turin, Sept. 7, and drives them out of Italy. Louis, in vain, offers terms of peace.
 Charles XII. defeats the Russians and Saxons, and compels Frederic Augustus by the Treaty of Alt Ranstadt formally to abdicate the Polish throne. Patkul is delivered up to Charles, and broken on the wheel, 1707.
 Death of Peter Bayle, and of John Evelyn.
- 1707 Victory of the Duke of Berwick at Almanza, April 14, over the allies, who rapidly lose all their Spanish conquests except Catalonia. The Union between England and Scotland completed, May 1. Sir

A.D.

1707

Cloudesly Shovel lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22.
Meeting of the first United Parliament of Great Britain, Oct. 23.

The Austrians take possession of Milan and Mantua.
Charles III. proclaimed at Naples.

Neufchatel in Switzerland given up to Prussia.

Death of Aurungzebe. Under his weak and luxurious successors, the Mogul empire speedily declines.

Death of Bishop Patrick, Dean Sherlock, G. Farquhar, *Comedies*, Filicaia, and of Mabillon.

1708 Marlborough defeats the French under Vendome at Oudenarde, July 11. Sardinia and Minorca taken by the English under Leake and Stanhope. Death of Prince George, consort of the Queen, Oct. 28.

French successes over the allies in Spain and Italy.

Rise of the Moravian Brethren, "Herrnhutters," in Germany.

Charles XII. invades Russia.

Discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Death of Bishop Beveridge.

1709 Victory of Malplaquet gained by Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French under Villars, Sept. 1. Bavaria seized by the allies. Dr. Sacheverell's sermon at St. Paul's, Nov. 5.

France is now suffering both from financial exhaustion and from famine, and Louis again fruitlessly offers liberal terms of peace. Jansenist dissensions in the French Church. Dispersion of the Society of Port Royal.

Charles XII. totally defeated by the Russians at Pultowa, July 8. He takes refuge in Turkey, and remains there 5 years. After his defeat, Frederic Augustus is restored by the Czar Peter to the Polish throne.

Publication of the first number of the *Tatler* by Steele, Apr. 2, and of the *Daily Courant*, the first daily newspaper.

Copyright Act, 8 Anne c. 19.

Birth of Samuel Johnson.

1710 Trial and suspension of Sacheverell, Feb. and March.

A.D.

- 1710 Formidable riots. Queen Anne, at the instigation of Mrs. Masham and St. John, appoints a Tory ministry under Harley, Earl of Oxford, Sept.
- Charles, victorious at Almenara and Saragossa, enters Madrid, Sept. 28, but retreats on the approach of Vendome. Stanhope and 5,000 British troops captured at Brihuega, Dec. 10. Victory of Vendome at Villa Viciosa, Dec. 20.
- The Russians take Revel, Regel, Livonia, &c. War between Russia and Turkey.
- St. Paul's cathedral completed by Sir C. Wren.
- Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge* published.
- 1711 Incorporation of the South Sea Company. The Duke of Marlborough deprived of his various offices, and Robert Walpole and Cardonel expelled from the House of Commons, on charges of corruption, Dec.
- The French under Dugai Trouin take Rio Janeiro.
- The Archduke Charles, by the death of his brother, becomes Emperor of Germany as Charles VI., and quits Spain.
- Pacification of Szathmar, guaranteeing Hungarian privileges.
- The Russians defeated and surrounded by the Turks on the Pruth. Peace of Falczy. Azof restored to the Turks.
- Publication of the first number of the *Spectator* by Addison, March 1, and of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*.
- Death of Bishop Ken, Boileau, and of H. Dodwell.
- Birth of David Hume.
- 1712 Committal of Walpole to the Tower, Jan. 17. Separation of the English forces from the allies, July. Death of Richard Cromwell, æt. 90.
- Quesnoy surrenders to Prince Eugene, July 4. Victory of the French under Villars at Denain, July 24.
- Defeat of the Danes, Poles, and Saxons by the Swedes under Steinbock at Gadebusch.
- Civil war in Switzerland between the Reformed and Roman Catholic cantons.

A.D.

1712

Whiston expelled from Cambridge for Arianism.

Controversy between Clarke and Waterland.

Pope's *Rape of the Lock* published.

Death of Cassini.

1713

Peace of Utrecht, between France and the allies, with the exception of the Emperor, March 30; various concessions made by Louis; Philip is recognised as King of Spain.

The Pragmatic Sanction, securing the succession of the hereditary states of Austria to the Emperor's heirs, male or female, April 6.

The Papal bull "Unigenitus" against the Jansenists, Sept. 10, occasions long and violent strife in the French Church.

The Duke of Savoy crowned King of Sicily, Dec. 24.

The Clarendon Press, Oxford, opened.

Pope's *Windsor Forest*, and *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

The first number of the *Guardian* published.

Death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and of W. Cave.

1714

Death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, æt. 49.

HOUSE OF HANOVER in England.

GEORGE I., Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain, 1714-27. New ministry under Lord Halifax; Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Peace of Rastadt, March 6, between France and the Emperor, to whom Lombardy, Naples, and Sardinia are ceded.

Capture of Barcelona by the Duke of Berwick. The Salic law established in Spain. Alberoni, minister.

War between Venice and the Turks, 1714-18. The last war of Venice.

Holstein Gottorp seized by Denmark.

The Russians defeat the Swedish fleet in the Baltic, invade Finland, and conquer Aland.

Charles XII. returns to Sweden.

Worcester College, Oxford, founded.

Pope publishes the first volume of his *Homer*.

Birth of Richard Wilson, "the English Claude."

1715

Impeachment of Bolingbroke, Oxford, Prior, and Ormond,

A.D.

1715

July 9. Rebellion in Scotland in favour of James, son of James II. The insurgents are defeated at Sheriffmuir and Preston, Nov. 13. The Pretender lands in Scotland, Dec. 25, but returns, 1716. England and Prussia join the Northern league against Sweden. Death of Louis XIV., Sept. 1, æt. 77.

Louis XV., King of France, 1715-74, æt. 5. The profligate Duke of Orleans, uncle to the King, Regent. Dubois, minister.

Barrier Treaty between Holland and Austria. The Spanish Netherlands ceded to the Emperor, the Dutch retaining only a line of frontier fortresses. Decline of the Dutch power from this period.

The Turks conquer the Morea from Venice.

Nicholas Rowe, Poet Laureate.

Publication of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*.

Blenheim House built by Sir J. Vanbrugh.

Death of Archbishop Fenelon, Bishop Burnet, Robert Nelson, and of Malebranche.

1716 Execution of the Jacobite Lords, Derwentwater and Kenmure, Feb. 24. Lord Nithisdale escapes from the Tower. Bill for Septennial Parliaments, May 7.

Law brings forward his banking and Mississippi schemes in France.

The Emperor joins Venice against the Turks, who are defeated by Prince Eugene at Peterwaradin, Aug. 5. Temeswar taken, Oct. 13.

Machinations of Görtz, the Swedish minister, and Alberoni, the Spanish minister, for the restoration of the Stuarts in England.

Death of Dr. R. South, W. Wycherly, *Dramas*, Leibnitz, and of Gronovius.

Birth of Thomas Gray, and of J. M. Vien, restorer of the French school of painting.

1717 Triple Alliance between England, France, and Holland, Jan. Change of ministry; Stanhope succeeds Walpole, Addison is Secretary of State, April. Trial and acquittal of Harley, Earl of Oxford. Bangorian controversy between Hoadley and Sherlock, &c. The meetings of Convocation henceforth merely formal.

A.D.

- 1717 Spain, under the influence of the Queen, Elizabeth, and of Alberoni, attempts to recover the ceded Italian dominions. Sardinia is seized, 1717, and Sicily, 1718. Belgrade taken by Prince Eugene from the Turks, Aug. 22.
- 1718 Quadruple Alliance of England, France, Holland, and the Emperor against Spain, July. The Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir G. Byng off Passaro, July 31. Peace of Passarowitz, between Venice, the Emperor, and the Turks, June 24. Charles XII. of Sweden invades Norway, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshal, Nov. 30. The Czar Peter causes his only son, Alexis, to be put to death, July 7.
- Deistical writings of Collins, Toland, Chubb, &c. Revived grossness of manners. "Hell-fire clubs," &c.
- 1719 Treaty of Stockholm, between England, Sweden, &c. Law's Mississippi scheme is now at its height in France. Ulrica Eleanora, sister of Charles XII., elected Queen of Sweden. Execution of Görtz. Fall of Alberoni, who is banished from Spain.
- De Foe publishes *Robinson Crusoe*. Lombes' silk throwing machine set up at Derby. Death of Addison, Quesnel, Dupin, and of Flamsteed.
- 1720 Birth of Charles Edward, son of the Pretender. The delusive South Sea scheme in England, and Mississippi scheme in France, now burst, and occasion widespread ruin and consternation. Peace effected by the Quadruple Alliance. Spain restores Sardinia and Sicily, and is ceded the reversion of Parma, Tuscany, and Piacenza. Savoy cedes Sicily to Austria, receiving in return Sardinia as a kingdom. Ulrica, Queen of Sweden, resigns in favour of her husband, Frederic of Hesse Cassel, who is elected King. Peace with Denmark, Prussia, and Poland.
- 1721 Expulsion from the House of Commons of Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members, for participation in the South Sea imposture. Robert Walpole, Premier, April 2.

A.D.

- 1721 Peace of Nystadt, between Sweden and Russia.
 Peter assumes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."
 Inoculation introduced by Lady M. W. Montagu.
 Death of Matthew Prior, *Poems*, and of Grinlin Gibbons.
- 1722 Death of the Duke of Marlborough, June 16, æt. 72.
 Committal to the Tower of Bishop Atterbury, Lords Orrery, Grey, and North, and of C. Layer, on charges of treason.
 The Ostend Company for trade to India established by the Emperor.
 Death of Fleury, *Ecclesiastical History*.
- 1723 Execution of Layer, May 17. Bishop Atterbury banished, May 27. Pardon of Bolingbroke.
 Agitation in Ireland respecting Wood's copper coinage, Sept., which elicits Swift's *Drapier's Letters*.
 Louis XV. assumes the government of France. Death of Dubois, and of the late Regent, Orleans.
 Publication of Voltaire's *Henriade*, Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, and Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees*.
 Death of Sir C. Wren, Sir G. Kneller, Leuwenhoek, and of Dean Prideaux.
 Birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 1724 Death of Harley, Earl of Oxford, and of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital.
 Congress of Cambray. Suddenly terminated, 1725.
 Renewed edicts against the French Protestants.
 Philip V. resigns the Spanish crown, Jan. 16, but resumes it on the death of his eldest son, Aug. 31.
 Growing power of Prussia. Foundation of Potsdam.
 Dissensions in Poland, instigated by the Jesuits.
 Massacre of the Protestants at Thorn.
 Regius professorships of modern history founded at Oxford and Cambridge.
 Fahrenheit and Reaumur, improvers of thermometers.
- 1725 Lord Chancellor Macclesfield convicted of embezzlement,

A.D.

- 1725 and fined £30,000, May 6. Growing importance of the English colonies in America and the West Indies.
- First Treaty of Vienna, between the Emperor and Philip V. of Spain, who acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction, July 17. To counteract this treaty, England, France, and Prussia form the Treaty of Herrnhausen, Sept. 3.
- Death of Peter the Great of Russia, who is succeeded by his widow, Catherine, Jan. 28. Prince Menzikoff, minister.
- The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg founded.
- Death of Rapin de Thoyras, *Hist. of England*.
- 1726 Death of Sophia Dorothea of Zell, the imprisoned consort of George I.
- Ministry of Cardinal Fleury in France, 1726-43.
- Fall and imprisonment of the Spanish minister, Ripperda.
- Holland joins the League of Herrnhausen. Prussia secedes, and, with Russia, joins that of Vienna.
- Publication of Gay's *Fables*, Thomson's *Winter*, and Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.
- 1727 Death of George I. in Hanover, June 11, æt. 68.
- GEORGE II., King of Great Britain, 1727-60.
- Unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards.
- Denmark and Sweden accede to the League of Herrnhausen.
- Death of Catherine of Russia, who is succeeded by Peter II., æt. 12. Menzikoff is supplanted by Dolgorouki, and sent to Siberia.
- Gay's *Beggars' Opera* published.
- Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society.
- Death of Sir Isaac Newton.
- Birth of Thomas Gainsborough, English landscape painter.
- 1728 Congress of Soissons.
- Copenhagen nearly destroyed by fire.
- Behring discovers "Behring's Straits."
- Unsuccessful effort of Berkeley to found a college in the Bermudas.

A.D.

- 1728 Ephraim Chambers publishes his *Cyclopædia*.
Birth of Oliver Goldsmith.
- 1729 Treaty of Seville, between England, Spain, France, and Holland, Sept. 28. Chief Justice Raymond decides, in Woolston's case that Christianity is "part of the law of the land," Nov. 28.
Great fire at Constantinople; 12,000 houses destroyed.
Pope's *Dunciad* published.
Death of Sir R. Steele, Dr. S. Clarke, A. Collins, and of W. Congreve.
- 1730 Victor Amadeus resigns the crown, after a brilliant reign, and is succeeded by his son, Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia, 1730-73.
Rising in Corsica against the Genoese.
Revolt of the Turkish Janizaries. The Sultan Achmed is deposed, and his nephew, Mahmood I., raised from a prison to the throne.
Anne, niece of Peter the Great, Empress of Russia.
Biren soon becomes the virtual master of Russia.
Earthquake at Pekin; 100,000 persons perish.
Colley Cibber succeeds Eusden as Poet Laureate.
Birth of Edmund Burke.
- 1731 Second Treaty of Vienna, between England, Holland, and the Emperor, who dissolves the Ostend India Company in return for the acknowledgment of the Pragmatic Sanction, Mar. John Wesley and George Whitfield preach in various parts of England. The use of the Latin language in records and pleadings discontinued by Act of Parliament. Pulteney dismissed the Privy Council. The "Gin" Act passed.
Don Carlos, second son of Philip V. of Spain, succeeds to Parma and Piacenza, on the extinction of the House of Farnese.
Birth of George Washington, Feb. 11.
The first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* published by Edward Cave.
The Swedish East India Company established.
Death of Daniel De Foe, and the Earl of Orrery.
- 1732 The colony of Georgia founded by Oglethorpe.
Death of Bishop Atterbury, and of John Gay.

P

A.D.

1733 Excise scheme proposed by Walpole, and abandoned after violent opposition.

War of the Polish succession. Frederic Augustus II. of Saxony is supported by Russia and Austria, to the exclusion of Stanislas Leczinski, who is unanimously elected by the Diet, and acknowledged by France, Spain, and Sardinia. England remains neutral. Milan captured by Charles Emanuel of Sardinia, and Kehl by the Duke of Berwick.

Pope's *Essay on Man* published.

1734 Successful campaign of the French and Sardinians in Italy. Don Carlos proclaimed King of Naples, May 10. Battle of Parma. The Imperialist general, Mercy, slain, June 29. The Duke of Berwick killed before Philipsburg, which surrenders to the French, July 21. Stanislas is besieged by the Russians in Dantzic, and escapes to Konigsberg.

The Bank of England in Threadneedle Street opened, June 5. (Previously carried on in Grocers' Hall, Poultry.)

The University of Gottingen founded.

Death of Sir James Thornhill, painter.

1735 Peace of Vienna, confirmed at Versailles, 1738. Stanislas renounces the Polish crown, and obtains the duchy of Lorraine, the Duke of which receives the reversion of Tuscany. Don Carlos cedes Parma and Piacenza to Austria, and is invested with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. France guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.

Linnaeus publishes his *Systema Naturæ*.

Voltaire's *Lettres Philosophiques* burnt by the hangman.

Death of T. Hearne, antiquary, Dr. Arbuthnot, and of Vertot.

1736 Repeal of the statutes against witchcraft, Mar. 5. Mission of John Wesley to Georgia. Riots in Edinburgh; Porteus hanged on a sign-post by the mob, Sept. 7.

Flourishing Danish and Moravian missions.

Death of Prince Eugene, æt. 72.

A.D.

- 1736 Theodore, Baron Neuhof, elected by the insurgents King of Corsica.
 War of Russia and Austria with the Turks. The Russians take Azof, and invade the Crimea.
 End of the Sofi dynasty in Persia. Accession of Nadir Shah.
 Bishop Butler's *Analogy of Religion* published.
- 1737 Lord Hardwicke succeeds Lord Talbot as Chancellor, Feb. Disputes between George II. and his son, Frederic, Prince of Wales. Death of Queen Caroline, Nov. 20, æt. 55.
 Death of John Gaston, the last of the House of Medici. He is succeeded in the duchy of Tuscany by Francis, Duke of Lorraine.
 Bradley discovers the aberration of light.
 Radcliffe's library, Oxford, founded.
 Death of John Hutchinson, the anti-Newtonian, and of John Strype, ecclesiastical historian.
 Birth of Edward Gibbon.
- 1738 William Pitt made Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, Feb. 21. Birth of George Augustus, afterwards King George III., June 4.
 The Corsican revolt against Genoa suppressed by France, 1738-40.
 Sweden divided by the French faction of the "Hats" and the Russian faction of the "Caps."
 Nadir Shah subdues Kandahar and Afghanistan.
 Publication of Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses*, and of Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature*.
 Death of Boerhaave.
- 1739 John Wesley founds the Methodist Society in London.
 The House of Commons votes the publication of the debates to be a breach of privilege. War between England and Spain. Porto Bello captured by Admiral Vernon, Nov. 20.
 Peace of Belgrade, between Turkey, Russia, and Austria, which cedes to the Porte, Belgrade, Servia, and Wallachia, Sept. 22.
 Nadir Shah invades India, and captures Delhi, carrying off immense treasures.

A.D.

- 1740 Anson starts on his four years' voyage round the world.
 Frederic II. (the Great), King of Prussia.
 Death of the Emperor Charles VI., Oct. 20. His eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, consort of Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, succeeds to the hereditary states of Austria, and takes the title of Queen of Hungary. General violation of the Pragmatic Sanction, to which England and Sardinia alone remain faithful. Invasion of Silesia by Frederic of Prussia. The Elector of Bavaria claims the Austrian states.
 Ivan VI., Emperor of Russia, an infant two months old. The regent, Biren, sent to Siberia by Munich, who is himself supplanted by Ostermann.
 Pope Benedict XIV. (Prospero Lambertini). A Pontiff universally esteemed for his Christian moderation and profound learning.
 The sect of Swedenborgians founded by Emanuel Swedenborg of Upsal.
 Death of Dr. Waterland, and of T. Tickell, *Poems*.
- 1741 Motions for Walpole's dismissal rejected by both Houses, Feb. 13. Repulse of Admiral Vernon at Carthage, April.
 Frederic of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Molwitz, April 10, and conquers Silesia. Coronation of Maria Theresa at Presburg, June 14. Declaration of the Hungarian nobles—"Moriatur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa." Capture of Prague by the French, Saxons, and Bavarians, under Marshal Belleisle, Nov. 26. The Elector of Bavaria crowned King of Bohemia, Dec. 9.
 Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, 1741-62, on the deposition of the infant Ivan. War with Sweden.
 The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich founded.
 Handel publishes his *Messiah*.
 First appearance of Garrick on the stage.
 Death of Montfaucon, Rollin, and of J. B. Rousseau.
- 1742 New Parliament. Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole,

A.D.

1742

who is created Earl of Orford, Feb. Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, Minister. Mr. Pulteney has a seat in the new Cabinet, and is created Earl of Bath. Subsidy to Maria Theresa. Treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Nov.

The Elector of Bavaria chosen Emperor as Charles VII. Capture of Munich by Maria Theresa.

Peace of Breslau, between Austria and Prussia, which retains the greater part of Silesia.

Peter, Duke of Holstein, declared heir to the Russian throne.

Fielding publishes *Joseph Andrews*.

Death of Massillon, Bentley, and of Halley.

1743

King George defeats the French, under De Noailles, at Dettingen, June 16. Anson captures the Manilla galleon. Henry Pelham, Premier, July; William Pitt, Paymaster-General.

Death of Cardinal Fleury, Jan. 29, æt. 90.

Peace of Abo, between Russia and Sweden, which cedes Finland as far as the Kymen, and adopts Adolphus Frederic of Holstein Gottorp as heir to the Swedish crown.

Clairaut's *Figure of the Earth* published.

Death of Richard Savage. Johnson writes his *Life of Savage*.

1744

War declared between Great Britain and France, March. Anson returns from his voyage, June 14, and the treasure he brings is carried in triumph to the Tower in 32 waggons. "Broad Bottom" ministry, Nov.: Pelham still Premier; Henry Fox, a junior Lord of the Treasury.

Louis XV. of France declares war against Maria Theresa and Holland; invades in person the Austrian Netherlands, and captures Lille, Ypres, &c.

Frederic II. of Prussia renews the war against Maria Theresa, and captures Prague, but is compelled to retire into Silesia.

Akenside publishes his *Pleasures of the Imagination*.

Death of Alexander Pope.

A.D.

- 1745 Death of Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, March 18. The allied forces, under the Duke of Cumberland, defeated by Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy, April 30. Louisbourg and Cape Breton captured by the English, July 17. Scottish rebellion under Charles Edward, the young Pretender, who lands in Scotland, July, and arrives at Holyrood, Sept. 17. At the head of the Highlanders, he defeats the King's troops, under Cope, at Prestonpans, Sept. 21; takes Carlisle, Nov. 15; and, advancing into England, reaches Derby, Dec. 4; but begins a retreat to Scotland, Dec. 6.
- Death of the Emperor Charles VII. Peace between Austria and Bavaria. Francis I., consort of Maria Theresa, is elected Emperor, Sept. 13.
- Prussian victories in Bohemia and Saxony. Peace of Dresden, between Austria, Saxony, Poland, and Prussia, Dec. 25.
- Campaign of the French and Spaniards in Italy.
Invention of the electric jar at Leyden.
Death of Dean Swift.
- 1746 Charles Edward defeats the Royal troops at Falkirk, Jan. 17; but is himself totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, April 16. After four months of peril and privation, he succeeds in landing in France. Devastation and subjection of the Highlands. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmarino beheaded, Aug. 18. Madras captured by the French, Sept. 14.
- Occupation of Brussels and Brabant by the French under Saxe, who defeats the allies at Raucoux, Oct. 1. The Imperialists, by a series of successes, expel the French from Italy.
Publication of Fielding's *Tom Jones*.
- 1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9. English naval victories over the French by Admirals Anson and Warren, off Cape Finisterre, May 3, and by Hawke, off Belleisle, Oct. 14. Powerful popular influence exercised by the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield.
- War between France and Holland. The French under Saxe victorious at Lafeldt, June 20, and capture Bergen-op-Zoom, Sept. 16.

A.D.

- 1747 William IV. of Orange appointed hereditary Stadtholder. Assassination of Nadir Shah. Anarchy in Persia. Ahmed Doorani founds a separate kingdom in Cabul, 1748.
 Publication of Gray's *Ode on Eton College*, and Klopstock's *Messiah*.
 Death of Archbishop Potter, and of Le Sage.
- 1748 The French under Dupleix successfully defend Pondicherry against Admiral Boscawen, Oct. 6. General Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7; the Pragmatic Sanction confirmed; mutual restitution of conquests by England and France. English settlement of Nova Scotia (Acadia).
 Influence of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV., who virtually governs France. The French navy and colonial commerce have been almost destroyed by the war.
 Publication of Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*, Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*, and Smollett's *Roderick Random*.
 Death of James Thomson, Dr. Isaac Watts, and of William Kent.
- 1749 Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes*, and the first part of Buffon's *Histoire Naturelle* published.
- 1750 Disputes between England and France respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia. Commercial treaty with Spain. Secret visit of Charles Edward to London, Sept.
 Joseph Emanuel, King of Portugal, 1750-77. Ministry of Pombal, a bold and active reformer.
 Westminster bridge opened.
 The publication of Johnson's *Rambler* commenced.
 Discovery of the buried city of Pompeii.
 The Academy of Sciences at Stockholm founded.
 Death of L. A. Muratori, and of Dr. C. Middleton.
- 1751 Death of Frederic, Prince of Wales, March 20, æt. 44.
 Clive captures and defends Arcot, Oct.
 French influence in India, under Dupleix and La Bourdonnaye.

A.D.

- 1751 Adolphus Frederic (of Holstein Gottorp), King of Sweden, 1751-71. The "Hats" faction is now supreme, and the King's power reduced to a shadow. Prosperous ministry of Bernstorff in Denmark, 1751-70. The Royal Society of Antiquaries, London (founded 1707), receive their charter. Foundation of the Ecole Militaire at Paris. The *Encyclopédie* commenced by Diderot and D'Alembert. Death of Dr. P. Doddridge, and of Lord Bolingbroke.
- 1752 The French forces, under D'Anteuil, in India, surrender to Lawrence and Clive. Adoption of the Gregorian, or New style, in Great Britain, Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14. The legal year henceforth begins Jan. 1, instead of March 25. Franklin invents the lightning conductor. Death of Bishop Butler, and of W. Whiston.
- 1753 Bill for preventing clandestine marriages passed, June 7. The Parliament of Paris banished to Pontoise for refusing to register the Royal edicts. The Museum of Sir Hans Sloane, the nucleus of the British Museum, purchased by Parliament. Death of Bishop Berkeley.
- 1754 Death of Henry Pelham, March 6. The Duke of Newcastle, Premier. Union, in opposition to him, of William Pitt and Henry Fox. French aggression on the English territory in North America. Major George Washington, commanding the Virginian militia, is sent to repel the French, and taken prisoner by them, July 3. Renewed Corsican revolt, under Paoli, against Genoa. The Society for Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce founded. Hume publishes the first volume of his *History of England*. Death of Henry Fielding. T. Carte, and of C. Wolff.
- 1755 Continued hostilities in North America between the

A.D.

1755 English and French. Defeat and death of General Braddock near Fort Du Quesne, July 9. General Johnson defeats the French under Dieskau. Henry Fox, Secretary of State, Nov. 10.

Great earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1; the city is laid in ruins, and 30,000 persons perish. (The English Parliament vote £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, Nov. 28.) The Portuguese express their contrition for their national sins by making an auto-da-fé of all the available Jews.

Johnson's *English Dictionary* published.

Death of Bishop T. Wilson, Montesquieu, and of Mosheim.

1756 The Seven Years' War. Alliance of England with Prussia against Austria and France, Jan. Admiral Byng fails to relieve Minorca, which is taken by the French, June. Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowlah. Murderous imprisonment of the English garrison in the Black Hole, June 18. Murray created Chief Justice and Earl of Mansfield, Nov. Resignation of Fox, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Hardwicke. Devonshire ministry; Pitt, Secretary of State, Dec.

Victories of Frederic of Prussia at Lowositz and at Pirna. Seizure of the Saxon archives at Dresden.

Brahe, Horn, and other Swedish nobles beheaded for an attempt to extend the King of Sweden's prerogative.

The Foundling Hospital, London, opened.

Death of George Vertue, engraver.

Birth of J. L. David, French historical painter.

1757 Calcutta re-taken by Clive and Watson, Jan. 1. Admiral Byng condemned, Jan. 28, and shot, Mar. 14. Pitt and Legge dismissed from office, Apr. 9. Battle of Plassey, June 23, in which Surajah Dowlah is overthrown by Clive, and the foundation laid of the British empire in the East. William Pitt, Minister, June 28. The foreign legions sent from England. Establishment of a national militia. French invasion of Hanover. The Duke of Cumberland defeated at Hastenbeck, July 26. The French, under Montcalm, take Fort William Henry in America, Aug. 9.

A.D.

1757

Capitulation of the Duke of Cumberland at Closter Seven, Sept. 8.

Attempt of Damiens to assassinate Louis XV. of France, Jan. 5.

The Swedes and Russians join the league against Prussia, Frederic invades Bohemia, and gains the victory of Prague, May 6. He is defeated by the Austrians under Daun at Kolin, June 18. Prussia invaded by the allies. Russian capture of Memel, and victory of Gros Jagersdorff, Aug. 30. Frederic signally defeats the French at Rosbach, Nov. 5, the Austrians at Leuthen, Dec. 5, and regains Silesia.

Ministry of Mohammed Raghieb Pasha in Turkey.

Encouragement given to learning and commerce in Turkey. *Turkish translation of the Astronom. Tables of Cassini.*

Death of Fontenelle, Colley Cibber, Calmet, and of Allan Ramsay.

1758

Abrogation of the Convention of Closter Seven. Naval successes of Hawke and Osborne. Senegal taken by the English, Apr. 23. The French driven back across the Rhine, and defeated by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Crefeld, June 23. Abercrombie repulsed by the French at Ticonderago, July 8. Cape Breton and Louisbourg taken by the English under Amherst, July 27. Naval victory of Pococke over the French, Aug. 3. Cherbourg taken by the English and dismantled, Aug. 8. Capture of Fort Du Quesne by Forbes, Nov. 25. Contest with the French in India, under Lally, who captures Fort St. David's, May, and besieges Madras, Dec. Keppel captures Goree, Dec. 22.

Birth of Horatio Nelson, Sept. 29.

Frederic defeats the Russians at Zorndorf, Aug. 25, and is himself defeated by Marshal Daun at Hochkirchen, Oct. 14, when Marshal Keith is slain.

Attempted assassination of the King of Portugal, Sept.

Brindley commences the Bridgewater canal.

The Magdalen Hospital, London, opened.

Publication of Horace Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, and of Vattel's *Law of Nations*.

A.D.

1758 Death of Jonathan Edwards, *On the Will*, &c.

1759 Surat captured by the English, Feb. 19, and Guadaloupe, Apr. 20. The French repulse Prince Ferdinand at Bergen, Apr. 17, capture Marburg, June 3, and again invade Hanover. They are defeated by Ferdinand at Minden, Aug. 1, and retreat. Disgrace of Lord G. Sackville, the British commander. Naval victory of Boscawen over the French off Cape Lagos, Aug. 17. English conquests in Canada, July and Aug. Great victory over the French, and death of Wolfe, on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 13. Montcalm, the French general, is also slain. Capture of Quebec, Sept. 18. Naval victory of Sir E. Hawke off Belleisle, Nov. 20. Birth of the second William Pitt, and of William Wilberforce.

The Prussians are defeated at Zulichau, July 23, at Kunersdorf, Aug. 12, and at Maxen, Nov. 20.

Execution of Portuguese nobles. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal.

Publication of Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and of Robertson's *History of Scotland*.

Commencement of the *Annual Register*. Edmund Burke writes the historical articles.

Harrison completes the chronometer, for which he obtains the Parliamentary grant of £20,000.

Death of Handel, and of W. Collins, *Poems*.

1760 Coote defeats the French under Lally, and captures Arcot, Feb. 9. Thurot, after pillaging Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, is defeated by Elliott, and killed off the Isle of Man, Feb. 28. Lord G. Sackville tried and cashiered, Apr. 22. Execution of Earl Ferrers at Tyburn, for murder, May 5. Prince Ferdinand defeats the French at Warburg, July 31. The English capture Montreal, Sept. 18, and complete the conquest of Canada. Death of King George II., Oct. 25.

GEORGE III., King of Great Britain, 1760-1820.

Frederic II., defeated by Laudohn at Landshut, June 23, defeats him at Liegnitz, Aug. 15. Capture of Berlin by the Austrians and Russians, Oct. 9. Frederic

A.D.

- 1760 defeats Daun at Torgau, Nov. 3, and subdues all Saxony except Dresden.
 Hyder Ali founds the kingdom of Mysore.
 Blackfriars bridge, London, commenced.
 The English school of painting now rises to distinction.
- 1761 Lally surrenders Pondicherry to the English under Coote, Jan. 16. Lord Bute appointed Secretary of State, Mar. 25. Capture of Belleisle by the English, June 7. Marriage of the King to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Sept. 8. Resignation of William Pitt, Oct. 5. He receives a pension, and his wife a peerage.
 Bourbon Family Compact, for mutual defence, between France, Spain, Naples, and Parma, Aug. 15.
 Frederic II., reduced to defensive warfare, loses Schweidnitz and Colberg.
 Death of S. Richardson.
- 1762 War declared between Great Britain and Spain, Jan. Capture of Martinico, St. Lucia, &c., from the French, Feb., and of Granada, Apr. Resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, who is succeeded by Lord Bute, May 29. Birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Aug. 12. Manilla and the Philippine Islands taken by the English, Oct.
 Execution of Calas at Toulouse, Protest of Voltaire.
 Death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, who is succeeded by Peter III., of Holstein Gottorp, Jan. 5. Peter makes peace with Prussia; is deposed, July 9; murdered, July 19; and is succeeded by his consort as Catherine II. Orloff, minister.
 Peace of Hamburg, between Prussia and Sweden, whose King now passes from the domination of the "Hats" to that of the "Caps."
 Frederic re-takes Schweidnitz, Oct., and recovers Silesia.
 Pension granted to Dr. Johnson, July 12.
 John Wilkes begins the *North Briton*.
 The *Emile* of Rousseau condemned by the Sorbonne.
 Death of Lady M. W. Montague, Bradley, astronomer, Crebillon, and of Roubilliac, sculptor.

A.D.

1763 Peace of Paris, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Feb. 10. Resignation of Lord Bute, who is succeeded by George Grenville, April 8. John Wilkes arrested on a general warrant, and his papers seized, for publishing the *North Briton*, No. 45, April 30. He is released by Chief Justice Pratt, May 6. The Duke of Bedford, Premier, Sept. 9. The House of Commons orders the *North Briton*, No. 45, to be burnt by the hangman, Nov. 15. Wilkes recovers £1,000 damages for the seizure of his papers, Dec. 6. General warrants ruled to be illegal.

Treaty of Hubertsburg between Austria and Prussia, which retains Silesia.

Death of W. Shenstone, *Poems*.

1764 Expulsion of Wilkes from the House of Commons, Jan. 20. First Grenville Act for taxing the American colonies passed, April 5. Defeat of the Mogul forces by Munro at Buxar, Oct. 22. Death of the great ex-Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke.

Choiseul causes the Jesuits to be expelled from France. Death of Madame de Pompadour.

Stanislas Poniatowski is elected by Russian influence King of Poland.

Byron sails on his voyage of discovery. Returns, 1766.

Publication of Reid's *Inquiry into the Human Mind*, Beccaria's *Crimes and Punishments*, and Winckleman's *History of Ancient Art*.

Death of Charles Churchill, *Poems*, and of William Hogarth.

1765 The American Stamp Act passed, March 22. Remonstrance and threatened resistance of the North American colonists. The King first attacked by his mental malady, April. The Marquis of Rockingham, Premier, July 10; Edmund Burke his private secretary. Treaty of Allahabad, ceding Bengal, &c., to the East India Company, Aug. 12. Birth of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., Aug. 21. Death of William, Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31. Death of the Pretender, son of James II., at Rome, Dec. 30, æt. 77.

A.D.

1765 Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, 1765-90. A zealous but rash reformer.

Dr. Johnson founds the Literary Club.

Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, Goldsmith's *Traveller*, and Blackstone's *Commentaries* published.

Death of Dr. E. Young, *Poems*.

1766 Repeal of the American Stamp Act, March 8; the right to levy colonial taxes retained. Grafton and Camden ministry under Pitt, who is created Earl of Chatham, Aug. Marriage of Caroline Matilda, sister of George III., to Christian VII. of Denmark, Oct. 1.

Count Lally, late French commander in India, barbarously beheaded in Paris, May 8.

Unsuccessful demand of the Polish Dissidents, or Protestants, supported by Russia, for an equality of rights.

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Bohemia and Denmark.

Wallis and Carteret sail on their voyage of discovery. Otaheite discovered, 1767.

Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, and Mesmer's *Theory of Animal Magnetism* published.

1767 Bill brought in by C. Townshend for levying duties on the American importation of glass, paper, tea, &c., June. Return of Lord Clive from India, July. First war between the English and Hyder Ali. Birth of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, Nov. 2.

The Polish Dissidents, supported by Russian troops, compel the Diet to concede their claims.

The Jesuits expelled from Spain, Venice, and Genoa.

Invention of the spinning engine by J. Hargrave.

Dr. Mask lyne commences the *Nautical Almanac*.

Carsten Niebuhr publishes his *Travels in Arabia*.

1768 The Duke of Grafton, Premier, Jan. 20; Lord Chatham, Privy Seal. Election of John Wilkes for Middlesex, March 28. Wilkes riots in St. George's Fields, May 10. Wilkes again imprisoned, and fined for libel, June. Renewed riots. Resignation of Lord Chatham, Oct. 15. Tumults at Boston in America.

A.D.

- 1768 The colonists resist payment of the new duties. English troops are sent out under General Gage. Corsica ceded by Genoa to France. Paoli takes refuge in England. Polish confederation of Bar, for emancipation from Russian influence. War between Turkey, on behalf of Poland, and Russia, 1768-74. The Jesuits expelled from the Two Sicilies, Parma, &c. Cook's first voyage of discovery, 1768-71. Banks and Solander accompany him. The source of the Nile discovered by Bruce. The Royal Academy of Arts founded. Sir Joshua Reynolds, first President. Death of Lawrence Sterne, and Dr. N. Lardner.
- 1769 John Wilkes expelled the House of Commons, Feb. 2. Re-elected for Middlesex, Feb. 16. Voted ineligible, Feb. 17. Re-elected, March 16. A new writ issued, March 17. Re-elected, April 13. Colonel Luttrell, who was in a minority of 849, voted member for Middlesex, April 16. Riots in London. Peace between the English and Hyder Ali. Shakspeare jubilee at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6. Increasing irritation in America; Non-importation Resolutions passed. Birth of Arthur Wellesley, May 1, and of Napoleon Bonaparte, Aug. 15. Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli). A conciliating and reforming Pontiff. The Russians capture Choczim, and overrun Moldavia and Wallachia. Civil war and general devastation in Poland. The first *Letters of Junius* published. Patents granted to James Watt for his first improvements in the steam engine, and to Richard Arkwright for his spinning frame. The practical development of these, and succeeding discoveries, establishes the modern factory system. Bougainville returns from his voyage in the South Seas.
- 1770 Lord North, Premier, Jan.; C. J. Fox, a junior Lord of

A.D.

1770

the Admiralty. Riots at Boston, in America, and loss of life. Repeal of the obnoxious duties, except that on tea, March 5. Trials of Almon, Woodfall, &c., for publishing *Junius's Letters*, June, July.

Marriage of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) to Marie Antoinette of Austria, May 16. Banishment of the minister, De Choiseul. Distressed state of France. Civil and religious factions, impoverished finances, and the reckless despotism of a profligate King, all combine to depress the state. "The monarchy is very old," said Louis XV., "but it will last my time." Madame du Barri is now his favourite mistress. Bernstorff, the Danish minister, is succeeded by Struensee, the Queen's favourite.

Destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians at Tchesme.

Discovery of Botany Bay by Cook.

Cavendish's experiments in electricity.

Death of Thomas Chatterton, *Rowley Poems*, Mark Akenside, *Pleasures of Imagination*, and of the Rev. G. Whitfield.

1771

Unsuccessful attempt of the House of Commons to prevent the publication of their debates, Feb. A struggle ensues, during which the Lord Mayor is committed to the Tower, March 26, but is liberated, May 8, and the unquestioned liberty of reporting Parliamentary proceedings dates from this time.

Abolition of the Parliament of Paris for its proceedings against the minister, D'Aiguillon, and with it dies the last shadow of representative government in France.

Azof taken, and the Crimea conquered by the Russians.

Publication of the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and of De Lolme's *Constitution of England*.

Death of Thomas Gray, Tobias Smollett, and of Helvetius.

Birth of Sir Walter Scott.

1772

The Royal Marriage Act passed. Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal, April. Birth of Lord Lyndhurst, at Boston, in America.

A.D.

- 1772 Revolution in Denmark. Struensee and Brandt beheaded. The Queen, Caroline Matilda, divorced and banished, dies at Zell, 1775.
Revolution in Sweden. The new King, Gustavus III., 1771-92, becomes virtually absolute.
First partition of Poland between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, Aug. The government now soon becomes virtually vested in the Russian ambassador at Warsaw.
Cook sails on his second voyage. Returns, 1775.
- 1773 Act for the government of India, June. Resistance of the Americans to the levy of the import duties. Three cargoes of tea are thrown into the sea at Boston, Dec. 18.
The Order of Jesuits totally suppressed by a Papal brief of Clement XIV., July 21.
The Russians, under Romanzoff, cross the Danube for the first time, but are defeated and driven back by the Turks.
Death of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, *Letters*, &c.
- 1774 Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of British India, Jan. 1. War between the English and Mahrattas. Rejection of Dr. Franklin's petition to the Privy Council, Jan. 29. The thanks of the House of Commons voted to John Howard, the prisoners' friend, March 4. The port of Boston closed by order of Parliament. The first American Congress, for the redress of grievances, meets at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. Death of Lord Clive, by his own hand, Nov. 22. John Wilkes, now Lord Mayor, is re-elected for Middlesex, and allowed to take his seat, Nov.
Death of Louis XV. of France, May 10.
Louis XVI., King of France. The Parliaments restored. Mitigation of the public burdens. Turgot, Minister of Finance, 1774-76.
Death of Pope Clement XIV., Sept. 22.
The Russians again cross the Danube, and defeat the Turks. Peace of Kutchuk Kainardji, July 21, by which Russia obtains Azof, and the Crimea is declared

A.D.

- 1774 independent of Turkey. The Turkish policy henceforth becomes merely defensive.
 The Museum of the Vatican founded.
 Goethe's *Sorrows of Werter* published.
 Death of Oliver Goldsmith.
- 1775 Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke urge, in vain, a conciliatory policy towards the American colonists, Jan.—March. Hostilities commence at Lexington, April 19. The second American Congress appoints George Washington Commander-in-chief of the American army. Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17. The American general, Montgomery, takes Montreal, Nov. 12, but is killed before Quebec, Dec. 31. Victory of Washington at Trenton, Dec. 26. Cession of Benares to the English.
 Pope Pius VI. (Angelo Braschi), 1775-99.
 Sheridan's *Rivals*, and Lavater's *Fragments in Physiognomy* published.
 Crompton invents the mule for spinning cotton.
- 1776 The English, under Howe, compelled by Washington to evacuate Boston, March 17. Declaration of American Independence by the Congress, July 4. New York taken by the Royal troops, Sept. 15. Victory of Howe at White Plains, Oct. 29.
 Necker, French Minister of Finance, 1776-81. Franklin, in Paris, successfully solicits aid for the Americans. Men, money, and arms are freely given, and the republican principles now propagated result, in due time, in the most momentous of revolutions.
 The Russian empire divided into governments. Many new towns founded.
 The secret society of the Illuminati established in Bavaria.
 Cook sails on his third voyage.
 Somerset House commenced by Sir W. Chambers.
 Publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and the first volume of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.
 Retirement of Garrick from the stage, June.
 Death of David Hume.

A.D.

1777 The Marquis de la Fayette, and other French officers, arrive in America, to aid the colonists, April. Howe defeats Washington near Brandywine Creek, Sept. 11. Lord Cornwallis captures Philadelphia, Sept. 26. The King's troops, under Burgoyne, compelled to surrender to General Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17.

Buenos Ayres made the fourth Spanish vice-royalty in America. The others being Peru, New Spain (Mexico), and Quito with New Granada.

Maria I., Queen of Portugal, 1777-1816. Fall of the Minister, Pombal.

1778 War between Great Britain and France. Lord Chatham's last address to the House of Lords, pleading for peace with America, April 7. He dies, May 11. Public funeral, June 9. Unsuccessful attempt of the English commissioners to conciliate the Americans, June. Philadelphia evacuated by the Royal forces, June 18. Naval battle off Ushant, between Keppel and D'Orvilliers, July 27. Pondicherry taken by the English, Oct. 11. Piratical incursions of Paul Jones on the English and Scottish coasts.

Alliance of France with America concluded by Franklin, Feb. 6.

Ministry of Potemkin in Russia, 1778-91.

War of the Bavarian succession, between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony. Terminated by the Treaty of Teschen, 1779.

Cook discovers the Sandwich Islands.

Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society.

Death of Linnæus, Rousseau, Voltaire, Piranesi, and of Dr. Arne.

Birth of Lord Brougham.

1779 Captain Cook murdered at Owyhee, Feb. 14. Spain joins the alliance against England, June. The Spaniards and French besiege Gibraltar, which is defended by General Eliot. Paul Jones captures Captain Pearson, off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23. Discontent in Ireland; confederacies of armed volunteers, Oct., Nov.

Publication of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

A.D.

1779 Death of Bishop Warburton, and of David Garrick.

1780 Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet, and relieves Gibraltar, Jan. 16. Dunning's resolution against the "Influence of the Crown" carried, April 6. Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, June. Arrival of a French auxiliary army in America, June. The Americans, under Gates, defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, Aug. 16. Second war between the English and Hyder Ali, who devastates the Carnatic up to Madras, Sept. Major André hanged by the Americans as a spy, Oct. 2. War between Great Britain and Holland, Nov. 20.

Death of Maria Theresa, Nov. 29. Her son, the Emperor Joseph, succeeds to her states.

Increase of the Wahhabi sect in Arabia, &c.

Death of Sir W. Blackstone, and of Condillac.

1781 French invasion of Jersey defeated by Major Pierson, Jan. 6. St. Eustatia taken by Rodney, Feb. 2. Burke's Reform Bill, supported by W. Pitt and Sheridan, rejected by the Commons, Feb. 27. Motion of Fox, seconded by Pitt, in favour of peace, June 12. Hyder Ali defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July, Aug. Naval action between Parker and the Dutch off the Doggerbank, Aug. 5. Lord Cornwallis and the Royal forces surrender at York Town to the allied Americans and French, under Washington, Rochambeau, and La Fayette, Oct. 19.

The Emperor Joseph II. abolishes the Papal jurisdiction in Austria, and dissolves many monasteries.

The planet Uranus discovered by Herschel.

Robert Raikes founds at Gloucester the first Sunday school.

Kant publishes his *Critique of Pure Reason*.

Birth of Lord Campbell, Henry Hallam, and of Sir David Brewster.

1782 Minorca taken from the English, Feb. 5. Lord Rockingham supersedes Lord North as Minister, Mar. 30. Great naval victory of Rodney over the French under De Grasse, Apr. 12. Ireland declared independent

A.D.

1782 of the British Parliament, Apr. 16. Pitt's motion for Reform rejected, May 7. The "Royal George" sinks at Spithead, with Admiral Kempenfeld and about 900 men on board, June 28. Lord Rockingham dies, July 1, and is succeeded by Lord Shelburne, July 10; W. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Renewed attack on Gibraltar repelled by Eliot and Curtis, Sept. 13, and the siege raised.

Hyder Ali succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib, Sept.

Death of Lord Kames, and of Metastasio.

1783 Peace of Versailles, between England and France, Spain, and America; preliminaries signed, Jan. 20. The independence of the United States of America acknowledged by England. Coalition ministry of North and Fox, Apr. 2. Rejection by the Lords of Fox's India Bill, Dec. 17, and dismissal of the coalition ministry, Dec. 18. William Pitt, æt. 24, Premier, Dec. 23. Tippoo Saib, aided by the French, defeats the English; General Matthews slain.

Financial troubles in France. Calonne, Minister of Finance, 1783-87.

The Crimea seized by the Russians.

The first volume of *L'Art de vérifier les Dates* published.

The first balloon, made by Montgolfier, ascends at Paris, Nov. 2.

Death of Leonard Euler, D'Alembert, and of Dr. W. Hunter.

Birth of Sir B. C. Brodie, and of Washington Irving.

1784 Peace between the English and Tippoo Saib, Mar. The Board of Control established, for the management of Indian affairs, July. Restoration of the estates forfeited by the Rebellion of 1745. Birth of Lord Palmerston. The Emperor's proposal to open the Scheldt opposed by Holland, &c.

Mail coaches, for the conveyance of letters, suggested by Palmer.

Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and of Diderot.

1785 Pitt's motion for Reform rejected, Apr. 18. Mr. Adams,

A.D.

1785

the first American ambassador, received at the English court, June 1. Warren Hastings, who resigned the Indian government, Feb. 8, reaches London, June 16. The Mahratta chief, Sindhia, enters Delhi, and makes the Mogul Emperor tributary.

La Pérouse sails on his voyage of discovery. He is shipwrecked, 1788.

Paley's *Moral Philosophy*, and Cowper's *Task* published.

The Rev. T. Warton succeeds Whitehead as Poet Laureate.

1786

Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor-General of India, Feb. The Sinking Fund proposed by Pitt, Mar. 29, and adopted by Parliament. Burke moves the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Apr. 4. Attempt of Margaret Nicholson to stab the King, Aug. 2. Birth of Victoria, Duchess of Kent, Aug. 17. The Board of Trade instituted, Sept. 2. Commercial treaty between England and France, Sept.

The Stadtholder, William V., expelled from the Hague by the Dutch democrats.

Death of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, Aug. 17, æt. 75.

Convention at Annapolis, for the settlement of the government of the United States.

The University of Bonn founded.

Horne Tooke publishes the *Diversions of Purley*.

1787

Sheridan moves the third article, impeaching Warren Hastings for his treatment of the Begums of Oude, Feb. 7. Criminals first sent to New South Wales, May. The bishopric of Nova Scotia founded, Aug. 11. The abolition of the slave trade first agitated by Clarkson and Wilberforce.

First assembly of the French Notables at Versailles, Feb. 22. Flight of the Minister, Calonne, Apr. Cardinal de Brienne, Minister of Finance. The Parliament of Paris refuses to register the new edicts of taxation, July 6, and demands the convocation of the States-General. The Parliament is banished to Troyes, Aug., but recalled, Sept.

A.D.

- 1787 The Prussians invade Holland, and restore the Stadtholder.
 War between Turkey and Russia.
 The General Convention at Philadelphia, presided over by Washington, frames the Federal Constitution of America, Sept.
 Death of Bishop Lowth.
- 1788 Death of Charles Edward, the second Pretender, at Rome, Jan. 31, æt. 68. The trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall, Feb. 13; Burke, Sheridan, Fox, Grey, &c., open the case for the prosecution. Resignation of Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice, June 3. The King attacked with mental aberration, Oct. Debates on the Regency question, Dec. Pitt's resolutions against the claims of the Prince of Wales carried. Birth of the first Lord Raglan, and of the second Sir Robert Peel.
 Closing of the French Parliaments. Plenary Court for registering the Royal edicts nominated by the King, and, general disturbance being threatened, suppressed. Brienne resigns, Aug. 25. Recall of Necker. Restoration of the Parliaments. Second assembly of the Notables, Nov. 6.
 War of Austria, in alliance with Russia, against Turkey. The Turks, victorious over the Austrians at Lugosch, are defeated with great loss by the Russians under Potemkin at Oczakow, Dec.
 Revolt of Swedish officers at Frederickshal.
 Cotton first planted in Georgia, U.S.
 The first number of the *Times* newspaper published, Jan. 1.
 Death of Buffon, T. Gainsborough, and of J. Stuart.
- 1789 Agitation on the Regency question. Recovery of the King, Feb. Public thanksgiving in St. Paul's. Mutiny of the crew of the "Bounty," who colonise Pitcairn's Island, Apr.; Captain Bligh's boat voyage of 4,000 miles. Address of the London Revolutionary Society of 1688 to the National Assembly of France, Nov. Trial and acquittal of Stockdale, defended by Erskine, for libel on the Commons, Dec.
 Great excitement throughout France. Opening of the

A.D.

1789

States-General at Versailles, May 5. The Tiers Etat assume the power of the three orders, and take the title of National Assembly, June 17. The Duke of Orleans, Mirabeau, Siéyès, &c., popular leaders. The King orders troops to Paris, and dismisses Necker, July 11. Insurrection at Paris, and storming of the Bastille, July 14. The King submits, July 17, dismisses the troops, and recalls Necker. Bailly, Mayor of Paris, and La Fayette, Commander of the National guards. Emigration of the princes and the nobility. Abolition of all feudal privileges, and declaration of the "Rights of Man," Aug. 4. The Parisian populace, instigated by Orleans, attack Versailles, Oct. 5, massacre the Royal guards, and bring the King and his family captive to Paris, Oct. 6. First meeting of the Jacobin Club, Oct. 19. Confiscation of Church property, Nov. 2. First issue of Assignats, Dec. 21. Insurrection in Belgium and Hungary, occasioned by the Emperor's reckless innovations, and eventually suppressed when these are rescinded. Defeat of the Turks by Suwarrow and Potemkin. Capture of Belgrade and Bender. Ratification of the new Constitution of the United States. George Washington, first President. Parties of the Federalists and Democrats.

Herschel erects his great telescope at Slough, and discovers two satellites of Saturn.

Birth of Archbishop Whateley.

1790

Democratic societies in England excited by the Revolution in France. War in Mysore against Tippoo Saib, Dec. France divided into 83 departments. Suppression of the religious orders and monasteries, Feb 13. All titles of nobility abolished, June 20. The King takes the oath to the new Constitution in the Champ de Mars, July 14. Tumults at Metz, Nancy, &c., Aug. Fall and flight of Necker, Sept. 4. Death of the Emperor Joseph II., Feb. 20. He is succeeded by his brother, Leopold II., 1790-92. Swedish naval victory over the Russians in Swenka Sound, July 10. Peace of Wereld.

A.D.

1790 Ismail stormed by Suwarrow, with immense loss to the Turks, Dec.

Publication of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and Paine's *Rights of Man*.

Death of John Howard, Dr. Adam Smith, Benjamin Franklin, Dr. T. Warton, and of Dr. R. Henry.

Birth of Sir J. F. W. Herschel, and of John Gibson.

1791 Tippoo Saib defeated by Abercrombie, Jan. 9. Bill dividing Canada into Upper and Lower, March 4. Political rupture between Burke and Fox, May 6. Burke is henceforth a supporter of Pitt's government. Lord Cornwallis defeats Tippoo Saib, May 15. Riots at Birmingham, July 14; Dr. Priestley's and other houses destroyed. Birth of Lord John Russell.

Secret union of Mirabeau with the French Court. He dies, April 2. Power of the Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs. Flight, June 20, and arrest of the King at Varennes, June 22. Convention of Pilnitz between Austria and Prussia, in support of Louis XVI., Aug. 27. New Constitution accepted by the King, Sept. 13. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 30. The Legislative Assembly meets, Oct. 1. Party of the Jacobins ascendant. Moderate party of the Girondists under Brissot, &c. Proscription of the emigrants as traitors. Insurrection at St. Domingo. General anarchy throughout France. Massacres at Marseilles, Avignon, &c.

New Constitution in Poland, inimical to Russian influence there.

Peace of Szistova, between Austria and the Turks, Aug. 1.

Galvanism discovered by L. Galvani of Bologna.

Benjamin West succeeds Sir J. Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy.

Cowper publishes his *Translation of Homer*.

Death of the Rev. John Wesley, and of J. D. Michaelis.

1792 Seringapatam besieged by Lord Cornwallis. Submission of Tippoo Saib, March. Gradual abolition of the

A.D.

1792

slave trade voted, April 26. Lord Thurlow resigns the Great Seal, June 15. Lord Macartney sails on his unsuccessful embassy to China, Sept. Loyal associations are formed, and meetings held throughout England in support of the throne against revolutionary emissaries. The English ambassador withdrawn from France.

The guillotine adopted by a decree of the French Assembly, March 20. Louis XVI. compelled to declare war against Austria, April 20. Prussian invasion. Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick from Coblenz, July 25. The Tuileries stormed, and the Swiss guards murdered, Aug. 10. The King and Royal family imprisoned in the Temple. The Prussians take Longwy and Verdun, Aug. 23. Dreadful massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-6. Kellermann defeats the Prussians at Valmy, Sept. 20. The National Convention meets, Sept. 21. The King dethroned.

French Republic.

Decree fraternising with the revolutionists of all countries. Retreat of the Prussians. The Austrians defeated by Dumourier at Jemappes, Nov. 6. Conquest of Belgium, Savoy, and Nice by the French.

Francis II., Emperor of Germany.

Gustavus III. of Sweden assassinated by Ankarstrom, March 6.

Peace of Jassy, between the Turks and Russians, who acquire fresh territory. Foundation of Odessa.

Insanity of the Queen of Portugal. John, Prince of Brazil, becomes Regent.

Coal gas first applied to purposes of illumination by Murdoch in Cornwall.

Dugald Stewart's *Philosophy of the Human Mind* published.

Death of Bishop Horne, Mozart, Sir Joshua Reynolds, J. Smeaton, and of Sir R. Arkwright.

1793 The Alien Bill passed, Jan. 4. General mourning in England for Louis XVI. England heads the Coalition of all Europe, except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey, and declares war against France, Feb. 11. First

A.D.

1793

motion for Parliamentary Reform of Mr. (afterwards Earl) Grey, May 6. The allies, under the Duke of York and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, reduce Valenciennes and Conde, but are defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7. Sir John Shore, Governor-General of India. Political prosecutions of Muir, Palmer, &c.

Louis XVI. guillotined, Jan. 21. Austrian victory at Neerwinden, and re-conquest of Belgium, March. Dumourier joins the allies, April. Jacobin Committee of Public Safety at Paris, April 6. The faction of the Mountain headed by Robespierre triumphs over the Girondists, June. Second Constitution, almost immediately superseded. Reign of Terror. Fearful massacres throughout France. Civil war in La Vendée headed by Larochejaquelin, &c. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 13. The Prussians take Mayence, July 22. "Levée en masse" ordered against the allies, Aug. Toulon surrenders to Lord Hood, Aug. 28. Atrocious cruelties of the Revolutionary tribunals at Lyons, Nantes, &c.; many thousands murdered in masses. The Queen, Marie Antoinette, guillotined, Oct. 16, and the infamous Orleans (Egalité), Nov. 6. The cathedral of Notre Dame converted into a "Temple of Reason." The churches everywhere closed. The Christian calendar renounced. Toulon, the scene of the first exploits of Napoleon Bonaparte, re-taken, Dec. 19; and 14,000 of its inhabitants are guillotined, shot, or drowned, in punishment for their surrender to Hood.

Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. Russian troops occupy Warsaw.

Republic of Hayti, under Toussaint L'Ouverture, 1793-97.

Death of John Hunter, and of Dr. W. Robertson.

1794

Formation of Volunteer regiments, March. Subsidies voted to the Foreign allies, April. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, May 23. Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet off Ushant, June 1. Corsica taken from the French, June 18. Conquest of the French settlements in the East and West Indies. Defeat and retreat of the Duke of York in the Nether-

A.D.

1794

lands, Sept. Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall tried for treason and acquitted, Oct.-Dec. Treaty of commerce between England and the United States, Nov. Robespierre guillotines Hébert, Cloutz, and the party of the Commune, March 23, and Danton and his party, April 5. Murderous mission of Carrier in La Vendée, &c. Victories of Massena in Piedmont, and of Pichegru in Belgium. Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., guillotined, May 10. Victory of Jourdan over the allies at Fleurus, June 26. Robespierre and his faction overthrown and guillotined, July 28. End of the Reign of Terror, release of many prisoners, and suppression of the Jacobin Clubs. Submission of Belgium. Invasion of Holland and Spain. The allies are everywhere unsuccessful and beaten back. The Poles rise, under Theodore Kosciusko, in resistance against the Russians. Kosciusko is defeated and taken prisoner. Suwarrow storms Warsaw, and massacres 20,000 of the citizens, Nov. 4.

Paley's *Evidences of Christianity* published.

Death of Edward Gibbon, Lavoisier, Condorcet, Sir William Jones, James Bruce, and of G. Colman.

Birth of Michael Faraday, and of George Grote.

1795 Discontent in Ireland; Orange Clubs and United Irishmen Societies formed. Marriage of George, Prince of Wales, to the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8. Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23. Lord Bridport's victory over the French fleet off L'Orient, June 22. Trincomalee, the Cape of Good Hope, &c., taken by the English, Aug., Sept. The London Missionary Society founded.

The French under Pichegru conquer Holland, Jan., expel the Stadtholder, and establish the Batavian republic. France makes peace with Prussia, April. Death, in the Temple, of the poor imprisoned boy known as Louis XVII. Peace with Spain, July, negotiated by the Spanish Queen's favourite, Godoy, who hence calls himself Prince of Peace. Revolt of the Parisian Sections, Oct. 4, suppressed by Napoleon

A.D.

- 1795 Bonaparte, Oct. 5. Third Constitution proclaimed, Oct. 28. Executive Directory of 5 members, headed by Barras and Carnot. General amnesty.
Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Extinction of the ancient Polish kingdom. King Stanislas is pensioned, and dies at St. Petersburg, 1798. Kosciusko dies in Switzerland, 1817.
First expedition of Mungo Park to Africa.
Maynooth College founded.
Death of J. G. Zimmerman, James Boswell, Barthelemy, and of Josiah Wedgwood.
Birth of Sir Charles Barry.
- 1796 The Spice Islands and other Dutch colonies captured by the English. Evacuation of Corsica, which is seized by the French, Oct. War between England and Spain, Oct. 11. The Loyalty loan of £18,000,000 subscribed at London in 15 hours, Dec. 1. Unsuccessful expedition of the French under Hoche against Ireland, Dec. Bonaparte's first campaign in Italy, against Wurmser, Alvinzi, &c.: victories of Montenotte, April 11; Millesimo, April 14; Mondovi, April 22; Lodi, May 11; and of Arcola, Nov. The works of art at Parma carried off to Paris. Defeat of the French under Moreau and Jourdan by the Archduke Charles of Austria. Retreat of Moreau through the Black Forest, Oct. Death of the Empress Catherine II., Nov. 17. Her son, Paul, Emperor of Russia, 1796-1801. Resignation of George Washington, the great first President of the United States. He is succeeded by John Adams, 1796-1801.
Popularity and study of German literature in England.
Vaccination discovered by Dr. Jenner.
Lithography invented by Sennefelder.
Death of Robert Burns, Raynal, and of Dr. T. Reid.
- 1797 Sir John Jervis' and Nelson's victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14. Prohibition of payments in gold by the Bank of England, Feb. 26. Mutiny in the British fleets at Portsmouth, April, and at the Nore, May, put down without bloodshed by

A.D.

1797

the courage of the King and of Pitt. Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, Oct. 11. Lord Wellesley appointed Governor General of India, Oct. Bonaparte's Austrian campaign: victory of Rivoli, Jan. 14; capture of Mantua, Feb. 2, and of Ancona, Feb. 9; fall of Venice, May 12, and of Genoa, May 22. The Cisalpine and Ligurian republics proclaimed. Victories of Hoche at Neuwied, and of Moreau at Strasburg, April. Revolution of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4); three Directors instead of five. Peace of Campo Formio, between France and Austria, Oct. 17. Frederic William III., King of Prussia, 1797-1840.

Stereotype printing invented by the Didots at Paris.

Canning commences the *Anti-Jacobin*.

Death of Edmund Burke, Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, the Rev. W. Mason, and of the Rev. J. Milner.

1798

Rebellion in Ireland, May: arrest and death of Lord E. Fitzgerald; martial law proclaimed; the French auxiliaries defeated and captured; suppression of the insurrection, Sept. Nelson's great victory of the Nile, Aug. 1. Second Coalition against France: England, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Naples, and Portugal, Dec. The French under Berthier seize Rome, Feb. 15, depose the Pope, and proclaim the Roman republic. Pius VI. dies a prisoner in France, 1799. Switzerland is invaded by the French, April. The gallant resistance of the Swiss under Aloys Reding is ruthlessly put down, and the Helvetian republic established. Geneva incorporated with France. Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt: capture of Malta, June 12, and of Alexandria, July 2; victory of the Pyramids, July 21; capture of Cairo, July 22.

Bell and Lancaster bring forward their plans of education.

Death of C. F. Schwartz, missionary in India, Galvani, and of T. Pennant.

1799

Successes of Sir Sidney Smith at Acre, March. War between the English and Tippoo Saib. Seringapatana

A.D.

1799

stormed by Sir David Baird and Colonel Arthur Wellesley, and Tippoo Saib slain, May 4. Fall of the kingdom of Mysore. All Southern India, except the Mahratta states, is now subject to England. Unsuccessful expedition of English and Russians to Holland, Sept., Oct. Rome surrenders to Commodore Trowbridge, Sept. 29. The Church Missionary Society founded. Birth of the Earl of Derby.

The French take Naples, Jan. 26, and establish the Parthenopean republic. Renewed war with Austria, Mar. Murder of the French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, April 28. Successful campaign of the Austrians and Russians, under the Archduke Charles and Suwarrow, against the French, who lose nearly all Italy. Defeat of Korsakof by Massena at Zurich, Sept. Recall of Suwarrow, who retreats over the Alps, Oct. Campaign of Bonaparte in Egypt and Syria: storming of Jaffa, March 6; unsuccessful siege of St. Jean d'Acre which is defended by Sir Sidney Smith, March-May; victory over the Turks at Aboukir, July 24. Bonaparte returns to Europe, and lands at Frejus, Oct. 7. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9). Abolition of the Directory. Fourth Constitution, virtually abolishing the republic. Bonaparte, First Consul for 10 years; Sièyes and Ducos, and afterwards Cambaceres and Le Brun, are named his colleagues. Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Fouché of Police.

Death of George Washington, Dec. 14, æt. 67.

The Royal Institution, London, founded.

Publication of Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*, Cuvier's *Comparative Anatomy*, and Laplace's *Mécanique Celeste*.

Death of Marmontel, and of Beaumarchais.

1800 Discontent and riots in England, occasioned by the high price of provisions. Attempt of Hatfield to assassinate the King, May 15. Malta taken by the English, Sept. 5.

Bonaparte installed at the Tuileries. Fruitless overture for peace with England. Victory of General Kleber

A.D.

1800

at Heliopolis, March 14. Brilliant campaign of Bonaparte in Italy: passage of the Great St. Bernard, May 23; capture of Milan, June 2; decisive victory over Melas at Marengo, June 14. Massena, besieged in Genoa, surrenders to the Austrians, June 5. Assassination of General Kleber at Cairo, June 14. Victory of Moreau at Hohenlinden, Dec. 3. Bonaparte narrowly escapes the explosion of an infernal machine, Dec. 29.

Armed Neutrality of the Northern Powers—Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, aimed at the maritime supremacy of England, Dec. 15.

Pope Pius VII. (Chiaramonti) is elected at Venice.

Republic of the Ionian Islands founded.

Washington made the seat of the American government.

Downing College, Cambridge, and the Royal College of Surgeons, London, founded.

The Voltaic pile discovered by Volta.

Death of William Cowper, Dr. J. Warton, and of Dr. H. Blair.

Birth of the Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay.

1801 Union between Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1. The first Imperial Parliament meets, Jan. 22. Resignation of Pitt, Feb. Addington ministry, March. Sir John Scott created Earl of Eldon, and Chancellor. British expedition to Egypt. Defeat of the French at Alexandria, March 21; death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Nelson destroys the Danish fleet before Copenhagen, April 2. Convention between England and the Northern Powers, June 17; the Armed Neutrality dissolved. Surrender of Cairo, June, and capitulation of the French forces in Egypt. Unsuccessful attack of Nelson on the Boulogne flotilla, Aug. 4.

Peace of Luneville, between France and Austria, Feb. 9; the Rhine, the French boundary. Concordat with the Pope. Restoration of public religious worship, July 15. Order and tranquillity are now completely re-established by Bonaparte.

The Emperor Paul of Russia, after many insane excesses, is strangled in his palace, March 23.

A.D.

1801 Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, 1801-25. Georgia incorporated with Russia.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, 1801-9.

Death of J. C. Lavater, and of Robert Orme.

1802 Peace of Amiens, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Batavian republic, March 27. Sir Edward Law, created Earl of Ellenborough, succeeds Lord Kenyon as Chief Justice. Parliament votes £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, June 3. Conspiracy of Colonel Despard, Nov. 16.

Bonaparte made President of the Italian republic, Jan., and Consul for life, Aug. General amnesty to the French emigrants. Institution of the Legion of Honour. Expedition against, and submission of St. Domingo. Annexation of Piedmont, Sept.

Brave but fruitless struggle of the Swiss Forest cantons, under Aloys Reding, against the French.

The West India Docks, London, opened.

In France, canals, bridges, roads, and many great public works are undertaken by Bonaparte. Formation of the Gallery of the Louvre, furnished with the works of art lately won in war.

Commencement of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Death of Dr. E. Darwin, and of G. Romney, painter.

1803 Peltier, defended by Mackintosh, is found guilty of a libel on Bonaparte, Feb. 21. Execution of Colonel Despard and his confederates, Feb. 21. War renewed with France, May, and with the Batavian republic, June. Capture of St. Lucia, Tobago, &c. Insurrection in Dublin: assassination of Lord Kilwarden, &c., July 23; execution of Emmet and other leaders, Sept. 19. To repel the threatened French invasion from Boulogne, the British yeomanry and volunteer corps are augmented to 379,943 men. Blockade of the French ports. War with the Mahrattas. Victory of Assaye won by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Sept. 23. Capture of Agra by Lake, Oct. 17. Delhi subdued,

A.D.

1803

and the Mogul Sultan pensioned. The French force, expelled from St. Domingo, surrenders to the English fleet, Nov. 30.

France sells Louisiana to the United States, April 30. Bonaparte disarms the Swiss patriots, and constitutes himself Mediator. On the declaration of war, upwards of 10,000 English, then in France, are arrested and detained. The French take possession of Hanover, Holland, and Naples, and make immense preparations for the invasion of England.

Insurrection of the Wahhabis in Arabia, who capture Mecca. They take Medina, &c., 1804.

Invention of the Congreve rocket and the percussion lock.

Phrenology brought forward by Dr. Gall.

Malthus' *Essay on Population* published.

Death of J. Beattie, J. Ritson, Alfieri, Klopstock, La Harpe, and of Herder.

Birth of Sir E. Landseer, and of Baron J. Liebig.

1804 Indisposition, Feb., and recovery of the King, March. An English fleet of Indiamen repulse the French squadron of Linois, Feb. William Pitt again Premier, May 12. Fraser and Lake defeat the Mahrattas under Holkar, Nov. War declared against Spain, Dec.

Adoption of the Code Napoleon in France, Jan. 15. Conspiracy against Bonaparte, Feb.: Pichegru and Wright are arrested, and soon after found dead in prison; execution of Georges; exile of Moreau. The Duke d'Enghien is seized at Ettenheim, March 15, and shot at Vincennes, March 20.

Napoleon I. proclaimed Emperor of the French, May 18. Creation of 18 Marshals of the empire. Splendour of the Imperial Court. Napoleon and Josephine are crowned with great pomp at Notre Dame by the Pope, Dec. 2.

Insurrection in Servia against the Turks.

The British and Foreign Bible Society founded.

Death of Emanuel Kant, J. Bryant, G. Morland, painter, the Rev. W. Gilpin, and of Dr. Priestley.

A.D.

1805 Victory of Lord Lake over Holkar at Bhurtpore, April 2. Third Coalition of England, Austria, Russia, and Sweden, against France, April. Erection of martello towers along the English coast. Impeachment of Lord Melville, June 25. Lord Cornwallis succeeds Lord Wellesley as Governor General of India, July, and dies, Oct. 5. Great victory of Nelson and Collingwood over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21; death of Nelson. Victory of Sir R. Strachan, off Ferrol, Nov. 4. Peace with the Mahrattas, Dec.

Napoleon is crowned King of Italy at Milan, May 26, and appoints Eugene Beauharnais his viceroy. Victory of Ney over the Austrians at Elchingen, Oct. 14. Capitulation of the Austrian army under Mack at Ulm, Oct. 17. Napoleon occupies Vienna, Nov. 12. Great victory of Austerlitz over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, Dec. 2. Peace of Presburg, Dec. 27. Hanover assigned by Napoleon to Prussia. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg receive the title of Kings.

Mungo Park makes a second expedition to Africa, and is killed at Boussa.

The London Docks opened.

The London Institution founded.

Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel* published.

Death of Schiller, J. F. Gmelin, and of Dr. Paley.

Birth of Bishop Wilberforce, Earl Stanhope, Sir E. B. Lytton, and the Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli.

1806 Capture of the Cape of Good Hope by Baird and Popham, Jan. 8. Public funeral of Lord Nelson in St. Paul's, Jan. 9. Death of William Pitt, Jan. 23, æt. 47. Coalition ministry of "All the Talents," Feb. 5: Lord Grenville, Premier; C. J. Fox, Foreign Secretary; Lord H. Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne), Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Lord Erskine, Chancellor. Naval victories of Duckworth, Warren, &c. The British fleets are now all powerful on every sea. Hanover taken possession of by Prussia, April 1. Resolutions carried in Parliament

A.D.

1806

for the abolition of the slave trade, June 10. Acquittal of Lord Melville, June 12. Buenos Ayres captured by Popham, June 27; the Spaniards retake it, Aug. English victory under Stuart at Maida in Calabria, July 4. Death of C. J. Fox, Sept. 13, æt. 58. Fourth Coalition against France: England, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden, Oct. Establishment of Napoleon's Federative System. Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples; Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland; Murat, Grand Duke of Cleves. Napoleon, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, July 12. Palm, bookseller at Nuremberg, shot, Aug. 26. The victories of Jena by Napoleon, and of Auerstadt by Davoust, Oct. 14, lay prostrate the Prussian monarchy. Napoleon's "Continental System" commences by his Berlin Decree, Nov. 21, prohibiting all commerce and intercourse with British subjects, and declaring the British isles in a state of blockade. The French again occupy Hanover. Battle of Pultusk against the Russians, Dec. 26. The German Empire, after a thousand years duration, is formally dissolved by Francis II., who takes the title of Francis I., Emperor of Austria, Aug. 6. War between Russia and Turkey. Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. Assassination of Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti, which is divided by Christophe and Petion. The East India College, Haileybury, founded. The East India Docks, London, opened. Death of Bishop Horsley, J. C. Adelung, J. T. Barry, painter, and of Henry Kirke White, *Poems*.

1807

Order of Council, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin Decree, Jan. 7. Monte Video taken by Auchmuty, Feb. 2. Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles, Feb. 19. Alexandria taken by Fraser, March 20. Act for the abolition of the slave trade passed, Mar. 25. New ministry, Mar. The Duke of Portland, Premier, and George Canning, Foreign Secretary. Lord Minto, Governor General of India. Conflict

A.D.

1807

between the English "Leopard" and the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake," June 21. Defeat of Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres, July 5. Copenhagen bombarded, and the Danish fleet captured, Sept. 5. Heligoland taken, Sept. Second Order in Council against the Milan Decree, Nov. 21. Madeira taken, Dec. Death of Henry, Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts, æt. 82. French victory of Eylau, Feb. 8. The French capture Dantzic, May 26, and gain the battle of Friedland, June 14. Interview between Napoleon and Alexandria of Russia on a raft in the Niemen, June 25. Peace of Tilsit, between France, Russia, and Prussia, July 7. Jerome Bonaparte made King of Westphalia, and Warsaw a grand duchy under the King of Saxony. Treaty with Spain for the partition of Portugal, which is occupied by Junot, Oct., and the Royal family embark for Brazil. New Decree against British commerce from Milan, Nov. 11.

Revolt of the Turkish Janizaries, caused by the introduction of European discipline. Deposition of Sultan Selim III., who is succeeded by Mustapha IV.

Brunel invents his block making machine.

The first steam vessel is started by Fulton on the river Hudson, U. S.

Gas lamps, introduced by Winsor, are first used in the streets of London.

Publication of Sismondi's *Italian History*, and of Byron's *Hours of Idleness*.

Death of De Lolme, Lalande, and of J. Opie, painter.

1808 English expedition in aid of the Portuguese. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrives at Oporto, July 25, defeats the French at Rolica, Aug. 17, and at Vimiera, Aug. 21. Sir Hew Dalrymple, the General in Chief, concludes the impolitic Convention of Cintra, Aug. 30. The Russian fleet in the Tagus surrenders to Sir C. Cotton, Sept. 3.

Spanish insurrection at Aranjuez, Mar. 17. Godoy imprisoned by the people. Charles IV. resigns the throne to his son, Ferdinand VII., Mar. 19.

A.D.

1808 Murat, at the head of a French force, enters Madrid, Mar. 23. Rome and the Papal states seized by the French, April 2. Napoleon decoys the Spanish Royal family to Bayonne, April 30, imprisons Charles and Ferdinand, and compels them to cede their rights to him. Rising of the Spanish people, and massacre by Murat at Madrid, May 2. Appointment of the Regency Junta of Seville, who apply to England for aid. Napoleon appoints his brother, Joseph, King of Spain, and Murat succeeds Joseph as King of Naples. Saragossa successfully defended against the French by Palafox. French victory at Rio Secco, and defeat at Baylen, July. Interview between Napoleon and Alexander of Russia at Erfurt, Sept. 27. Napoleon enters Spain, Nov. 7; gains the victories of Burgos, Espinosa, and Tudela; and enters Madrid, Dec. 4.

Birth of Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French, at Paris, April 20.

War of Russia and Denmark against Sweden. Russia conquers Finland.

Deposition of Sultan Mustapha IV., who is succeeded by Mahmood II. Insurrection of the Janizaries.

Publication of Scott's *Marmion*.

Death of Bishop Hurd, Angelica Kaufmann, R. Porson, and of J. Home.

1809 Battle of Corunna, and death of Sir John Moore, Jan. 16. Capture of Cayenne and Martinique, Feb. Fifth coalition against France: England, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, April. Naval victory of Lords Gambier and Cochrane in the Basque Roads, April 12. Passage of the Douro, and repulse of Soult, May 12, by Sir Arthur Wellesley, now General in Chief of the allied British and Portuguese forces. Wellesley drives the French from Portugal, advances into Spain, and gains the victory of Talavera over King Joseph, Jourdan, and Victor, July 28. Sir Arthur Wellesley created Viscount Wellington, Aug. 28. Disastrous English expedition to Walcheren, Aug.-Nov. The Ionian Islands taken by Lord

A.D.

1809

Collingwood, Oct. 1. Jubilee, to celebrate the King's commencing the 50th year of his reign, Oct. 25. Spencer Percival, Premier, Nov.; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War. Birth of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Second siege, and capture of Saragossa by the French, after an heroic defence by Palafox, Feb. 21. Unceasing war against the French is waged by the Guerillas throughout Spain.

Insurrection of the Tyrol under Hofer, &c., April.

Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Abensberg, April 20, at Eckmuhl, April 22, and enters Vienna, May 13. Napoleon is defeated by the Archduke Charles at Aspern and Essling, May 21, 22, but gains the decisive victory of Wagram, July 6. Gallant retreat of the Duke of Brunswick. Peace of Vienna, with Austria, Oct. 11. The Papal territories annexed to France. Pope Pius VII. excommunicates Napoleon, but is carried off a prisoner to Savona. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 16.

Insanity and deposition of Gustavus IV. of Sweden. His uncle is proclaimed King as Charles XIII. Peace with Russia and Denmark.

War renewed between Turkey and Russia.

American Non-intercourse Act against England and France, March 1. James Madison, President of the United States, 1809-17.

The new Covent Garden theatre opened. O. P. riots.

The *Quarterly Review* commenced.

Death of Haydn, and of Miss A. Seward.

1810 Guadaloupe taken by Beckwith, Feb. 5. Burdett riots in London, April. The Isle of Bourbon and the Mauritius taken, July 3, leaving the French without a single colony. Peace being established between France and Austria, Napoleon sends troops in vast numbers, headed by Massena, to the Peninsula, to "drive the English into the sea." The French capture Lerida, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almeida, but are defeated by Wellington with great loss at

A.D.

1810

Busaco, Sept. 27. Wellington retires behind the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. Renewed insanity of King George III., Oct. 25, occasioned by the last farewell of the Princess Amelia, who dies, Nov. 2. Death of Lord Collingwood, and of W. Windham.

The Spanish Cortes meet at Cadiz, Sept. 24.

Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa of Austria, April 2. Subjection of the Tyrol, and execution of Hofer, April 5. Abdication of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, which is annexed to France. Decree ordering all British manufactures on the Continent to be burnt, August 18. Peace with Sweden, which is forced to declare war against England. Bernadotte adopted as Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21.

The Turks, victorious at Shumla, are defeated by the Russians at Giurgevo and Rudshuk.

Insurrection of the Spanish colonies in America. Confederation of Venezuela formed by Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Caraccas.

The University of Berlin founded.

Scott's *Lady of the Lake* published.

Death of the Hon. Henry Cavendish, and of Dr. Chandler.

Birth of Alfred Tennyson.

1811 REGENCY of George, Prince of Wales, Feb. Victory of Graham over Victor at Barossa, March 6. Retreat of Massena. Soult captures Badajos, March 11. 4,000 Danes repulsed from Anholt by the British garrison of 150 men, March 27. Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 5, and takes Almeida, May 10. Victory of Beresford over Soult at Albuera, May 16. Engagement between H. M. sloop "Little Belt" and the U. S. frigate "President." Conquest of Batavia and the Dutch possessions in Java, August. The French under Gerard surprised by Hill at Arroyo de Molinos, Oct. 28. Riots of the Nottingham weavers, Nov. Death of the Duke of Grafton, and of Lord Melville.

A.D.

- 1811 Birth of Charles Napoleon, King of Rome, at Paris, Mar. 20. Mohammed Ali, Turkish viceroy of Egypt, massacres 1,600 Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, Mar. 1. Christophe, a negro, crowned King of Hayti as Henry I. A brilliant comet is visible during this autumn.
- The National School Society instituted.
- Sir F. Bourgeois bequeaths his paintings to Dulwich College.
- The Strand, now Waterloo, bridge commenced.
- Death of Bishop Percy, Dr. N. Maskelyne, Robert Raikes, J. Leyden, P. S. Pallas, H. Hoppner, and of R. Cumberland.
- Birth of W. M. Thackeray at Calcutta, and of D. Maclise.
- 1812 Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo by storm, Jan. 19, and is created an Earl. He storms Badajos, Apr. 6. Mr. Percival shot by Bellingham, May 11. Almaraz taken by Hill, May 19. Lord Liverpool, Premier, June 9; Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland. War between England and the United States declared, June 18. The English successful on land, and the Americans by sea. Lord Moira (Hastings), Governor General of India. Treaty of alliance between England, Russia, and Sweden, July 18. Wellington signally defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 22, and enters Madrid in triumph, Aug. 12. He is created a Marquis. On the approach of Soult and Joseph, Wellington retreats from Burgos, Oct. 21.
- New Constitution proclaimed by the Cortes of Spain, March.
- Forced alliance of Austria and Prussia with France against Russia. Napoleon invades Russia at the head of 400,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry, and 1,200 pieces of artillery, June. Capture of Smolensko, Aug. 17. Victory of Borodino, Sept 7. Napoleon enters the Kremlin, Sept. 15. Burning of Moscow. Retreat of the French, Oct. 19. The Russians, under Kutusoff, closely pursue, and their attacks, added to the rigour of the climate, make dreadful devastation in the French ranks. Passage of the Beresina, attended with terrible

A.D.

1812

losses, Nov. 26-28. Out of an army increased by reinforcements to nearly 600,000, only 42,000 worn and famished men re-cross the Niemen. Unsuccessful conspiracy of Malet at Paris, Oct. Napoleon reaches Paris, Dec. 19.

Peace of Bucharest, between Russia and Turkey, which cedes Bessarabia and Moldavia as far as the Pruth, Mar. 28.

Re-capture of Mecca and Medina, and repression of the Wahhabis by Mohammed Ali. Introduction of European tactics in Egypt.

Publication of Byron's *Childe Harold*, and of Niebuhr's *Roman History*.

Death of C. G. Heyne, E. Malone, J. Horne Tooke, and of P. J. de Louthembourg.

Birth of Charles Dickens.

1813

Sixth great Coalition against France: England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and subsequently Austria. Captain Broke in the "Shannon" captures the American frigate "Chesapeake," June 1. Wellington totally defeats Joseph and Jourdan at Vittoria, June 21, and is created a Field Marshal. Wellington gains the battles of the Pyrenees, July, Aug.; takes St. Sebastian by storm, Aug. 31; crosses the Bidassoa, and leads the allies into France, Oct. 7; and defeats Soult on the Nivelle, Nov. 10. The Duke of Cambridge takes possession of Hanover.

War of German Liberation. Victory of Napoleon over the allies under Wittgenstein at Lutzen, May 2, and at Bautzen, May 21. Armistice of Pleswitz. Austrian manifesto against Napoleon, Aug. 10. Victory over Schwartzberg at Dresden, Aug 27; Moreau mortally wounded. French defeats of Macdonald at the Katzbach by Blucher, Aug. 26; of Vandamme at Culm by Ostermann and Kleist, Aug. 29, 30; and of Ney at Dennewitz by Bulow and Tauenzien, Sept. 6. Napoleon is totally defeated at Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, and retreats to the Rhine. Universal rising against the French, and breaking up of the Confederation of the Rhine. The allies begin to cross the Rhine, Dec.

A.D.

1813 The people of Holland throw off the French yoke, recall the Prince of Orange from England, and proclaim him Sovereign of the United Netherlands, Dec. 3.

Ferdinand VII. of Spain is released by Napoleon, Dec.

11. The Cortes abolish the Inquisition.

Publication of Moore's *Irish Melodies*, and of Sismondi's *History of the Literature of Southern Europe*.

Robert Southey succeeds H. J. Pye as Poet Laureate.

Death of J. L. Lagrange, C. M. Wieland, J. Delille, and of Granville Sharpe.

1814 The Custom house, London, burnt, Feb. 12. Wellington defeats Soult at Orthes, Feb. 27. Bordeaux invites the British, and proclaims Louis XVIII. Wellington defeats Soult at Toulouse, Apr. 10. Wellington is created a Duke, and Parliament votes him £300,000 for the purchase of an estate, May 1. Dr. T. F. Middleton consecrated first Bishop of Calcutta, May 8. Treaty of Paris, May 30. Visit of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to England, June. Washington captured and burnt, Aug. 24. Defeat and death of General Ross in an attack on Baltimore, Sept. 13. Hanover erected into a kingdom, Oct. War with the Nepaulese, Nov. Peace of Ghent, between England and the United States, Dec. 24. Fanatic delusion, and death of Joanna Southcote.

Napoleon is defeated by Blucher at Brienne, Feb. 1. Partial successes of Napoleon at Champ Aubert, Montmirail, &c., Feb. 10-12. Fruitless Congress of Chatillon. Napoleon attacks Blucher with success at Craonne, Mar. 7, but is defeated at Laon, Mar. 10. Rheims re-captured by Napoleon, Mar. 13, the last town he ever took. Napoleon, repulsed by Schwarzenberg at Arcis sur Aube, Mar. 20, marches on St. Dizier, leaving the road to Paris open. The allies, after defeating Marmont and Mortier, storm the heights of Montmartre, Mar. 30, and enter Paris, Mar. 31. Abdication of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, Apr. 11. He lands at Elba, May 14. The Empress

A.D.

1814

Maria Louisa is invested with the duchy of Parma and Piacenza. Death of Josephine at Malmaison, May 29.

Restoration of the House of Bourbon in France.

Louis XVIII., King of France, 1814-24.

Constitutional Charter, June 4.

Pope Pius VII. reinstated at Rome by the allies, May 24. The Order of Jesuits restored, Aug 7.

Ferdinand VII., on his return to Spain, dissolves the Cortes, imprisons or exiles its most distinguished members, establishes an intolerant despotism, and restores the Inquisition.

Peace of Kiel, by which Denmark cedes Norway to Sweden.

The Congress of Vienna opens Nov. 1, and continues debating through the winter. "Le Congrès danse, mais il n'avance pas."

Wordsworth's *Excursion* published.

Death of Dr. Burney, C. Dibdin, and of J. G. Fichte.

1815

Unsuccessful English attack on New Orleans, Jan. 8. Subjection of Ceylon, Feb. Corn law riots in London, Feb., March. Declaration of the United Powers of Europe against Napoleon, Mar. 13. Wellington takes the command of the allied armies in the Netherlands, Apr. Defeat of the Prussians under Blucher at Ligny, June 16. Repulse of Ney by the British at Quatre Bras, June 16; death of the Duke of Brunswick. BATTLE OF WATERLOO, in which Napoleon is utterly defeated by Wellington, June 18. Paris surrenders to Wellington and Blucher, July 3. Second Treaty of Paris, Nov. 20. Allied army of Occupation in France, under Wellington. Protectorate of the Ionian Islands conferred upon England.

Napoleon returns from Elba, Mar. 1, and after a triumphant march, arrives in Paris, Mar. 20. Louis XVIII. retires to Ghent. The Hundred Days. Champ de Mai at Paris, June 1. Napoleon leaves Paris for his disastrous last campaign, June 13. Napoleon abdicates the second time, June 22, and surrenders to

A.D.

1815

Captain Maitland of the "Bellerophon," July 15, seeking an asylum among "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies." The allied Sovereigns determine his banishment to St. Helena, and he lands there, Oct. 17.

Louis XVIII. re-enters Paris, July 8. Execution of Labedoyere, Aug., and of Ney, Dec. Escape of Lavalette.

Murat, King of Naples, is defeated by the Austrians, April, May, and retires to Corsica. Ferdinand IV. is restored as King of the Two Sicilies. Murat, with a few followers, makes a descent on Calabria, Oct. 8, and is taken prisoner and shot, Oct. 13.

Union of Belgium and Holland under the Prince of Orange as William I., King of the Netherlands.

The "Holy Alliance" formed between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, Sept.

The vast collection of works of art at Paris, acquired by Napoleon's conquests, is broken up and restored to the original owners by the allies.

The British and Foreign School Society founded. Southwark bridge commenced.

Expedition of Belzoni to Egypt.

Death of Dr. C. Buchanan, J. G. Rosenmüller, C. Niebuhr, and of J. S. Copley.

1816 Renewed war with the Nepaulese, Jan. Mission of Lord Amherst to China, Feb. Marriage of the Princess Charlotte to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, May 2. Agricultural riots, May. Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27; the Dey releases all his European captives, and promises to abolish Christian slavery. Spa Fields riots, Dec.

First Germanic Diet opened at Frankfort, Nov. 5.

Francia, President of Paraguay.

The College of St. Bees, Cumberland, founded.

Sir Humphrey Davy invents the safety lamp.

Publication of Scott's *Waverley*.

Death of Bishop Watson, Dr. A. Ferguson, and of R. B. Sheridan.

A.D.

- 1817 Riots in various parts of England. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, March 4. The popular excitement is augmented by Cobbett's *Political Register*, &c. Strathfieldsaye purchased by the nation for the Duke of Wellington. Death of the Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6, æt. 22. Trial and acquittal of William Hone, Dec. War with the Mahrattas. James Monroe, President of the United States, 1817-25. Bolivar, head of the government of Venezuela. De Freycinet sails on his voyage of discovery. Waterloo bridge, and the new Custom house, London, opened. Retirement of John Kemble from the stage. Publication of Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, and the first number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Death of Madame de Staël, A. G. Werner, J. P. Curran, C. Messier, J. L. Burckhardt, and of J. Heinrich Jung.
- 1818 Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Prince of Hesse Homburg, and of the Duke of Cambridge to the Princess Augusta of Hesse Cassel, May 7. Marriage of Edward, Duke of Kent, to the Princess Victoria of Saxe Coburg, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, May 29. Marriage of the Duke of Clarence to the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meningen, July 11. Death of Queen Charlotte, Nov. 17, æt. 75. Death of Lord Ellenborough, Warren Hastings, and of Sir S. Romilly. Congress of Aix la Chapelle, Sept.-Nov. France joins the "Holy Alliance." The army of Occupation withdrawn. Representative Constitutions granted in Bavaria, and other German States. Bernadotte succeeds to the crown of Sweden as Charles XIV., Feb. 5. Conquest of Cashmere and Moultan by the Sikhs. Boyer succeeds Petion as President of Hayti. San Martin defeats the Spaniards at Maypo, and secures the independence of Chili. Return of Ross from his Arctic voyage, Nov.

A.D.

1818

Hallam's *History of the Middle Ages* published.
 Death of Chateaubriand, Mongé, and of M. G. Lewis.

1819

Birth of George, now Duke of Cambridge, March 26.
 Peel's Bill for the resumption of cash payments, July.
 Political agitation. Meetings and petitions for Reform.
 Riots at Manchester, Aug. 16, and in various parts of the country.

Birth of Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace, May 24,
 and of Prince Albert, Aug. 26.

Political excitement in Germany and Prussia. Death of Marshal Blucher.

Republic of Colombia, formed by the union of Venezuela and New Granada. Bolivar, President.

Franklin's land expedition to the North Polar Sea, 1819-22.

Parry's first Arctic voyage of discovery, 1819-20.
 The first steam vessel, the "Savannah," crosses the Atlantic.

Southwark bridge opened. The Menai suspension bridge begun by Telford.

Death of Kotzebue (assassinated), James Watt, J. Playfair, and of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

1820

Death of Edward, Duke of Kent, at Sidmouth, Jan. 23.
 Death of King George III. at Windsor, Jan. 29, æt. 83. His protracted reign "was, without doubt, the most eventful period in the annals of the world."

GEORGE IV., King of Great Britain, 1820-30.

Discovery of the Cato Street Conspiracy, Feb. 23.

Execution of Thistlewood, &c., May 1. Queen Caroline arrives in England, June 6. Great popular excitement. Bill of Pains and Penalties brought in against her, July 5, and abandoned, Nov. 10. Death of Henry Grattan.

Assassination of the Duke of Berri, Feb. 13. Birth of his posthumous son, the Duke of Bordeaux, Sept. 29.

Revolution in Spain, under Riego, Quiroga, &c., Jan.

Establishment of the free Constitution of 1812.

Abolition of the Inquisition.

Revolution in Portugal, in favour of a free Constitution.

A.D.

1820 Revolution in Naples, under Pepe, &c. The King swears to a free Constitution.

Suicide of Henry I. (Christophe) of Hayti. The whole island becomes a republic under Boyer.

The United States acquire the Floridas by purchase from Spain.

Sir H. Davy, President of the Royal Society.

Sir T. Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy.

Death of Benjamin West, P.R.A., Sir J. Banks, P.R.S., Arthur Young, Dollond, and of W. Hayley.

1821 Coronation of George IV., July 19. Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7. The king visits Ireland, Aug., and Hanover, Oct.

Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 5, æt. 52.

Naples invaded by an Austrian army, and despotic government re-established. Sardinia, which had made the same effort for freedom, shares the same fate.

Commencement of the Greek insurrection, under Ypsilanti, against the Turks. Massacre of Greeks, and execution of the Patriarch, at Constantinople. Napoli di Romania, Tripolitza, Missolonghi, &c., are taken by the Greeks, who establish a Provisional Government.

San Martin captures Lima, and is proclaimed Protector of Peru, Aug. 8.

Parry's second Arctic voyage, 1821-23.

Egyptian hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion.

Sismondi's *History of France* published.

Death of John Keats, *Poems*, C. A. Stothard, R.A., Mrs. Piozzi, Mrs. Inchbald, and of C. J. Rich.

1822 Peel succeeds Lord Sidmouth as Home Secretary, Jan. The King visits Scotland, Aug. Suicide of the Marquis of Londonderry, Aug. 12. Canning becomes Foreign Secretary, Sept. 16. Commencement of a more liberal policy.

Discontent and agitation in France. Execution of Berton. Congress of Verona. Reactionary policy repressing liberalism.

A.D.

- 1822 Civil war in Spain.
 Declaration of Greek independence. Scio desolated by the Turks; 40,000 Greeks are massacred, and 30,000 sold as slaves.
 Ali Pasha, after long defying the Turkish power, is defeated and slain at Janina.
 Brazil declared independent, and Don Pedro, Crown Prince of Portugal, proclaimed Emperor.
 Independence of Mexico, under Iturbide as Emperor. He resigns, 1823.
 Discoveries of Clapperton and Denham in the interior of Africa, 1822-24.
 The Caledonian canal opened.
 Parliamentary grant for printing the early historians of Britain.
 Suspension of Guizot's Lectures on History at the Sorbonne.
 Death of Bishop Middleton, Sir W. Herschel, Canova, P. B. Shelley, *Poems*, Dr. E. D. Clarke, Berthollet, Delambre, and of Dr. Aikin.
- 1823 Mr. Huskisson, President of Board of Trade, Jan. 31.
 Peel's Currency Bill comes into operation, May 2.
 Lord Amherst, Governor General of India. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta. Death of Earl St. Vincent, and of Lord Erskine.
 A French army, under the Duke of Angouleme, enters Spain, and after a struggle with the Constitutionalists, restores despotism. Mina and Quiroga escape to England. Riego is taken prisoner, and executed, Nov. 7.
 Counter-Revolution in Portugal, re-establishing absolutism.
 Pope Leo XII. (Hannibal della Genga), 1823-29.
 The King presents the library, coins, and medals, collected by George III., to the British Museum.
 The Royal Society of Literature, and the Royal Asiatic Society founded.
 Dr. Birkbeck founds the Mechanics' Institute of

R

A.D.

1823

London. Others soon spring up in the leading towns.

Death of Mrs. Radcliffe, R. Bloomfield, *Poems*, J. Nollekens, R.A., Sir H. Raeburn, R.A., D. Ricardo, Dr. Jenner, the Rev. C. Wolfe, J. P. Kemble, Dr. C. Hutton, and of Belzoni.

1824

Sir C. M'Carthy defeated and slain by the Ashantees, Jan. British consuls sent to the South American republics. War with the Burmese. Capture of Rangoon, May 5. Restoration of the titles forfeited in 1745.

Death of Louis XVIII. at Paris, Sept. 16, æt. 69.

Charles X., King of France, 1824-30.

The struggle between the Greeks and Turks continues with merciless violence on both sides.

Bolivar, Dictator in Peru. Iturbide attempts to regain power in Mexico, and is shot.

Parry's third Arctic voyage, 1824-25.

Architectural improvements in London. Commencement of the new London bridge and the General Post Office.

The National Gallery founded.

Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, April 19, R. P. Knight, the Rev. R. C. Maturin, and of Bowdich, African traveller.

1825

Joint Stock Company and speculation mania in England. Suppression of the Irish "Catholic Association," Feb. Recognition of the new states of Mexico and Colombia. Disastrous commercial panic, Dec. Defeat of the Burmese, and capture of Prome by Campbell.

Death of the Emperor Alexander at Taganrog, Dec. 1.

Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, 1825-55.

Constantine, his elder brother, refuses the throne.

Unsuccessful military insurrection at St. Petersburg.

Navarino re-captured from the Greeks by Ibrahim Pasha.

John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, 1825-29.

Upper Peru is formed into the new republic of Bolivia.

First voyage by steam from England to India made by Captain Johnson in the "Enterprise."

A.D.

1825

Franklin's second Arctic land expedition,
1825-27.

Clapperton's new African expedition, 1825-27.

The Tunnel under the Thames commenced by
Sir M. I. Brunel.

Death of Denon, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. S. Parr,
David, H. Fuseli, and of J. P. Richter.

1826

Bhurtpore stormed by Lord Combermere, Jan. 18.

Peace with the Burmese, Feb. Free trade policy of
Huskisson. The Ashantees defeated, Aug. Peel's
reforms of the criminal law. British troops sent to
Portugal in support of Donna Maria, Dec.

Death of John VI., King of Portugal, Mar. 10. Don
Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, the heir, cedes the Portu-
guese throne to his daughter, Maria da Gloria,
previously granting a Constitutional Charter. Revolt
of the Absolutists in favour of Don Miguel, the late
King's second son.

Missolonghi captured from the Greeks by the Turks and
Egyptians.

The whole Turkish army ordered by Mahmood II. to be
organised on the European system. Revolt and
slaughter of the Janizaries, June 15; total suppression
of the whole corps.

Death of Bishop Heber, W. Gifford, Sir T. S.
Raffles, Flaxman, Volta, Malte Brun, Weber,
Talma, and of Laing, the traveller, who is
murdered in Africa.

1827

Death of the Duke of York, Jan. 5. Lord Liverpool,
suddenly struck with paralysis, is succeeded as Pre-
mier by George Canning, Apr. Resignation of
Wellington and Peel. Sir J. S. Copley is created
Chancellor, and Lord Lyndhurst. Treaty of London,
between England, France, and Russia, in support of
the Greeks, July 6. Death of Canning, Aug. 8.
Lord Goderich, Premier. Destruction of the Turkish
and Egyptian fleets by the allies, under Sir E. Codring-
ton, at Navarino, Oct. 20.

Attempts of the French ministry to restrain the liberty
of the press.

A.D.

1827 Defeat of the Absolutists in Portugal. Don Miguel appointed Regent.

The Greeks are defeated before Athens, May, and surrender the Acropolis, June. Capo d'Istria elected President of Greece.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge founded.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society.

Sir Walter Scott acknowledges himself to be the sole author of the *Waverley Novels*.

Keble's *Christian Year*, and Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* published.

Death of La Place, Beethoven, H. Clapperton and H. Salt, African travellers, Pestalozzi, Ugo Foscolo, and of W. Mitford.

1828 The Duke of Wellington, Premier, Jan. 25; Peel, Home Secretary, and Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India, July. Daniel O'Connell elected Member for Clare, July 5. Riots in Ireland. Influence of the Catholic Association.

Don Miguel usurps the Portuguese throne, June. Merciless persecution of the Constitutionalists.

Entire evacuation of the Morea by the Turks and Egyptians.

War between Russia and Turkey, Feb. The Russians capture Varna, but are repulsed at Shumla, Oct.

French antiquarian and scientific expedition to Egypt, under Champollion.

Meeting, presided over by the Duke of Wellington, to found King's College, London, June 21.

University College, London, opened.

The restoration of Windsor Castle by Sir J. Wyattville completed.

The St. Katherine's Docks opened.

The first volume of Napier's *History of the Peninsular War* published.

Death of Dugald Stewart, Dr. Wollaston, Sir J.

A.D.

1828

E. Smith, Archdeacon Coxe, Dr. Gall, and of T. Bewick.

1829

York minster set on fire by a lunatic, Feb. 2. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13. After a short interval, O'Connell shifts the subject of his agitation to the Repeal of the Union. Great distress and riots in the manufacturing districts. Establishment by Peel of the Metropolitan Police, Sept.

Formation of the Polignac ministry in France. Its restrictive policy greatly augments the prevailing discontent.

Agitation in Belgium. The States General refuse to grant the supplies.

Capture of Silistria, Erzeroum, and Adrianople by the Russians. Peace of Adrianople, between Russia and Turkey, Sept. 14; Greece declared independent by the Sultan.

Pope Pius VIII. (F. X. Castiglioni), 1829-30.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829-37.

Santa Anna compels the Spanish troops to evacuate Mexico.

The General Post Office, London, opened, and the Athenæum club house erected.

Death of Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. T. Young, and of F. von Schlegel.

1830

Death of George IV., June 26, æt. 68.

WILLIAM IV., King of Great Britain, 1830-37.

Incendiary disturbances in England. Repeal agitation in Ireland. Resignation of the Wellington ministry.

Earl Grey, Premier, Nov. 22; Mr. Brougham created Chancellor, and a peer.

Algiers captured by the French under Bourmont, July 5, the Dey deposed, and his territory made a French colony. Three Royal Ordinances of July 25, abolishing the liberty of the press, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and abrogating the laws of election. Revolution of the Three Days in France, July 27-29. Barricade conflicts in Paris. Abdication of Charles X., in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, Aug. 2.

A.D.

- 1830 Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, is proclaimed King of the French, Aug. 7.
 Revolution in Belgium commences, Aug. 25. Formation of a Provisional Government. The House of Orange excluded from the sovereignty.
 Abrogation of the Salic law in Spain, to the prejudice of Don Carlos, March 29. Unsuccessful struggle of the Constitutionalists, 1830-31.
 Persecution of the Portuguese liberals by Don Miguel.
 Revolution in Brunswick, Sept. Flight of Duke Charles, who is succeeded by his brother, William.
 Revolution in Poland, Nov. Expulsion of the Russian garrison from Warsaw. Provisional Government constituted.
 Disturbances in Switzerland, and at Dresden, Cassel, Hamburg, and Rome.
 Resignation, and death of Bolivar.
 Lander's expedition to Africa. He discovers the source of the Niger.
 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Sept. 15, at which Mr. Huskisson is killed.
 The Royal Geographical Society founded.
 The Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
 Sir. M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
 Death of Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A., Major Rennell, William Hazlitt, and of Madame de Genlis.
- 1831 The Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, March 1. Dissolution of Parliament, April. Coronation of the King and Queen, Sept. 8. The Reform Bill passes the Commons, Sept. 19, and is rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7. Disturbances at Nottingham, Derby, &c. Riots and fire at Bristol, attended with great loss of life and property, Oct. Outbreak of Asiatic cholera in England and other parts of Europe, 1831-32.
 Tumults in Paris, Feb., and in Lyons, Nov.
 Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg elected King of the Belgians, July 21.

A.D.

- 1831 Pope Gregory XVI. (M. Capellari), 1831-46.
 Insurrections at Bologna, Modena, &c., suppressed by Austrian troops.
 The Poles, after a gallant struggle, are overpowered by Russia, and Warsaw capitulates, Sept.
 Assassination of Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, Oct. 9. General anarchy.
 Revolt of Mohammed Ali, the Turkish viceroy in Egypt. His adopted son, Ibrahim Pacha, invades Syria, and besieges Acre.
 Don Pedro abdicates the throne of Brazil in favour of his son, and returns to Europe.
 The new London bridge opened by the King, Aug. 1.
 King's College, London, opened, Oct. 8.
 The British Association for the Advancement of Science instituted.
 Death of Archbishop Magee, B. G. Niebuhr, J. Northcote, R.A., the Rev. Robert Hall, G. W. F. Hegel, W. Roscoe, H. Mackenzie, T. Hope, and of Mrs. Siddons.
- 1832 The Reform Bill, after a violent and protracted struggle, passed, June 7.
 Death of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, July 22, æt. 21. Marriage of the Princess Louise to Leopold, King of the Belgians, Aug. 8. Marshal Soult succeeds Casimir Perier as Minister, Oct. Unsuccessful attempt at insurrection, and arrest of the Duchess of Berri, Nov.
 By virtue of a convention between England and France, a French army enters Belgium, and wrests Antwerp citadel from the Dutch, Dec.
 Don Pedro enters Oporto, in support of his daughter's claim, July 8.
 Renewed disturbances in Italy again quelled by the Austrians.
 Prince Otho of Bavaria elected King of Greece.
 Incorporation (Feb.) of Poland with Russia, which rides roughshod over the fallen kingdom. The Polish language is prohibited, the universities abolished,

A.D.

1832

and thousands of the first families are transported to Asia.

Ibrahim Pasha captures Acre, May 27, and after a succession of victories, gains the decisive battle of Konieh over the Turks, Dec. 21.

Death of Sir Walter Scott, Goethe, Sir J. Mackintosh, the Rev. G. Crabbe, Cuvier, Champollion, Sir E. Home, Sir J. Leslie, Dr. Adam Clarke, Dr. A. Bell, Jeremy Bentham, Spurzheim, Legendre, Pugin, and of Miss A. M. Porter.

1833

Abolition of ten bishoprics of the Irish church, Aug. Revised Charters of the East India Company and Bank of England. Negro Slavery Abolition Bill, Aug.; a compensation of £20,000,000 voted to the planters. Death of Lord Dudley.

Don Miguel's fleet captured by Napier, July 5. Donna Maria proclaimed Queen at Lisbon. Don Pedro, Regent.

Death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Nov. 29.

Isabella II., Queen of Spain, æt. 3. Her mother, Maria Christina, Regent. Insurrection in favour of Don Carlos.

Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, between Russia and Turkey, July; the Dardanelles to be only open to Russian ships of war.

Peace between Mohammed Ali and the Sultan, who cedes the government of Syria, &c.

Back's Arctic expedition, 1833-35.

The University of Durham founded.

Commencement of the London and Birmingham Railway.

The series of *Tracts for the Times* begins. Closed, 1841.

The *Bridgewater Treatises* by Chalmers, Kidd, Whewell, Bell, Roget, Buckland, Kirby, and Prout, published, 1833-36.

Death of William Wilberforce, Hannah More, Sir John Malcolm, and of Edmund Kean.

1834

Trades Union agitation and disturbances. The Rajah of

A.D.

1834

Coorg defeated and deposed, April. Quadruple Alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for the pacification of the Peninsula, April 22. Schism in the Cabinet on the Irish Church question; resignation of Stanley, Graham, &c., May 27. Earl Grey resigns, July 9. Lord Melbourne, Premier, July 17. The Bill abolishing slavery comes into force, Aug. 1. The Poor Laws Amendment Act passed, Aug. 14. Rupture with the Chinese; death of Lord Napier at Macao, Oct. 11. The Houses of Parliament burnt, Oct. 16. Dismissal of the Melbourne ministry, Nov. 14. The Duke of Wellington conducts all public business till the return from Italy of Sir Robert Peel, who is appointed Premier, and the Duke Foreign Secretary, Dec. 10. Death of the Duke of Gloucester.

Riots at Lyons, occasioning great loss of life, April. Death of General La Fayette, May 20. Frequent change of ministries.

Don Miguel expelled from Portugal. Dissolution of the Portuguese monasteries. Death of Don Pedro, Sept. 24.

Continued civil war, signalised by great atrocities, in Spain.

Astronomical observations of Sir J. W. F. Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope, 1834-38.

The Statistical Society of London founded.

The Duke of Wellington elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The first volume of Wellington's *Despatches* published.

Death of S. T. Coleridge, Charles Lamb, T. Stothard, R. A., Dr. R. Morrison, the Rev. W. Carey, T. Telford, R. Lander, and of the Rev. T. R. Malthus.

1835 Defeat on the Irish "Appropriation clause," and resignation of Sir Robert Peel, Apr. 8. Lord Melbourne again Premier. British auxiliary legion under Sir De Lacy Evans sent to Spain. Municipal Reform Bill passed, Sept. Lord Auckland appointed Governor-General of India.

A.D.

- 1835 Attempt of Fieschi to assassinate Louis Philippe, July 28; Marshal Mortier and 13 others killed. Campaign in Algeria against Abd-el-Kader. Ferdinand succeeds Francis I. as Emperor of Austria, Mar. 2. Successes, and death of the Spanish Carlist general, Zumalacarregui. The Queen of Portugal marries the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnais, Jan. 26. He dies, Mar. 28. The City of London School commenced. Death of Bishop Brinkley, Mrs. Hemans, Sir J. Sinclair, W. Cobbett, W. Humboldt, J. Hogg, and of T. Taylor.
- 1836 The Hampden Controversy at Oxford begins, Feb. English Church Reform Bill, and new Marriage Act, Aug. The bishopric of Ripon founded. Death of Lord Stowell. Attempts on Louis Philippe's life by Alibaud, June 25, and by Meunier, Dec. 27. Unsuccessful revolt of Prince Louis Napoleon at Strasburg, Oct. 30. Death of the ex-King Charles X., and of the Abbe Sièyes. Insurrection in Spain; the Constitution of 1812 sworn to by the Queen Regent, Aug. Defeat of the Carlists by Evans at St. Sebastian, and by Espartero at Bilboa. Marriage of the Queen of Portugal to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. Successful insurrection in support of the Constitution of 1820, Sept. Death of James Mill, Dr. E. Burton, Dr. R. Valpy, A. W. Schlegel, W. Godwin, and of Sir W. Gell.
- 1837 Death of King William IV., June 20, æt. 72. VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain. Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, succeeds by the Salic law to the crown of Hanover. Rebellion in Canada, Dec.: the insurgents under Papineau, Mackenzie, &c., defeated by Sir F. Head; destruction of the "Caroline." Treaty of Tafna, concluded by Bugeaud with Abd-el-Kader, July. Constantina taken by storm, Oct.

A.D.

1837 Successes of Evans and Espartero against the Carlists under Cabrera, &c. General Evans leaves Spain, June. Revised Constitution. Suppression of the monasteries, and abolition of tithes.

Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, 1837-41. Great commercial distress. Anti-slavery agitation. Recognition of the independence of Texas.

Sir Robert Peel installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University, Jan. 11.

The University of London established.

The electric telegraph invented by Professor Wheatstone and Mr. W. F. Cooke.

The first volumes of Hallam's *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, and of Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott* published.

Death of Sir J. Soane, R.A., and of J. Constable, R.A.

1838 The Royal Exchange, London, burnt, Jan. 10. Attack of the Canadian insurgents on Toronto repulsed by Sir F. Head. The Earl of Durham appointed Governor-General and High Commissioner of British North America, Jan. 16. Coronation of Queen Victoria, June 28. Irish Poor Law Act. Abolition of slavery in the East Indies, Aug. Heroic rescue of the crew of the "Forfarshire" steamer by Grace Darling, Sept. 5. Dost Mohammed and the Persians, prompted by Russia, unsuccessfully besiege Herat. War declared against Dost Mohammed, Oct. Resignation and return of Lord Durham, Nov. Renewed outbreaks are at once suppressed by Sir J. Colborne. Treaty of commerce with Turkey. Death of Lord Eldon. War between France and Mexico. Prince Louis Napoleon driven by the French government from Switzerland. Death of Prince Talleyrand.

The "Great Western" steam ship arrives at New York from Bristol in 15 days, June 17.

The London and Birmingham, and part of the London and Southampton Railways opened.

The Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society.

A.D.

1838

Death of J. Lancaster, and of Mrs. Maclean (L. E. Landon).

1839

Aden on the Red Sea made, by purchase, a British settlement. Arrest of Captain Elliott, &c., at Canton, March. The Chinese seize and destroy £3,000,000 worth of opium, May. Lord Melbourne resigns, May 7, but Sir Robert Peel declining office on the non-resignation of the Ladies of the Queen's Household, resumes power, May 10. Sir J. Keane enters Cabul, and captures Ghuznee, July. Shah Soojah restored. War with the Chinese. Captain Elliott seizes Hongkong, Aug. The Penny Postage Act passed, Aug. Chartist riots led by Frost at Newport, Nov. 4.

Convention of Bergara, concluded by Espartero with Morato and other Carlist leaders, Aug. Don Carlos retreats into France.

War renewed between the Sultan and Mohammed Ali. The Turkish troops totally defeated by Ibrahim Pasha at Nejib, June 24. Death of Sultan Mahmood, July 1. Abdul Mehjid, Sultan of Turkey.

The Capudan Pasha surrenders the Turkish fleet to Mohammed Ali, July.

Invention of the Daguerreotype process.

The Committee of Council on Education organised by Lord John Russell.

Death of Bishop Marsh, Sir W. Beechey, R.A., J. F. Michaud, Edmund Lodge, and of J. Galt.

1840

The Penny Postage Act comes into operation, Jan. 10. Stockdale committed for breach of privilege, Jan. 17. Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Feb. 10. Sulphur dispute with Naples, March. A lunatic named Oxford fires two pistols at the Queen, June 10. Canton blockaded, and Chusan captured by Sir G. Bremer, July. Death of the Princess Augusta, Sept. 22. Mohammed Ali refusing to restore Syria to the Sultan, Beyrout, Sidon, and Acre are taken by storm by a British force under Stopford and Napier, aided by Turkish and Austrian

A.D.

1840

auxiliaries, Sept.-Nov. Submission of Mohammed Ali. Defeat of Dost Mohammed, Sept., Oct.; he surrenders, Nov. 5. Birth of the Princess Royal, Nov. 21. New Zealand declared a British colony. Death of Lord Holland, and of Sir Sidney Smith.

War resumed between the French and Abd-el-Kader in Algeria. Attempted insurrection of Prince Louis Napoleon at Boulogne, Aug. 6. He is condemned to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham. The remains of Napoleon, restored by England to "that French people whom he loved so well," are deposited with great funeral pomp in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, Dec. 15.

Cabrera and his remaining followers are driven into France, July. End of the Carlist war. Insurrection in Madrid against the reactionary policy of Christina, who is compelled to resign the regency, Oct. 12.

Frederic William IV., King of Prussia.

Successes of the Circassians over the Russians.

Death of Francia, President of Paraguay.

The first stone of the Palace of Westminster laid, April 27.

Death of K. O. Müller, Madame D'Arblay, W. Smith, geologist, and of Dr. Blumenbach.

1841

The Union of the Canadas proclaimed at Montreal, Feb. 10. Condemnation of *Tract No. 90* at Oxford, March 15. Active anti-Corn-law agitation. Canton capitulates to Sir H. Gough, and is ransomed by the Chinese, May 31. Trial of Bogle v. Lawson, Aug., followed by the subscription of the *Times* testimonial. Resignation of the Melbourne ministry, Aug. 30. Sir Robert Peel, Premier, Sept. 6. Death of Lord Sydenham, the able and successful Governor of the Canadas, Sept. 19. Amoy, Chusan, Chinghae, and Ningpo captured from the Chinese by Parker and Gough, Aug.-Oct. Lord Ellenborough appointed Governor General of India. The Tower of London partly destroyed by fire, Oct. 30. The bishopric of Jerusalem founded. The Afghans under Akbar Khan rise against the British in Cabul, Nov. Murder of Sir A. Burnes,

A.D.

1841

and of Sir W. Macnaghten. The Colonial Bishops' Fund founded.

Birth of Albert, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9.

Espartero, Regent of Spain, July 8. Unsuccessful attempt at insurrection.

Peace between Turkey and Egypt. Mohammed Ali restores the Turkish fleet, and surrenders Syria, retaining Egypt as an hereditary tributary government.

William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, March 4, dies April 4.

John Tyler, President of the United States, 1841-45.

Disastrous Niger expedition.

Opening of the Great Western, Brighton, and Blackwall Railways.

Trial of E. Moxon for re-publishing Shelley's *Queen Mab*, June.

Death of Sir F. Chantrey, Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., De Candolle, Sir Astley Cooper, T. Hook, Dr. O. Gregory, and of Thomas Barnes, Editor of the *Times*.

1842

Massacre of the English troops in the Khoord Pass, after evacuating Cabul, Jan. 6. Visit of the King of Prussia to the Queen, Jan. 24. The King is sponsor for the Prince of Wales, Jan. 25. English retreat from Ghuznee, March 6. Sale and Pollock defeat Akbar Khan before Jellalabad, April 6. Francis fires a pistol at the Queen, May 30. The English take Shanghai from the Chinese, June 19, and land at Nankin, Aug. The Income tax Act passed. The Chinese solicit peace, which is concluded by Sir H. Pottinger, Aug. 29. Ghuznee taken by Nott, Sept. 6, and Cabul recovered by Pollock, Sept. 16. Lord Ellenborough orders the evacuation of Afghanistan. Agitation of the anti-Corn-law League. Death of Lord Hill, and of the Marquis Wellesley.

The French occupy the Marquesas Islands, May 1.

Death of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, July 13.

Great fire at Hamburg, May 5.

A.D.

1842 Barcelona révolts against Espartero, Nov. 13, and is bombarded, Dec. 3.

Restoration of Don Pedro's Charter in Portugal.

Emancipation of the Russian serfs.

The first stone of the new Royal Exchange laid by Prince Albert, Jan. 17.

The Walhalla, a memorial temple of illustrious Germans, founded near Ratisbon by the King of Bavaria.

Talfourd's new Copyright Act, 4 & 5 Victoria, c. 45.

Death of Professors Heeren and Gesenius of Gottingen, Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, Sismondi, Dr. Channing, Sir Charles Bell, Sir R. K. Porter, and of Allan Cunningham.

1843 Sir C. J. Napier defeats the Ameers of Scinde, Feb. 17, and takes Hyderabad, Feb. 20. "Rebecca" riots in Wales. Repeal agitation of O'Connell in Ireland. Death of the Duke of Sussex, April 21. Birth of the Princess Alice, April 25. Free Church secession in Scotland, May 18. The Queen visits France and Belgium, Sept. Gwalior taken by the British, Dec. 29. Otaheite occupied by the French.

Revolution in Spain. Flight of Espartero to England.

Isabella, æt. 13, declared of age. Narvaez, minister.

The President Boyer expelled from Hayti.

The Thames Tunnel opened, March 5.

The first collective edition of Macaulay's *Essays* published.

William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate.

Death of Robert Southey, J. F. C. Delavigne, J. C. Loudon, Hahnemann, the homœopathist, John Foster, and of Noah Webster.

1844 Trial and conviction of Daniel O'Connell, &c., Feb., March.

The French government disavows the treatment by its agents in Otaheite of the English consul, Prichard, March 1. Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General of India, May 6. The Emperor of Russia visits the Queen, June. The Factory Act passed, June 6. Birth of Prince Alfred, Aug. 6. The House of Lords reverses O'Connell's conviction, Sept. 4. Visit of

A.D.

1844

King Louis Philippe to the Queen, Oct. Death of Lord Sidmouth, and of Lord Abinger.

The French under Prince de Joinville bombard Tangier and Mogador. Victory of Marshal Bugeaud at Isly. Death of the Duke of Angouleme.

Death of Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), King of Sweden. His son succeeds him as Oscar I.

Exhibition of the "holy coat" at Treves. New sect headed by Ronge.

The new Royal Exchange opened by the Queen, Oct. 28.

Monument erected to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh.

Death of Dr. J. Abercrombie, the Rev. H. Cary, John Dalton, Thomas Campbell, Sir H. Halford, Thorwaldsen, W. Beckford, Mrs. Hofland, Granville Penn, the Rev. John Stirling, and of Captain Basil Hall.

1845 Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, deprecating agitation respecting church vestments, &c., Jan. 11. Speculation mania. Act reforming the Tariff, May. The Queen visits Germany, Belgium, and France, Aug., Sept. Spread of the potato disease in Ireland, and Europe generally. Commercial panic, Nov. Letter of Lord John Russell in favour of Corn law repeal, Nov. 22. Sir Robert Peel resigns, Dec. 10, and resumes office, Dec. 20. The Sikhs defeated by the British at Moodkee, Dec. 18; Sir R. Sale mortally wounded. The Sikhs again defeated at Ferozeshah, Dec. 22; Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor General, serving under Sir Hugh Gough. Death of Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Sir W. W. Follett, Sir T. F. Buxton, and of Mrs. Fry.

The Kabyles under Abd-el-Kader attack the French in Algeria. Massacre at Dahra.

Disturbances in Switzerland, caused by the efforts of Lucerne, &c., to hand over education to the Jesuits.

James Knox Polk, President of the United States, 1845-49. War with Mexico. Death of General Jackson.

A.D.

1845

Sir John Franklin sails on his fatal Arctic expedition, May 23.

Foundation of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

The Irish National Education Society incorporated.

The new Hall of Lincoln's Inn opened by the Queen, Oct. 30.

• Completion of Lord Rosse's great telescope.

Death of Thomas Hood, A. von Schlegel, T. Mitchell, R. Smirke, R. A., the Rev. Sidney Smith, J. D. Cassini, J. F. Daniell, the Rev. R. H. Barham, and of Colonel Gurwood.

1846

Sir Robert Peel proposes the repeal of the Corn laws, Jan. 27. Defeat of the Sikhs at Aliwal by Sir H. Smith, Jan. 28, and at Sobraon by Sir H. Gough, Feb. 10. Treaty of Lahore, March 9. Sir H. Hardinge and Sir H. Gough created peers. The Caffre war begins, April. Birth of the Princess Helena, May 25. Settlement of the Oregon dispute with the United States, June 12. Sir Robert Peel's Free trade Bills receive the Royal assent, June 26, and he resigns office for the last time, June 29. Lord John Russell, Premier, July 13. Famine and destitution in Ireland. Establishment of Sir J. Brooke at Labuan, Dec. Death of Lord Metcalfe, and of Thomas Clarkson.

Attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, April and July.

Prince Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.

Marriage of Isabella, Queen of Spain, to her cousin, Don Francis, and of her sister to the Duke of Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe, Oct. 10.

The Austrians seize Cracow, the last remnant of Poland.

Pope Pius IX. (Mastai Feretti) elected, June 16.

Great excitement in Italy caused by his promised reforms.

Struggle in Geneva between the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Incorporation of Holstein and Sleswic with Denmark.

Successes of the United States forces over the Mexicans.

Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin annexed to the Union.

A.D.

1846

Discovery of the planet Neptune by Challis, Aug., and by Galle, Sept., verifying the calculations of Adams and Le Verrier.

Invention of gun cotton by Schœnbein and Bœttinger.

Death of H. Gally Knight, Bessel, R. B. Haydon, T. Grenville, and of R. Plumer Ward.

1847

Parliament votes 10,000,000*l.* for the relief of Irish distress. Daniel O'Connell, on pilgrimage to Rome, dies at Genoa, May 15. Four new colonial bishops consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29. Bishopric of Manchester founded, July 21. Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India, Aug. 4. Commercial panic, Nov. Defeat of the Caffres, Nov. 15. Agitation excited by Dr. Hampden's appointment to the see of Hereford, Dec.

Political agitation in France, stimulated by disclosures of official fraud and corruption. Surrender of Abdel-Kader and Bou Maza. Death of Madame Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe, Dec.

Succession of ministerial struggles in Spain. Recall of Espartero.

Submission of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons. Expulsion of the Jesuits. Dissolution of the Sonderbund.

Political reforms carried out in Rome and Piedmont.

Death of Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon, at Parma, Dec. 17, æt. 56.

Victories of the United States forces, under Taylor and Scott, over the Mexicans. Discovery of the Californian gold region.

Prince Albert elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Astronomical discoveries of Hencke and Hind.

Death of Sharon Turner, F. Mendelsohn Bartholdy, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Dr. T. F. Dibdin, Macvey Napier, W. Collins, R.A., and of John Walter, principal proprietor of the *Times*.

1848

Birth of the Princess Louisa, March 18. Chartist riots

A.D.

1848

in London, &c., March. Great counter demonstration in support of the Queen's Government and order, April 10. Lieutenant Edwardes defeats the Sikhs under Moolraj, June, July. Violent agitation in Ireland; arrest and transportation of Mitchell. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, July 21. Abortive insurrection of W. Smith O'Brien, July 29. O'Brien, Meagher, &c., are tried and convicted of high treason, Oct. General Whish compelled to raise the siege of Mooltan, Sept. 15. Defeat of the Sikhs by General Thackwell and Lord Gough, Nov., Dec. Death of Dr. W. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Melbourne, Lord George Bentinck, and of Charles Buller.

Prohibition of Reform banquets by the French Government, Jan., Feb. Violent recriminatory scenes in the Chambers. Great popular excitement in Paris. Guizot resigns, Feb. 22. Molé, Odillon Barrot, and Thiers attempt too late to form another ministry. Some troops fire on the populace, and barricades are raised, Feb. 23. Louis Philippe abdicates, Feb. 24, and, with his whole family, seeks safety by a hasty flight. He lands at Newhaven, March 3. Republic proclaimed at Paris, Feb. 26. National workshops opened. Opening of the National Assembly, May 4. The Provisional Government resigns to an Executive Commission consisting of Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin, May 10. Invasion of the Assembly by a socialist mob, May 15. Arrest of Albert, Barbes, &c. Desperate insurrection in Paris put down with great slaughter by General Cavaignac, June 23-26; the Archbishop of Paris is mortally wounded. Cavaignac appointed President of the Council, June 28. The national workshops suppressed, July 3. Louis Napoleon, elected by 4 departments, takes his seat in the Assembly, Aug. 27. New Constitution proclaimed, Nov. 12.

Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, Dec. 20.

Insurrection at Palermo, Jan. 12. A free Constitution

A.D.

1848

proclaimed at Naples, Jan. 29. Free Constitutions conceded in Piedmont, Tuscany, and Rome, Feb. The Jesuits expelled from Rome, March 15. Fighting and great loss of life at Naples, May 15. Messina bombarded and taken by the King's troops, Sept. 7. Assassination of Count Rossi, and insurrection at Rome, Nov. 15. Flight of Pope Pius in disguise, Nov. 24. Insurrection against the Austrians at Venice, and at Milan, March. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, marches to aid the insurgents, and defeats the Austrians at Goito, May 30. He is defeated by Radetzky, and his army capitulates at Milan, Aug. 5.

Riots at Vienna, March 13-15; flight of Prince Metternich. Riots at Berlin, March 18. Abdication of Louis, King of Bavaria, in favour of his son, Maximilian, March 20. Meeting of the German Parliament at Frankfort, May 18. Revolt at Prague, June 12. Insurrection at Berlin, June 14. The Archduke John of Austria appointed Regent of Germany, July 5. Kossuth becomes minister of Hungary, July 10, and virtually dictator, Sept. 25. Insurrection at Vienna, and murder of Count Latour, Oct. 6. The Emperor flies, Oct. 7; Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, Oct. 28, and surrenders, Oct. 30. Execution of Robert Blum, Nov. 9. Berlin declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12. Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2.

Frederic III. succeeds his father, Christian, in Denmark, Jan. 20. Revolt of the duchies of Sleswic and Holstein, supported by Prussia, March 25.

Ibrahim Pasha succeeds Mohammed Ali as Viceroy of Egypt, Sept. 1, and dying, Nov. 10, is succeeded by Abbas Pasha. Mohammed Ali dies, 1849.

The "Plover" despatched in search of Sir. J. Franklin.

Opening of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, founded by Mr. A. B. Hope.

The Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society.

A.D.

1848

The first volumes of Macaulay's *History of England* published.

Death of Bishop Mant, I. Disraeli, Chateaubriand, the Rev. W. Archer Butler, Miss Herschel, Sir N. H. Nicolas, Berzelius, Donizetti, G. Stephenson, Captain Marryat, Michaud, Sir S. Meyrick, and of Sir J. Barrow.

1849 Defeat of the Sikhs at Chillianwallah by Lord Gough, Jan. 13. Moolraj surrenders the citadel and garrison of Mooltan, Jan. 22. Case of Gorham *v.* Bishop of Exeter, Feb. Shere Singh and the Sikhs totally defeated by Lord Gough at Goojerat, Feb. 21. The Punjaub annexed to the British dominions, March 29. Riots at Montreal, April 25. Trial of Moolraj for murder, May 31, and banishment for life. New Navigation Act passed, June 26. Defeat of the Borneo pirates by Sir J. Brooke, July 31. Judgment of the Court of Arches in the case of Gorham *v.* Bishop of Exeter, Aug. 2. First visit of the Queen to Ireland, Aug. The Encumbered Estates Court opened in Dublin, Oct. 24. Death of Adelaide, Queen Dowager, Dec. 2.

Renewed attempts at insurrection in Paris put down by Changarnier, Jan. and June. Political clubs suppressed, March 20. Barbes, Albert, &c., sentenced to transportation, April. Expedition to Italy under Oudinot. Siege of Rome, which surrenders to the French, June 30. Death of Marshal Bugeaud.

Republic proclaimed at Florence, Feb. 8, and at Rome, Feb. 9. Triumvirate at Rome, presided over by Mazzini, March 29. Palermo surrenders to the Neapolitan troops, May 14. Ancona taken by the Austrians, June 18. The Papal authority restored at Rome, July 15. The Grand Duke of Tuscany restored by the Austrians, July 23.

Charles Albert, totally defeated by Radetzky at Novara, March 23, abdicates in favour of his son, Victor Emanuel, and dies at Oporto, July. Brescia bombarded by Haynau, March 30. Austrian blockade of Venice, April 17. Treaty at Milan between

A.D.

1849 Austria and Sardinia, Aug. 6. Venice surrenders to the Austrians, Aug. 22.

Comorn invested by the Austrians, Jan. 3. Hungarian victory at Godolo, April. 6. Kossuth appointed Governor of Hungary, April 14. The Austrians defeated at Gran, April 17, apply to Russia for aid. Haynau defeats the Hungarians at Szegedin, Aug. 2, and enters Temeswar, Aug. 9. Kossuth and Bem take refuge in Turkey, Aug. 11. The Hungarian army, under Gorgey, surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 13. Comorn surrenders, Sept. 27. Execution of Count Bathyany, Oct. 6.

The Archduke John resigns his regency, March 29. Tumults at Dresden, Cologne, Baden, &c., are put down.

Hostilities renewed in Sleswic and Holstein.

General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, 1849-50.

Soulouque proclaimed Emperor of Hayti as Faustin I., Aug. 26.

The first tube of the Britannia bridge placed over the Menai, June 19.

Death of Bishop Copleston, Bishop Stanley, Maria Edgeworth, the Earl of Carnarvon, Horace Smith, Bernard Barton, Horace Twiss, P. F. Tytler, Ebenezer Elliott, Sir M. I. Brunel, Robert Vernon, W. Etty, R.A., and of Hartley Coleridge.

1850 Lord Campbell succeeds Lord Denman as Chief Justice, Mar. 5. Decision of the Privy Council in the case of *Gorham v. Bishop of Exeter*, Mar. 8. Threatened bombardment of the Piræus by the British fleet; submission of King Otho, April 27. Birth of Prince Arthur, May 1. Arrival of the Nepaulese embassy to the Queen, May 25. Pate's assault on the Queen, June 27. Accident to Sir Robert Peel, June 29; death, July 2; funeral at Drayton, July 9. Death of the Duke of Cambridge, July 8. Sir T. Wilde appointed Chancellor as Lord Truro, July 15. Sir C. J. Napier resigns his command in India. Visit of

A.D.

1850

the Queen to Belgium, Aug. Assault on General Haynau at Barclay's brewery, Sept. 4. Great agitation caused by a Papal bull erecting a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Sept. Crowded county and town meetings are everywhere held to protest against the aggression. Caffre war, Dec.

Limitation of the suffrage in France, May 31, and of the liberty of the press, Sept. 26. Death of the ex-King Louis Philippe.

Return of Pope Pius to Rome, April 12.

Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, fined and imprisoned, May. Contest between the Piedmontese government and the clergy.

Victory of the Danes over the Sleswic-Holstein forces at Idstedt, July 25, and at Frederickstadt, Oct. 6.

Death of General Taylor, July 9, who is succeeded as President of the United States by the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, 1850-53. Unsuccessful attempt of Lopez against Cuba. California annexed to the Union.

The "Investigator" and "Enterprise" sail in search of Sir J. Franklin, Jan.

Act for establishment of Public Libraries and Museums, 13 and 14 Vict. c. 65.

The submarine telegraph from Dover to Calais laid, Aug. 28.

The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park commenced, Sept. 23.

The Nineveh antiquities, collected by Layard, placed in the British Museum, Oct. 11.

Opening of the Britannia tubular bridge, Oct. 21.

Captain Mac Clure discovers the North-west passage, Oct. 26.

Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate.

Sir C. L. Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy.

Death of Lord Jeffrey, William Wordsworth, Sir W. Allan, R.A., Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., W. Westall, R.A., R. J. Wyatt, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the Rev. W. Kirby, Gay Lussac, Neander, Miss J. Porter, and of De Balzac.

A.D.

1851

Successes over the Caffres, Jan. Lord John Russell resigns, Feb. 22; and, acting on Wellington's advice to the Queen, resumes office, March 3. Census of Great Britain and Ireland taken, March 31; total population, 27,738,940. First discovery of gold in Australia, May 14. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed, Aug. Contests with the Caffres, Sept.—Nov.; Colonel Fordyce killed, Nov. 6. Lord Palmerston resigns, and is succeeded as Foreign Secretary by Earl Granville, Dec. Extensive gold discoveries in Australia attract great numbers to the diggings.

Louis Napoleon removes General Changarnier from his command, Jan. The Dotation Bill rejected by the Assembly, Feb. 10. Successful campaign of St. Arnaud in Algeria, May—July. Coup d'Etat, Dec. 2: Louis Napoleon arrests Changarnier, Cavaignac, and all his leading opponents; dissolves the National Assembly; and restores universal suffrage. Insurrection in Paris, put down with great loss of life, Dec. 4. Transportation of the surviving insurgents. Louis Napoleon re-elected President for 10 years by a majority of nearly 7 millions, Dec. 24. Death of Marshal Soult.

Settlement of the Sleswic-Holstein dispute.

Death of Ernest, King of Hanover, who is succeeded by his son as George V.

Revolution in Portugal. Count Thomar dismissed, and succeeded by the Duke de Saldanha.

Abortive insurrection in Cuba, promoted by Lopez, who is taken and executed.

Commencement of the rebellion in China.

The Great Exhibition, suggested by Prince Albert, is opened by the Queen, May 1. Closed, Oct. 11.

The Museum of Practical Geology opened, May 12.

Death of Dr. Lingard, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Daguerre, Audubon, W. Wyon, R.A., Joanna Baillie, J. F. Cooper, Mrs. Shelley, Oersted, Basil Montague, D. M. Moir, R. L. Sheil, Dr. J. Pye Smith, and of Dr. J. Kidd.

A.D.

1852 Burmese war; the British under Lambert destroy the Rangoon batteries, Jan 10. Recall of Sir H. Smith from the Cape of Good Hope, Jan 14; Sir G. Cathcart appointed Governor, Feb. 8. Resignation of Lord John Russell, Feb. 21. The Earl of Derby, Premier, Feb. 23; Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Martaban stormed, Apr. 5, and Rangoon captured, Apr. 14. The British take Pegu, June 4, and Prome, July 9. Dissolution of Parliament, July 1. The Queen visits Belgium, Aug. New Parliament meets, Nov. 4. Resignation of the Earl of Derby, Dec. 20. Coalition ministry under the Earl of Aberdeen.

Death of Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington, at Walmer Castle, Sept. 14, æt. 83. National mourning. Public funeral in St. Paul's, with more than regal pomp, Nov. 18. Funeral services in his honour are celebrated at the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Lisbon, and Madrid.

Banishment from France of Changarnier, Bedeau, Thiers, &c., Jan. 10. New Constitution, Jan. 15. Confiscation of the Orleans domains, Jan. 23. Republican inscriptions erased, and the old names restored to the public buildings, and the old titles to the nobility. Liberation of Abd-el-Kader.

Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor of the French as Napoleon III., Dec. 2.

United States expedition to Japan. Death of Daniel Webster, and of Henry Clay.

Defeat of the Dictator Rosas by the Brazilians under Urquiza. Revolution in Buenos Ayres, Oct.

Expedition of Sir E. Belcher in search of Sir J. Franklin, April.

International Copyright Treaty between Great Britain and France.

The submarine telegraph between England and Ireland completed, June.

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, commenced, Aug. 5.

Continued astronomical discoveries of Hind, &c.

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A.D.

1852

Death of Thomas Moore, H. Fynes Clinton, Dr. G. Mantell, A. W. Pugin, Count D'Orsay, W. Finden, and of Dr. H. Mayo.

1853

The Caffre war ended, Jan. 20. Agreement of the British and French governments to defend Turkey against Russian designs, Jan. 28. Birth of Prince Leopold, Apr. 7. Camp at Chobham formed, June 14. The Queen visits Ireland, Aug. Remonstrance of Lord Clarendon against the Russian attacks on Turkey, Dec. 27. Death of Sir C. J. Napier.

Marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. to Eugenie de Montijo, Duchess of Teba, Jan. 30. Amnesty declared, Feb. 4. Splendour of the new Imperial Court. Death of Count Montholon.

Attempted assassination of the Emperor of Austria, Feb. 18.

Mission of Prince Menzikof to Constantinople, March, April. Arrival of the British and French fleets in Besika Bay, June 13. The Russians cross the Pruth, July 2. Gortchakof enters Bucharest, July 28. Meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz, Sept. 24. The British and French fleets, invited by the Sultan, enter the Dardanelles, Nov. 1. The Turks under Omer Pasha defeat the Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. The Russians attack Sinope, and destroy the town and the Turkish fleet lying there, Nov. 30. The Russian fleet, threatened by the British and French, retreats into Sebastopol harbour, Dec. 27.

Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, eldest son of King Leopold, to the Archduchess Maria Henrietta of Austria, Aug. 22.

Death of Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, Nov. 15, æt. 34. Her son, Don Pedro, succeeds her.

A new church for the Waldenses opened at Turin, Dec. 15.

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, 1853-57.

Opening of Industrial Exhibitions, at Dublin, May 12, and at New York, July 14,

A.D.

1853

Death of Bishop Kaye, Arago, Amelia Opie, Lieutenant Bellot, Ludwig Tieck, Sir W. Betham, Von Buch, Orfila, and of the Rev. Dr. Mill.

1854

Parliamentary vindication of Prince Albert from the charges of undue political interference, which had excited popular clamour, Jan. 31. Diplomatic relations with Russia cease, Feb. 4. Quaker peace mission to the Emperor Nicholas, Feb. 10. New Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, Feb. 13. The Guards sail from Southampton for Turkey, Feb. 22. The Baltic fleet, under Sir C. Napier, leaves Spithead, Mar. 11. Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, Mar. 13. Message from the Queen to Parliament, announcing war with Russia, Mar. 17. Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge embark for Turkey, Apr. 10. Day of Public Humiliation and Prayer, Apr. 26. Visit of the young King of Portugal to the Queen, June. Visit of Prince Albert to the Emperor Napoleon at Boulogne, Sept. 5. Lord Raglan made a Field Marshal, Nov. 21. Treaty between the allies and Austria, Dec. 2. The thanks of both Houses voted to the armies and navies of England and France, Dec. 15. Riots at the Australian gold diggings, Dec. Death of Lord Denman, Lord Plunkett, Lord Beresford, and of the Marquis of Anglesea.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Nicholas, proposing an accommodation, Jan. 31. Rejected, Feb. 18. Marshal St. Arnaud leaves Paris for Turkey, Apr. 15.

The Turks defeat the Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Giurgevo abandoned by the Turks, Feb. 19. The Russians, defeated at Oltenitza, Mar. 23, invest Silistria, Mar. 28. The allied forces land at Gallipoli, Apr. 5. The Russians defeated at Kalifat, Apr. 19. The allied fleets bombard Odessa, Apr. 22. Russian assaults on Silistria gallantly repulsed by the Turks, aided by Butler and Nasmyth, May 11, 21, and 29. The allies land at the Piræus, May 25. The Russians

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A.D.

1854

again repulsed from Silistria, June 13. The besieged make a successful sortie, destroying the Russian works, and the siege is raised, June 18. Death of Captain Butler, June 20. The Russians commence their retreat from the Turkish territory, and are defeated by the Turks at Giurgevo, July 5. The batteries at the Sulina mouth destroyed by the British, July 8. Russian victory at Bayazid in Asia, July 30. Bomarsund taken and destroyed by the allies, Aug. 16. Repulse from Petropaulowski, Sept. 4. Russia rejects the four points proposed by Austria as a basis of peace. The Austrians occupy the Principalities, Sept. The allies embark at Varna, land in the Crimea, Sept. 14, and take Eupatoria. They gain the victory of the Alma, Sept. 20, and capture Balaklava, Sept. 26. St. Arnaud resigns the French command to Canrobert, and dies, Sept. 29. First attack on Sebastopol, by land and sea, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25. Defeat of the Russians at Inkermann, Nov. 5; death of Generals Cathcart, Strangways, and Goldie. Miss Florence Nightingale and the English nurses land at Scutari, Nov. 6. Great tempest in the Black Sea, Nov. 14. Sufferings of the army from cold, sickness, and loss of supplies, borne with admirable patience.

Insurrection in Spain, supported by O'Donnell and Concha, July. Espartero restored to power. Impeachment and flight of Christina.

Assassination of the Duke of Parma, Mar. 26.

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, May 10.

The Oxford University Reform Bill passed.

The fate of Sir J. Franklin's expedition made known by Dr. Rae, Oct.

Lord Wrottesley, President of the Royal Society.

Death of Sir T. N. Talfourd, Dr. M. J. Routh, æt 100, Mrs. Southey, Miss Ferrier, Professor E. Forbes, J. J. Chalon, R.A., J. Martin, Cardinal Angelo Mai, Charles Kemble, J. G. Lockhart, James Montgomery, Lord Cockburn, and of Professor Wilson.

A.D.

1855 Adherence of Sardinia to the alliance against Russia, Jan. 10. Commission on Archdeacon Denison's case, Jan. 10. Resignation of Lord John Russell, Jan. 23, and of the Earl of Aberdeen, Feb. 1. Lord Palmerston, Premier, Feb. 7. Secession of Mr. Gladstone, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert from the new ministry, Feb. 22. First meeting of Mr. Roebuck's Committee for inquiry into the conduct of the war, March 1. The Baltic fleet, under Admiral Dundas, led by the Queen to sea, April 4. The Emperor and Empress of the French visit the Queen, April 16. The Queen distributes the Crimean medals in St. James' Park, May 18. Disturbances in Hyde Park, excited by Lord R. Grosvenor's Sunday trading Bill, June, July. Resignation of Lord J. Russell, July 13. Majority of 107 against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on Lord Aberdeen's ministry, July 19. 10,000*l.* voted by Parliament to Sir R. Mac Clure and the crew of the "Investigator," July 31. Lord Canning, Governor General of India. Visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the Emperor Napoleon at Paris, Aug. Treaty between the allies and Sweden, Nov. 20. Visit of the King of Sardinia to the Queen, Nov. 30. Death of Lord Truro, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir R. H. Inglis, and of Joseph Hume. Pianori, April 28, and Bellemare, Sept. 8, attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. Death of Count Mole.

Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2, æt. 59.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.

Repulse of the Russians from Eupatoria, Feb. 17. The allies again bombard Sebastopol, April 9. The Conferences at Vienna, attended by Lord John Russell on behalf of England, close, April 21. The Sardinian forces, under General Della Marmora, land in the Crimea, May 8. The French command is transferred, on Canrobert's resignation, to General Pelissier, May 16. The allies capture Kertch, May 24, burn the Russian ships and stores in the Sea of Azof, and take Taganrog, June 3. The Mamelon

A.D.

1855

is taken from the Russians, June 18, but they repulse the attack on the Malakhof and Redan. Death of Lord Raglan, June 28, worn out by the exhaustive toils of a post which his heroic sense of duty would not let him quit. General Simpson succeeds to the British command. Capture of Petrovski, July 16. Sweaborg bombarded, Aug. 9. Victory over the Russians at the Tchernaya, Aug. 16. Capture of the Malakhof, Sept. 8. Fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 10. The Russians defeated by the garrison of Kars under General Williams, Sept. 29. Capture of Kinburn, Oct. 16. Sir W. J. Codrington, on General Simpson's resignation, is appointed British Commander in Chief. Surrender of Kars to the Russians under Mouravieff, Nov. 28.

Continued persecution of the Neapolitan reformers by the King.

The Cambridge University Reform Bill passed.

Exhibition of Industry at Paris opened by the Emperor, May 15.

Death of Dr. Gaisford, Miss Mitford, Dr. Gilly, Sir F. Head, Sir H. De la Beche, G. B. Greenough, Archdeacon Hare, Samuel Rogers, Sir H. Bishop, the Rev. R. Montgomery, Lady E. Stuart Wortley, W. Swainson, and of Count V. Krazinski.

1856 Peerage for life conferred on Sir J. Parke, Jan. 10. Council of war held by the allies at Paris, Jan. 11. Farewell address of Mr. Macaulay to the electors of Edinburgh, Jan. 19. Protocol signed at Vienna, accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of peace, Feb. 1. Institution of the "Victoria Cross" announced, Feb. 5. Lord Lyndhurst's motion against life peerages carried by a majority of 33, Feb. 7. Peace Conference, attended by Lord Clarendon on behalf of England, opened at Paris, Feb. 25. Armistice agreed to. The destruction of the docks and other public works at Sebastopol is carried on during Jan. and Feb. Covent Garden theatre burnt, March 5.

A.D.

- 1856 Birth of Prince Napoleon, son of the Emperor of the French, March 16.
Edict, placing Christians and Mohammedans on an equality in Turkey, Jan. 26.
Treaty of Peace, between Russia and the allies, signed at Paris, March 30.
Death of J. B. Fraser, H. Heine, and of Sir J. Stoddart.

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS, FROM 800 TO 1856.

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
800	Egbert	Achaius	Charlemagne	Charlemagne	Leo III.	...	Irene.
802	Nicephorus I.
811	Stauracius.
—	Michael I.
813	Leo V.
814	Louis I.	Louis I.	Stephen V.		
816	Paschal I.		
817			
819	...	Congale III.	...	...	Eugene II.		Michael II.
820	Valentine	...	
824	...	Dougal	...	..	Gregory IV.		
827	Theophilus.
829			
831	...	Alpin					
834	...	Kenneth II.					
836	Ethelwolf						
842	Sergius II.	...	Michael III.
843	Charles le Chauve	Louis II.	Leo IV.		
847	Benedict III.		
854	...	Donald V.	...	...	
855			
857	Ethelbald	...	...	...

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
858	...	Constantine II.	...	...	Nicholas I.	Garcia I.	.
860	Ethelbert						
866	Ethelred I.						
867	Basil I.
868	Adrian II.		
872	Alfred (the Great)				John VIII.		
873			
874	...	Ethus					
876	...	Gregory	...	Carloman			
—	Louis III.			
—	Charles le Gros			
877	Louis II.				
879	Louis III.				
—	Carloman				
880	Fortunio	
883	Martin I.		
884	Charles le Gros	...	Adrian III.		
885	Stephen VI.		
886		Leo VI.
887	Arnold		...	
888	Hugh				
891	Formosus		
892	...	Donald VI.	...	...	Stephen VII.		
897	Charles le Simple	...			
898			
899	Louis IV.			

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
900	Edward the Elder	...	...	...	Rom. Formosus		
—	John IX.		
901	...	Constantine	...	...	Benedict IV.	Sancho I.	
902	...	[III.]	...	...	Leo V.		
906	Christopher		
—	Sergius III.		
907	Anastasius		
910	Alexander.
911	Conrad I.	Lando		
912	John X.		
—	Henry I.	...	...	Romanus I.
919		
922	Robert	...	Leo VI.		
923	Ralph	...	Stephen VIII.		
925	Athelstan	...	...	...	John XI.		
926	Leo VII.	Garcia II.	
928		
929	Stephen IX.		
931	Otho (the Great)	Martin II.		
936	Louis IV.	...	...	...	Constantine VII.
938	...	Malcolm I.	...	...	
940			
941	Edmund	...	...	...
943			
945			

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
946	Edred	...	...	...	Agapet II.		
954	...	...	Lothaire				
955	Edwy			...	John XII.		
956	...	...	...	...	...
958	...	Indulphus	...	...	Leo VIII. and Benedict V.	...	Romanus II. Nicephorus II.
959	Edgar	...	...	...	John XIII.	...	
963	...	...	...	...	...	...
966	...	...	...	...	...	...
968	...	Duffus	...	...	...	...	John I. (Zi- mises).
969	...	...	...	...	...	Sancho II.	
970	...	...	...	...	...
972	...	Cullenus	...	...	Domnus II.		
973	...	Kenneth III.	...	Otho II.	Benedict VI.		
—	...	...	...	...	Benedict VII.		
974	...	...	...	...
975	Edward the Martyr	...	...	...
976	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basil II. and Constan- tine VIII.
978	Ethelred II.	...	...	Otho III.			
983	...	...	...	...	John XIV.		
984	...	...	...	...	John XV.		
985	...	...	...	...	John XVI.		
986	...	...	Louis V.	...			
987	...	...	Hugh Capet	...			

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
994	...	Constantine IV.	...	...	...	Garcia III.	
996	Gregory V.		
997	...	Grimus	Robert	...	Silvester II.		
999		Sancho III. (the Great)	
1000	Henry II.	John XVII. and XVIII.		
1002	Sergius IV. Benedict VIII.		
1003			
1004	...	Malcolm II.	...	...	
1009			
1012			
1016	Edmund Iron-side						
1017	Canute						
1024	Conrad II.	John XIX.	...	Romanus III.
1028		
1031	Henry I.	...	Benedict IX.	Ferdinand I. in Castile	Michael IV.
1033		Garcia IV. in Navarre	
1034	...	Duncan	...	...	...	Ramirez I. in Aragon	Michael V.
1035	
—	
1036	Harold	...	...	...	...	...
1039	Hardicanute	...	...	Henry III.	...	...
1040	...	Macbeth	...	...	...	...

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1041	Edward the Confessor						Constantine IX., Consort of Zoe, who dies, 1050.
1042	Gregory VI.	...	
1044	Clement II.		
1047	Damasius II.		
1048	Leo IX.		
1049	Sancho IV. N.	Theodora.
1054	Victor II.		
1055	Henry IV.	...	...	Michael VI.
1056	Stephen X.		Isaac I. (Comnenus).
1057	...	Malcolm III.	...	...	Nicholas II.		Constantine X.
1058		
1059	Philip I.	...	Alexander II.		
1060	Sancho I. A.	
1061	Sancho I. C.	
1063		
1066	Harold II.	...	...	...	...
—	William I.	...	...	...	...
1067	Eudocia.
—	Romanus IV.
1071	Alfonso I. C.	Michael VII.
1072		
1073	Gregory VII.	Sancho V. N. & A.	
1076	
1078	Nicephorus III
1081	Alexius I.
1085	Victor III.		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1087	William II.	...	...	...	Urban II.		
1093	...	Donald VI.	...	...	...	Peter I. N. & A.	
1094	...	Duncan II.	...	...	...
1096	...	Edgar	...	...	Paschal II.		
1099		
1100	Henry I.	...	...	...	...	Alfonso I. N. & A.	
1104		
1106	Henry V.	...		
1107	...	Alexander I.	...	...	...
1108	Louis VI.	...	...
1109	Ielas II.	Urraca, C.	John II.
1118	Calixtus II.	...	
1119	Honorius II.		
1124	...	David I.	...	Lothaire II.	...	Alfonso II. C.	
1125	Innocent II.	Garcia V. N.	
1126	Ramirez II. A.	
1130	Petronilla and Ray- mondo, A.	
1133	
1134		
1135	Stephen	...	Louis VII.	...	...
1137	Conrad III.	...		
1138	Celestine II.		Manuel I.
1143	Lucius II.	...	
1144	Eugene III.		
1145	Sancho VI. (the Wise,) N.	
1150		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1152	Frederic I.	Anastasius IV.		
1153	...	Malcolm IV.	...	...	Adrian IV.		
1154	Henry II.	...	...	...	...	Sancho II. C.	
1155	Alfonso III. C.	
1157	Alexander III.		
1158	Alfonso II. A.	
1159		
1162	...	William I.	...	...	...		Alexius II.
1165	Philip II.	...	Lucius III.	...	
1180	Urban III.	...	Andronicus I.
1181	Isaac II. (An- gelus).
1183	Gregory VIII.		
1185	Clement III.		
1187			
1188			
1189	Richard I.	...	...	Henry VI.			
1190	Celestine III.	Sancho VII. N.	Alexius III.
1191	
1194	Peter II. A.	
1195	Innocent III.		
1196	Philip			
1198	Otho IV.	...		
1199	John	...	...	...	...	...	Alexius IV. & Isaac II. <i>restored.</i>
1203		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1204	Baldwin I.
1206	Henry.
1212	Frederic II.	Latin Emperors.
1213	James I. A.	
1214	...	Alexander II.	...	...	...	Henry I. C.
1216	Henry III.	...	...	...	Honorius III.	Ferdinand III. C.
1217	Peter.
1220	Louis VIII.	Robert.
1223	(St.) Louis IX.	...	Gregory IX.	...	Baldwin II.
1226	
1227	
1228	Celestine IV.	Theobald I. N.	
1234	Innocent IV.	...	Michael Palæologus.
1241	...	Alexander III.	...	...	...	...
1243	
1245	Conrad IV.	...	...
1250	Alfonso IV. C.	Michael Palæologus.
1252	Theobald II. N.	
1253	William of Holland	...	...
1254	Richard, Earl of Cornwall	Alexander IV.	...	
1257	Michael Palæologus.
1261	Urban IX.	...	
1262	Gregory X.	...	
1264	Clement IV.	...	
1265

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1270	Philip III.	...	...	Henry I. N.	
1272	Edward I.	...	...	Rudolph of Hapsburg	...		
1273	Joanna I. N.	
1274	Innocent V.	Peter III. A.	
1276	Adrian V.		
—	John XX.		
—	Nicholas III.		
1277	Martin IV.		
1281	Andronicus II.
1282	Sancho IV. C.	
1284	Philip IV.	...	Honorius IV.	Alfonso III. A.	
1285	Nicholas IV.		
1286	...	Margaret	...	...	...	James II. A.	
1288		
1291		
1292	...	John Baliol	...	Adolphus of Nassau	Celestine V.		
1294	Boniface VIII.		
1295	Ferdinand IV. C.	
1296	...	(Interregnum)	...	...	...
1298	Albert of Austria	Benedict X.		
1303	Clement V.		
1305		
1306	...	Robert I.	...	...	...
1307	Edward II.	...	...	Henry VII.	...		
1308	Alfonso V. C.	
1312	Louis X. King of Navarre	...	...
1314		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1316	John I.	...	John XXI.		
—	Philip V.	...	Alexander II.	Alfonso IV. A.	Andronicus III.
1322	Charles IV.	...	...	Joanna II. N.	
1327	Edward III.	...	...	...
1328	Philip VI.	...			
1329	...	David II.					
		[Edward Baliol usurped in 1332, but was deposed in the same year.]					
1334	Benedict XI.	Peter II. A.	John V. (Palaologus).
1336	
1341	Clement VI.		
1342	Charles IV.			
1346				
1347			
1349			
1350	John II.	...	...	Charles II. N.	John VI. (Cantacuzene).
1353	Innocent VI.	Peter I. C.	
1363	Urban V.		
1364	Charles V.	...			
1369	Henry II. C.	
1371	...	Robert II.	...	...	Gregory XI.		
1377	Richard II.		...	...	
1378	Wenceslas	Urban VI.		
1379	John I. C.	
1380	Charles VI.	...			

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1386	Charles III. N.	
1387	John I. A.	
1390	...	Robert III.	...	...	Boniface IX.	Henry III. C.	Manuel II.
1391	
1395	Martin, A.	John VII.
1399	Henry IV.	...	...	Robert	...	...	Manuel II. <i>restored.</i>
1400	Innocent VII.	...	
1402	Gregory XII.	John II. C.	
1404	Alexander V.		
1406	...	James I.	...	...	John XXII.		
1409		
1410		
1411	Sigismund	...	Ferdinand I. A.	
1412	Alfonso V. A.	
1413	Henry V.	...	...	...	Martin V.		
1416		
1417		
1422	Henry VI.	...	Charles VII.	...	...	Blanche, N., and John I. A.	John VIII.
1425	Eugene IV.		
1431	Nicholas V.	...	Constantine XI.
1437	...	James II.	...	Albert II. Frederic III.	...		Mo hammed II.
1440		
1447		
1448		
1453	Henry IV. C.	
1454		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.		
1455	Calixtus III.	Ferdinand II. and Isabella of C. Ferdinand II. (the Catholic,) A. Eleanor, N. Francis Phœbus, N. ... Catherine, N.	Bajazet II.		
1458	Pius II.				
1460	...	James III.	Louis XI.	...	Paul II.				
1461	Edward IV.	...			Sixtus IV.				
1464				
1471				
1474				
1479				
1481	Charles VIII.	...	...		
1483	Edward V. Richard III.	...		...	...
1484	Innocent VIII.				
1485	Henry VII.	James IV.		Maximilian I.	Alexander VI.				
1488							
1492						
1493	Louis XII.						
1498	Pius III. Julius II.			...	Selim I.
1503	Leo X.				
1509	Henry VIII.	James V.		...					
1512							
1513	Francis I.						
1515							

A. D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	THE EAST.
1516	Charles V.	...	Charles I.	Soliman II.
1519	
1520	Adrian VI.	...	
1522	Clement VII.	...	
1523	Paul III.	...	Selim II.
1534	Julius III.	...	
1542	...	Mary	Henry II.	...	Marcellinus II.	Philip II.	
1547	Edward VI.	...	...	...	Paul IV.	...
1550	Pius IV.	...	Amurath III.
1553	Mary	...	...	...	Pius V.	...
1555	Gregory XIII.	...	
1556	Sixtus V.	...	
1558	Elizabeth	...	Francis II.	Ferdinand I.	Urban VII.	...	[III. Mohammed
1559	Charles IX.	...	Gregory XIV.	...	
1560	Maximilian II	Innocent IX.	...	
1564	Clement VIII.	...	
1566	...	James VI.
1567	
1572	Henry III.	...	...	...
1574	Rudolph II.	...	...
1576
1585	Henry IV.	...	...	...
1589	
1590	
1591
1592	
1595	

A. D.	GREAT BRITAIN	FRANCE.	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES.	SPAIN.	RUSSIA.	THE EAST.
1598	Philip III.	Boris Godunov	Achmed I.
1603	James I.	...	...	...	...	...
1605	Leo XI. Paul V.	...	...
1606	VasiliChwofski	
1610	...	Louis XIII.	Matthias	...	...	Michael	
1612	Romanoff	
1613	Mustapha I. Osman II.
1617	
1618	
1619	Ferdinand II.	...	...	...
1621	Gregory XV.	Philip IV.	...	[restored. Mustapha I. Amurath IV.
1622	Urban VIII.	...	...
1623	
1625	Charles I.	...	...	...	...	...
1637	Ferdinand III.	...	...	...
1640	Ibrahim.
1643	...	Louis XIV.	...	...	...	...
1644	Innocent X.	...	Alexis	
1645	
1648	Mohammed IV.
1649	(Commonwlth)	Alexander VII.	
1655	
1658	Leopold I.	
1660	Charles II.	Clement IX.	Charles II.	...	
1665	
1667	

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1691	Philip V.	...	Mustapha II.
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1703	
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1788	Selim III.
1789		
1790	Leopold II.				
1792	...	(Republic)	Francis II.				
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1800	Pius VII.		Alexander I.	
1801	...	Napoleon I.					
1804	...	Emperor					
1806	AUSTRIA.				
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1825			
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1831			
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1835			
1837	Victoria	Pius IX.	Abdul Mehjid.
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